ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR

1911,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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ERRATUM.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1911.

Page 26, paragraph 50, lines 5 and 6.

For—"about four millions in the population"

Read—"about four hundred thousand in the total civil population of British districts"

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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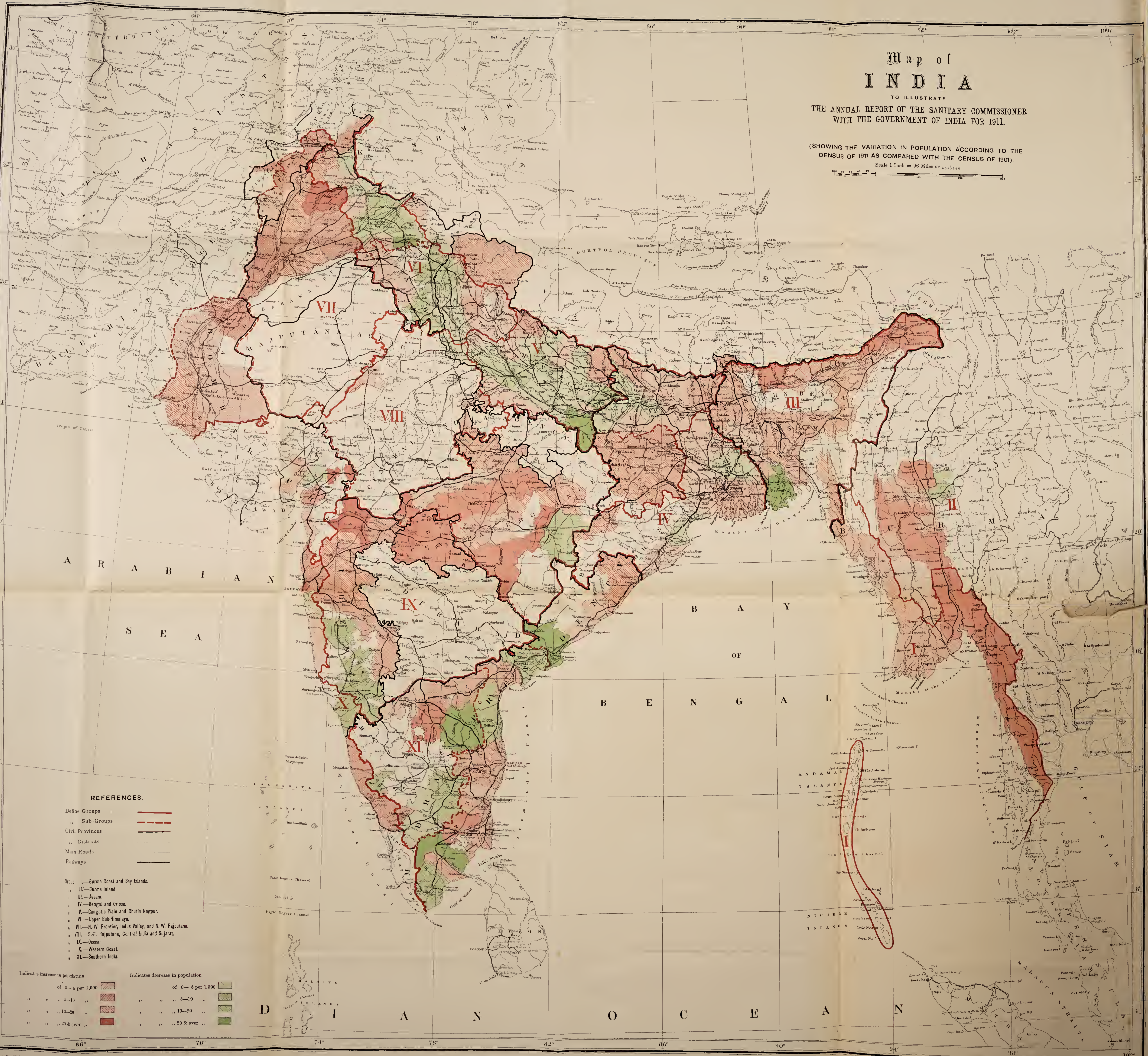

Map of INDIA

TO ILLUSTRATE

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1911.

(SHOWING THE VARIATION IN POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1911 AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF 1901).

Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles or $\frac{1}{6082560}$.

REFERENCES.
Define Groups
,, Sub-Groups
Civil Provinces
,, Districts
Main Roads
Railways
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands.
,, II.—Burma Inland.
,, III.—Assam.
,, IV.—Bengal and Orissa.
,, V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.
,, VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya.
,, VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.
,, VIII.—S.-E. Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.
,, IX.—Deccan.
,, X.—Western Coast.
,, XI.—Southern India.
Indicates increase in population of 0—5 per 1,000
,, ,, 5—10 ,,
,, ,, 10—20 ,,
,, ,, 20 & over ,,
Indicates decrease in population of 0—5 per 1,000
,, ,, ,, 5—10 ,,
,, ,, ,, 10—20 ,,
,, ,, ,, 20 & over ,,
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI

Reg. No. 2543 E., '13.—Sany. Commr., India.—770+860

Additions and corrections to Railways to 1905

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March 1892.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1911.

SECTION I.

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

India—Appendix A to Section I, Tables I and III.

1. The average daily strength of the European Army in India during 1911, excluding officers, was 72,371. It is very satisfactory to be able to note that the improvement in health, which has progressed steadily during the past few years, is maintained. With the exception of a slight rise in the death rate from 4·66 per thousand in 1910 to 4·89 in the year under review there was an all round improvement, as is shown in the statement in the margin. The slight rise in death rate was due in the main to heat stroke and cholera, for which the rates rose from 0·10 to 0·33, and from 0·10 to 0·29, respectively. The figure 4·89 however compares very favourably with the death rate of a similar age distribution in European countries. With the exception of sandfly fever and (to an insignificant degree) pneumonia there was a decrease in sickness caused by each of the principal diseases in 1911 as compared with the previous year.

India.	All causes. Ratios per 1,000.		
	1906-1910	1910.	1911.
Admissions ...	750·9	576·5	524·7
Constantly sick ...	43·1	31·9	28·8
Deaths	7·83	4·66	4·89
Invalids ...	17·17	7·77	7·12

The chief causes of mortality were hepatic abscess, enteric fever, heat-stroke and cholera. It is worthy of note that for the first time on record the death rate from enteric fever, is lower than that of hepatic abscess. Only 24 deaths were recorded from enteric as compared with 46 in 1910, and 113 in 1909. Deaths from heat-stroke numbered 24 as compared with 7 in 1910; this is fully explained by the unusually severe climatic conditions, brought about by the irregularity of the monsoon. From all causes 515 men were invalided as compared with 563 in 1910 and 649 in 1909. Diseases of the ear were the chief cause of this source of loss in 1911, the number so invalided being 62. Tubercle of the lungs took second place, 55 being invalided as compared with 71 in the previous year. Nervous diseases caused 54 invalidings, and mental diseases 40.

Northern and Southern Armies. Divisions, Stations. Appendix A., and Tables I, III and IV.

2. The relative health of the troops of the Northern and Southern armies is shown in Table I.

The rates of sickness and death were higher in the Northern army than in the Southern; this was due to the greater prevalence of nearly all the principal diseases. Venereal diseases were however more prevalent in the Southern army.

There were decreased admission rates in the Divisions of Peshawar, Lahore, Mhow, Poona, Meerut, Lucknow and Burma. With the exception of the Quetta Division the constantly sick rates were all lower than in the previous year. The death rate was decreased in the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Mhow Divisions.

Cholera increased in the Lucknow, Secunderabad and Meerut Divisions. Enteric fever decreased in all except Peshawar, Quetta and Lucknow. Heat-stroke caused an increased mortality throughout the armies. The death rate from tubercle of the lungs decreased in all Divisions except Lahore where the increase was only 0·02 per thousand.

Nine stations, the same number as last year, form the list of those that, according to the statistical method adopted in this report, are to be regarded as having been especially unhealthy. Full abstracts of the sanitary reports on these stations will be found in Table IV, so it is unnecessary to do more than draw attention to them here. As regards the prevalence of important diseases in plains stations where the average annual strength was 500 or more, the incidence of enteric fever was greatest at Bareilly, Lucknow, Belgaum, Fyzabad and Nowshera; of malaria at Bellary, Mhow, Muttra, Peshawar and Jubbulpore; of dysentery at Poona, Bangalore, Fyzabad, Fort William and Lucknow; and of venereal diseases at Colaba, Bellary, Bangalore, Fyzabad and Madras including St. Thomas' Mount.

Geographical Groups.

3. In Appendix A to this section, and Table II of the standard tables will be found the statistics of European troops compiled according to the areas into which India has been divided from the meteorological and physiographical points of view.

An increased admission rate is shown only in the Burma, Coast and Inland, in the Bengal and Orissa and in the Southern India groups. The death rate rose in the Burma, in the Gangetic Plain, in the North-West Frontier, in the Western Coast, and in the Hill Stations groups.

As in the previous year sickness was most prevalent in the North-West Frontier group, where fevers, respiratory diseases and pneumonia were prevalent. The incidence of enteric fever was highest in the Gangetic Plain and the Deccan. Malaria was most prevalent in Rajputana (Group VIII) and dysentery in Southern India.

The highest death rate in any group was 9·65 per thousand in the Gangetic Plain, the lowest (with the exception of hill stations) was 4·18 in the Deccan.

Cholera. Appendix A. Table VIII.

4. Cholera caused 38 admissions and 21 deaths, as compared with 9 admissions and 7 deaths in 1910. Of these 26 cases with 12 deaths occurred amongst the 1st Royal Scots at Benares. This epidemic broke out simultaneously in three places on the night of the 27th October. The source was traced more or less conclusively to the supply of butter from an infected dairy in the city where the disease was prevalent. The epidemic was confined to British troops and subsided three days later, when precautions had been taken to prevent further extraneous infection.

Seven cases with 4 deaths occurred amongst the 4th King's Royal Rifles, when returning through Dehra Dun from Chakrata. A series of four cases with four deaths occurred in Secunderabad which were traced to bazaar foods. One fatal case occurred at Bareilly.

Small-pox. Appendix A. Table III.

5. Only one case of small-pox occurred (at Deolali) during the year as compared with 3 in 1910.

Malaria. Appendix A. Tables III and VI.

6. The admissions to hospital for malaria numbered 6,527 (90 per thousand) as compared with 9,572 (132 per thousand) in 1910, and the number of cases treated "in barracks" was 801 as compared with 3,316. There were six deaths, and seven invalidings to England.

From Appendix A to this section it will be seen that the decreased prevalence of malaria was common to nearly all the principal geographical areas of the country, but was somewhat greater in those of the Northern army than in those of the Southern. The autumn of 1911 was no doubt much less malarious than usual, and the year was very healthy throughout the country. Thus both the initial state of the army as regards this disease, and the circumstances of rainfall, temperature, etc., were unfavourable to its spread. It must not however be concluded that the decrease was entirely due to this, and in this connection the Director of Medical Services in India reports that there has been no abatement of active anti-malarial measures in any of our garrisons by means of mosquito brigades. Concurrent with these activities the administration of quinine has been developed, and all cases of malaria systematically treated, under medical officers, who keep a malarial case sheet for each man, and see that treatment is continued until he is free of infection. With this policy in force we may look forward to a considerable amelioration as regards malaria, even under adverse climatic conditions.

Omitting stations with an average strength below 500 the highest admission rates for the year were recorded in Bellary (301·7 per thousand), Mhow (251·0), Muttra (210·8), Peshawar (206·1) and Jubbulpore (185·8).

Classes in Malaria Instruction were held as usual at Amritsar, which were attended by several officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. It has since been arranged that 16 Military Medical Officers and 16 subordinates will be trained annually.

The following remarks regarding enteric and paratyphoid fevers, and pyrexia of uncertain origin are taken from the General Report on the health of the British troops in India during 1911, issued by the Director, Medical Services in India.

Enteric fever. Appendices A and B. Tables I, II, III and V.

7. The number of cases of this disease is the lowest on record. Throughout the whole of India only 170 cases are returned with 22 deaths; this is an admission rate of 2·3 per 1,000 of strength and a death rate of but 0·30. The case mortality is 12·9 per cent. The distribution by branches of the service shows that 14 cases occurred in the Cavalry with one death, 51 in the Artillery and Ammunition Columns with six deaths, 102 cases in the Infantry with fifteen deaths, and 3 cases among Staff and Departments with no death. Among individual units, the incidence has been fairly evenly distributed. One hundred and three units out of one hundred and eighty two show no cases at all. The majority of units affected have not had more than one to three cases each. The 2nd Norfolk Regiment shows the highest number of admissions, having returned 11 cases with one death, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers and 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps each had 6 cases with one death, the 7th Dragoon Guards had 6 cases but no death, the 2nd North Staffords 5 cases with two deaths, the 1st Durham Light Infantry 5 cases with no deaths, the 2nd Shropshires 4 cases with two deaths, the 2nd Worcestershire, the 2nd Royal Highlanders, the 2nd Welsh Fusiliers and 1st Lancashire Fusiliers had four cases with one death each. As in last year, the outstanding features in respect of this disease have been the absence of any epidemic outbreak and the occurrence of more or less isolated cases scattered over a large number of units and places. There has been, too, a remarkable freedom from attack among nursing orderlies and others engaged in attendance upon the sick. There has been no evidence to show that milk, water or articles of food have been the cause of the disease among troops. Of the 170 cases of enteric fever which occurred, 106 were among inoculated men and 64 among the non-inoculated, but as the inoculated population amounts to 85 per cent of the whole, the number of the inoculated exposed to infection is more than five times greater than the number of non-inoculated men. Other considerations connected with this question of inoculation against enteric fever will be discussed in a subsequent section of this Report.

An analysis of the years of service in India, presented by these cases of enteric fever, shows that 48 had been but one year in India, 34 two years, 20 three years, 28 four years, 22 five years, 6 six years, 4 seven years, and 8 eight years. The mean of this series is 3·1 years and the mode of the curve is 2·8 years, that is to say the maximum incidence of this disease under modern conditions falls about the thirty-second month of Indian service.

Paratyphoid fever.—As in 1910, a differentiation was carefully made between the classical enteric fever and the disease known as paratyphoid fever. Antecedent to 1910 no such differentiation had been made and the returns for earlier years under the heading of enteric fever include almost certainly cases of the then unrecognised paratyphoid fever. For 1911, the returns show 104 cases of paratyphoid fever with two deaths. One of these fatal results was caused by intestinal perforation and the diagnosis was made after death, when the specific micro-organism of the "A" variety was isolated from the ulcer. From all the cases of paratyphoid fever the specific bacillus was isolated, so that no doubt exists as to the accuracy of diagnosis. Of the total cases so diagnosed, 103 yielded the bacillus paratyphosus "A" and one yielded the "B" variety.

In striking contrast to enteric fever, the paratyphoid disease presents a very low case mortality, namely 2 per cent; the disease also has shown a tendency to manifest itself in the form of explosive outbreaks. The chief of these were at Bareilly, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Jubbulpore. The investigation and detection of these series of cases were carried out on entirely modern lines and reflect great credit on the officers concerned, namely Major Grattan, Major Faichnie, Major Walton, and Captain Safford, all of the Royal Army Medical Corps. In no series could the source of infection be traced to water, milk or any special article of food. The incriminating factor in all the cases appears to have been the initial presence of an undetected and unsuspected infected person, indicating that in this particular disease man himself is the most dangerous factor. We are still in doubt whether the more frequent source of infection is by acute carriers or by unrecognised cases. Probably, both sources are responsible and call for immediate investigation and detection whenever two or more cases of the disease occur in any unit. No less than 97 of the total of 104 cases occurred among men who had been inoculated against enteric fever. As regards years of service in India, 49 had but one year, 22 had two years, 13 had three years, 12 had four years, 4 had five years, 2 had six years and 2 had eight years. The mean of this series is 2·19 years and the mode of the curve is 1·6 years. This indicates that the maximum incidence falls upon the newer arrivals or, in other words, the curve approximates to the type associated with so-called enteric fever in the years before inoculation was introduced. This is confirmative of the view that a considerable number of the so-called enteric fever cases of former years were really instances of paratyphoid infection.

The distribution of paratyphoid fever by branches of the service shows that only 2 cases occurred in the Cavalry, 20 among the Artillery and 82 cases with two deaths among the Infantry. Only twenty-nine units were affected with this disease. Among individual units, the greatest number occurred in the 1st Royal Scots at Bareilly who had 14 cases, the 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment at Lucknow had 11 cases with one death, the 1st Highland Light Infantry at Lucknow had 10 cases, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers at Jubbulpore had 9 cases, the 4th Worcestershire Regiment at Bareilly had 8 cases, the 3rd Middlesex Regiment at Lebong had 7 cases, "U" battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and the 20th battery of the Royal Field Artillery, both at Lucknow had 6 cases each and the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment at Fyzabad had 5 cases. If we regard the distribution of paratyphoid fever over India as a whole we find the incidence to be very uneven in the various Divisions. The following table shows this.

Divisions.	Enteric fever.		Paratyphoid A.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1st (Peshawar)	11	3	2	...
2nd (Rawalpindi)	15	2	...	...
3rd (Lahore)	17	3	4	...
4th (Quetta)	15	2	4	...
5th (Mhow)	17	4	*14	...
6th (Poona)	31	2	3	...
7th (Meerut)	6	1	33	1
8th (Lucknow)	16	2	44	1
9th (Secunderabad)	33	3	...	...
Burma	3	...	...	...
Delhi Coronation Durbar	3	...	...	...
Marching	3	...	...	...
Total ...	170	22	104*	2

* One of these Paratyphoid B.

Whereas the maximum incidence of enteric fever is in the 6th and 9th Divisions, that of paratyphoid fever is in the 7th and 8th Divisions. It is difficult to explain the facts; either paratyphoid fever has not existed in all the Divisions to any great extent, or the officers in charge of laboratories in the 7th and 8th Divisions have displayed a greater zeal and initiative than others in applying modern technique by way of early blood cultures in doubtful cases to detect the disease.

This question of diagnosis is of vital importance, as accuracy in this matter is our only means of determining the exact prevalence of this disease. Our returns for the last two years show this clearly. In 1909, paratyphoid fever was regarded as an unusual occurrence, in 1910 we developed more critical methods of diagnosis of the pyrexias of uncertain origin with the result that 39 cases were recorded. In 1911, still greater care has been taken and the number of paratyphoid fever cases has risen to 104. As this policy and practice is pressed we anticipate that the detection and presence of this disease will be still more marked. The only certain means of diagnosing paratyphoid fever is the isolation of the bacillus from the blood or dejecta of the patient during life, or from the spleen or other organs after death. The disease is a septicæmia and blood cultures made during the first week of the illness give a positive result in the majority of instances. Practically, the whole of our knowledge of the epidemiological and clinical characters of this disease is due to the work of certain officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, more especially to Major Harvey, Major Grattan and Captain J. L. Wood. To them we owe much information as to the serum reactions in paratyphoid fever. In India, the diagnosis of this disease by the serum reaction of the patient is particularly complicated by the fact that nearly all of them have been inoculated against enteric fever. In such cases even when the actual bacillus paratyphosus has been isolated, the agglutination titre of the serum for the bacillus typhosus rises and is often higher than for bacillus paratyphosus. Even under the most favourable circumstances the patient's serum rarely gives a positive reaction for the A. variety of the paratyphoid micro-organism in a higher dilution than 1 in 100. Not infrequently the agglutination of B. typhosus is marked, while the bacillus paratyphosus A. is not agglutinated by a 1 in 10 dilution of the serum. Further, it is not unusual to find in cases of undoubted paratyphoid fever, from which the A. variety of bacillus has been isolated, that the patient's serum agglutinates at one time only the B. typhosus and at another time only the B. paratyphosus. The earlier work of Major Harvey and Captain Wood, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps, by which they showed that the use of the absorption method gives valuable information as to the true nature of the infecting micro-organism, has been confirmed and developed. In cases of paratyphoid fever (A) in which the patient's serum agglutinated both the enteric and paratyphoid bacillus, absorption with the A. type of bacillus removes all the agglutinins present, whereas absorption with the enteric bacillus removes only the co-agglutinins for that micro-organism, leaving intact the specific agglutinins for the B. paratyphosus (A). Another curious fact is that by the absorption method it can be shown that in cases in which the patient's serum agglutinates B. typhosus but not B. paratyphosus (A) then absorption with the latter micro-organism removes all the agglutinins from the serum.

Our experiences during the past two years bring out most clearly the variable and comparatively feeble production of agglutinins in paratyphoid fever, and this seems to be particularly characteristic of infections by the A. variety of the bacillus paratyphosus. This point has been specially brought to the notice of medical officers, and it cannot be too thoroughly understood that as a means of diagnosis of paratyphoid fever, the serological observations are beset with many fallacies and sources of error. Taken alone, they cannot be relied upon as a trustworthy routine method of diagnosis.

In leaving this subject, we are impressed with the view that a very close analogy exists between paratyphoid fever and enteric fever both from the clinical and epidemiological aspects. In general terms, they differ only in the higher mortality and greater severity of enteric fever and in the character of the causal micro-organisms.

Enterica.—Under this term we combine the incidence of the two diseases, enteric fever and paratyphoid fever. For purposes of comparison it is necessary to so group them as all our records, for years previous to 1910, make no attempt to differentiate between the two. That such differentiation is necessary is obvious from the marked difference between their respective case mortality rates and the apparent absence of inhibitory effect on paratyphoid fever by anti-enteric inoculation. Taking both enteric and paratyphoid fevers together we find that 274 cases occurred among European troops in India in 1911, with 24 deaths. This is equivalent to an admission rate of 3·8 per 1,000 and a death rate of 0·33 per 1,000 of strength. Ten years ago, the admission rate was 12·8 and the death-rate 3·32. The following table gives the corresponding facts for the last five years.

Years.	Ratio per 1,000		Case mortality per cent.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	
1907	13·1	2·77	21·1
1908	14·5	2·76	19·0
1909	8·9	1·58	17·7
1910*...	4·6	·63	13·7
1911*...	3·8	·33	8·8

* Including paratyphoid A. and B.

Another table shows the annual admission rate per 1,000 for enterica during the last five years in all stations having an average strength of over 500 during 1911. The most notable excess rates are in Barian, Dagshai, Bareilly, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nasirabad, Belgaum and Wellington. On the other hand, Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Lahore, Ambala, Kasauli, Ranikhet, Mhow, Kamptee, Jhansi, Poona and Kirkee show notable lessened incidence. It is difficult to explain these variations from year to year, but it must be remembered that the units and population are continually changing. In several instances especially at Bareilly, Lucknow and Nasirabad, the rise in admission rate may be due to the detection of cases of paratyphoid fever which, under earlier methods of diagnosis, would probably have not come into this category of enterica but been returned as cases of pyrexia of uncertain origin. The rise in incidence at Barian, Dagshai, Belgaum and Wellington was due to the occurrence of small groups of enteric fever cases in units quartered there. None of them call for detailed comment.

Stations with average annual strength of over 500 during 1911.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Peshawar	7·8	31·3	11·3	7·9	3·0
Cherat	8·3	30·2	3·4	...	2·0
Nowshera	13·5	19·8	14·3	6·1	6·4
Ravalpindi	12·5	31·9	7·2	5·9	·7
Barian Camp and Khyra Gali...	9·8	14·3	6·2	4·8	8·2
Sialkot	18·5	20·9	20·7	15·1	·8
Lahore Cantonment and Fort	19·0	11·8	25·9	9·7	4·5
Multan	15·0	30·8	20·3	2·3	4·4
Jullundur	16·2	17·9	22·5	1·6	...
Ferozepore	12·4	9·8	1·0	1·0	1·0
Ambala	7·2	8·3	3·1	5·3	...
Kasauli	26·5	8·5	...	9·3	1·9
Dagshai	1·3	2·8	2·9	1·5	9·9
Meerut	9·8	27·4	26·0	2·3	1·8
Bareilly	11·4	3·5	15·1	...	16·8
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	23·2	14·0	9·6	6·0	·5
Chakrata	10·6	4·3	3·6	1·5	1·6
Agra and Fatehgarh	26·7	9·8	5·5	2·4	...
Lucknow	12·2	14·3	23·2	4·2	15·4
Cawnpore	11·2	25·4	...	...	...
Fort William	3·7	5·1	5·8	1·5	·8

Stations with average annual strength of over 500 during 1911.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Dinapore	11·6	8·0	20·4	5·1	5·4
Lebong	...	...	1·5	...	1·6
Allahabad	5·1	7·4	7·3	...	4·2
Fyzabad	7·9	19·2	13·7	14·2	11·6
Quetta	17·6	17·9	4·8	2·2	3·5
Karachi	·8	6·0	3·6	3·9	4·4
Hyderabad	2·0	...	...	...	1·8
Mhow and Indore	22·0	4·1	2·8	6·9	2·7
Kamptee	21·5	11·1	19·5	14·4	3·4
Nasirabad	5·1	5·0	7·2	1·1	6·0
Jhansi	51·1	26·5	7·5	13·1	3·2
Jubbulpore	21·5	34·6	11·9	6·6	4·8
Poona	12·1	9·8	12·4	8·4	3·0
Kirkee	9·1	10·1	26·0	12·0	5·4
Bombay	·9	1·7	·9	2·8	3·9
Ahmednagar	26·4	17·4	9·3	1·7	2·9
Belgaum	15·2	14·6	12·5	8·0	14·0
Secunderabad	20·6	25·9	6·7	3·4	4·5
Bangalore	28·2	19·0	10·9	6·0	4·9
Madras	7·2	11·7	...	1·5	3·0
Wellington	5·9	2·9	5·6	1·9	4·8
Rangoon	...	1·6	1·5	·8	·9

Anti-enteric Inoculation.—Steady progress has been made with this procedure. Of the European troops serving in India 85 per cent have been inoculated. By arms of the service 88 per cent of the Cavalry, 78 per cent of the Artillery, 88 per cent of the Infantry, 43 per cent of the Engineers and 27 per cent of the Staff and Departments are inoculated. The following table shows the results of the returns regarding inoculation made on the last day of the year:—

Branch of Service.	Number of inoculated men who have not had enteric fever.	Number of inoculated men who have had enteric fever.	Number of not inoculated men who have not had enteric fever.	Number of not inoculated men who have had enteric fever.
Cavalry	4,478	153	767	72
Royal Horse Artillery	1,397	47	357	43
Royal Field "	5,993	100	1,272	194
Royal Garrison "	2,958	38	660	114
Ammunition Columns	658	20	116	35
Infantry	43,820	605	4,375	512
Attached Troops	390	7	65	10
Royal Engineers	38	1	73	5
Staff and Departments	903	15	792	89
Total ...	60,635	987	8,477	1,075

Of the 170 cases of enteric fever which occurred in 1911 we find that 106 were inoculated and 64 were non-inoculated men. Eleven deaths occurred among the inoculated and eleven among those not-inoculated. The ratio per 1,000 of strength of admissions for enteric fever among the inoculated was 1·7, and the corresponding ratio of deaths was 0·17. Among the not-inoculated the admission rate was 5·9 per 1,000 and the death rate 1·15. As regards case mortality the percentage figures are 10·37 for the inoculated and 17·18 for the not-inoculated. The disparity between the two groups is very marked. The co-efficient of correlation in this series between inoculation and freedom from attack by enteric fever is 0·3212± ·0068, and that between inoculation and recovery after attack is 0·7524± 0·0667.

The influence of inoculation against paratyphoid infection appears to be negative. Of the 104 cases of paratyphoid fever, no less than 97 were inoculated men with 2 deaths, while the other 7 cases were not-inoculated men. The admission rate per 1,000 among the inoculated is 1·57, and 0·73, among the non-inoculated. The co-efficient of correlation between inoculation and freedom from attack by paratyphoid fever is 0·1994± ·0073.

If we take the two diseases, enteric fever and paratyphiod fever together we find that the admission rate among the inoculated is 2·75 per 1,000, while among the not-inoculated it is 10·88. The corresponding death rates per 1,000 are 0·17 and 1·15; further, the co efficient of correlation between inoculation and freedom from attack is ·2527 ±·0071, while the co-efficient between inoculation and recovery after attack is ·6579± ·0684. The above figures indicate that against true enteric fever the value of inoculation is most marked and the case in favour of the procedure is much strengthened by our experiences during 1911. The disturbing factor is the prevalence of paratyphoid fever, against which disease, anti-enteric inoculation appears to have little influence. This view was hinted at in last year's Report and emphasizes the plea for a polyvalent or rather a bi-valent emulsion with which inoculation could be carried out against both diseases. The re-inoculation of men after a lapse of thirty months since their primary inoculation is being steadily pressed and meets with an encouraging support from all ranks.

The enteric fever depôts at Naini Tal and Wellington have done excellent work during the year. Their activities have been extended in that we now send to these depôts not only convalescents after enteric and paratyphoid fever, but convalescents from such types of pyrexia of uncertain origin, which although not diagnosed as either disease yet present presumptive evidence that they might have been one or the other. This policy has borne fruit in that, at Naini Tal, out of 138 cases of this kind sent there, five were found to be excreting the paratyphoid A. bacillus in their fæces. Captain J. L. Wood, who is in charge of this depôt, reports that in his opinion, the majority of these cases of pyrexia of uncertain origin were really paratyphoid fever (A) and that an appreciable number of the so-called enteric fever cases were not that disease but rather paratyphoid. If this be so, and we have reason to accept that officer's views, then the number of enteric fever cases during the year has been overstated and the number of paratyphoid fever cases understated. This brings us again to the opinion that, not until the necessity for early blood culture, say 2nd to 5th day, is fully recognised by medical officers, will there be any hope of reducing the chaos which surrounds the pyrexias of short duration in India, and of arriving at the true facts concerning the precise prevalence of enteric and paratyphoid infections.

Out of the 95 cases of enteric fever sent to Naini Tal, not a single carrier was discovered, while among 85 paratyphoid cases twelve carriers were detected. Only one of these could be classed as a "chronic carrier" that is continuing to excrete the infective bacillus for more than six months. Details regarding the carrier cases are given in the following Table. The treatment of carriers by means of an autogenous bacillary emulsion, which last year promised good results, has been definitely found to be inoperative both at Naini Tal and Wellington. The general health at both depôts has been good and no case of primary enteric or paratyphoid infection has occurred in them, a fact which speaks well for the technical discipline and conservancy arrangements in both establishments.

Depôt.	Number and Initial.	Corps.	Place and date of attack.	Period under observation.	Type of carrier.	How disposed of.
Wellington ...	3718 W. ...	2nd Norfolk Regiment.	Belgaum—7th May 1911.	17th August 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Enteric fæcal.	Still under observation.
,, ...	9126 T. ...	2nd Cameron Highlanders.	Bangalore—15th May 1911.	5th September 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Naini Tal ...	7913 C. ...	2nd East Yorks Regiment.	Fyzabad—21st April 1911.	16th June 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Paratyphoid fæcal.	Still under observation.
,, ...	9989 E. ...	2nd Liverpool Regiment.	Lahore—23rd October 1911.	30th December 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Ditto.	Ditto.
,, ...	55444 D. ...	20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Lucknow—26th April 1911.	9th June 1911 to 10th November 1911.	Ditto.	Returned to duty.
,, ...	9369 Mck.	1st Royal Scots	Bareilly—10th February 1911.	22nd March 1911 to 4th July 1911.	Paratyphoid fæcal.	Returned to duty.
,, ...	37741 J. ...	"U" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	Lucknow—30th March 1911.	10th April 1911 to 8th November 1911.	Ditto.	Ditto.
,, ...	40042 S. ...	79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Dinapore—28th April 1911.	11th July 1911 to 13th October 1911.	Ditto.	Ditto.
,, ...	52147 S. ...	"U" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.	Lucknow—6th March 1911.	10th April 1911 to 13th September 1911.	Ditto.	Ditto.
,, ...	11482 J. ...	4th Worcester Regiment.	Bareilly—21st February 1911.	23rd May 1911 to 13th December 1911.	Paratyphoid urinary.	Ditto.
,, ...	7979 A. ...	2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.	Chakrata—31st March 1911.	7th August 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Paratyphoid fæcal.	Still under observation.
,, ...	333 Mck. ...	1st Seaforth Highlanders.	Bareilly—20th February 1911.	6th April 1911 to 18th December 1911.	Ditto.	Returned to duty.
,, ...	11743 McL.	1st Highland Light Infantry.	Lucknow—16th July 1911.	1st September 1911 to 31st December 1911.	Ditto.	Still under observation.
,, ...	52197 C. ...	"U" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	Lucknow—13th March 1911.	10th April 1911 to 13th September 1911.	Ditto.	Returned to duty.

At Wellington, of the three chronic carriers mentioned in last year's Report, one was cured and two were invalided to England. Out of 67 convalescents sent to this Depôt, two carriers have been detected during the year. From both the Naini Tal and Wellington depôts, interesting details as to serological reactions of patients, and other technical work have been received. They do not lend themselves for inclusion in this report, but indicate that the work carried on in the laboratories of the depôts is both modern and progressive. The scheme for extending the advantages of these depôts to officers and women has advanced some stages but is still uncompleted owing to financial stress. We are, however, pressing the matter.

Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Appendix A, Tables I, II, III and VII.

8. This group is associated intimately with the enteric, paratyphoid and malaria cases. Increased care has been taken to secure accuracy of diagnosis, but the difficulties are many. The difficulties associated with this group have to some extent been considered under the head of paratyphoid fever. The standard of work, in this sense is steadily improving in all the British Military hospitals. It is satisfactory to record that the number of cases shown under this head has fallen; the actual figures are

1,914 in 1911 as against 2,733 in 1910. We have still much to learn regarding some of the ill-defined pyrexias, but as more use is made of laboratory methods in diagnosis, the greater will be the accuracy of our returns.

The following table shows the essential facts under this heading and that of Malaria for the last three years:—

Divisions.	ADMISSION PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
	PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.			MALARIA.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1st (Peshawar) Division	140·3	29·6	54·0	376·2	421·8	196·0
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division	27·0	40·8	14·2	184·9	128·4	86·7
3rd (Lahore) Division	73·8	54·6	39·6	256·0	156·1	94·8
4th (Quetta) Division	15·9	7·4	10·3	135·9	130·4	129·2
5th (Mhow) Division	14·5	7·3	5·2	312·3	206·8	168·5
6th (Poona) Division	32·4	42·5	20·2	153·2	102·3	95·5
7th (Meerut) Division	62·2	28·0	9·6	339·5	191·5	75·2
8th (Lucknow) Division	118·7	53·7	56·3	113·9	64·6	48·0
9th (Secunderabad) Division	20·2	21·8	13·4	34·6	32·0	48·0
Burma Division	144·2	82·6	90·2	151·7	53·9	41·8
Aden Brigade	136·6	88·5	35·7	419·6	74·1	34·7

Sandfly fever. Tables I, II and III.

9. The endemic three-day non-fatal fever now correctly named pappataci fever was given a separate heading for the first time in the statistics for 1910. The heading was used by the medical officers of European troops in only 18 stations in 1911, the total number of cases recorded being 1 393 as compared with 512 in 1910. Of these ninety-one per cent were reported from the Northern Army, and only 9 per cent from the Southern Army. As regards this disease the D. M. S. writes : "This increase must be read in connection with the reductions under pyrexia of uncertain origin and malaria. The facts are another example of increased accuracy in diagnosis. This fever in certain garrisons, such as Nowshera, Attock, Multan, Hyderabad in Sind and Kamptee has been the cause of some degree of ineffectiveness among troops. The prophylaxis is associated intimately with that of malaria, and until all troops make a systematic use of netting during the night there is bound to be a considerable amount of temporary sickness from sandfly fever."

Plague and some other diseases. Table XXXIII.

10. Among European troops in India there were 9 cases of plague with 6 deaths during 1911 as compared with 2 cases and 1 death in 1910. Measles caused 25 admissions to hospital and erysipelas 24, none of the cases being fatal. Only 3 admissions were recorded as due to beri-beri, one each at Dum Dum, Karachi and Malapuram. Rheumatic fever was responsible for 310 admissions to hospital and seven soldiers were invalided for this disease.

Tubercle of the lungs. Tables I, II and III.

11. The steady decline in the admissions and deaths from tubercle of the lungs which had been continuous since 1903 was interrupted in 1910 by an increase from 81 to 106 in the admissions, from 9 to 17 in the deaths and from 66 to 71 in the invalidings. A considerable decrease again occurred in 1911, admissions, deaths and invaliding falling to 68, 5 and 55 respectively. There were 40 cases in the Northern Army and 28 in the Southern. The largest number of cases in any station was 6 in Kasauli, 5 each in Quetta and Ambala, and 4 in Agra.

Pneumonia. Appendix A. Tables I, II and III.

12. The admission and death rates from pneumonia rose slightly in 1911 and were 2·1 and ·26 per thousand respectively as compared with 2·0 and ·25 in 1910 and 2·9 and ·31 in 1909, the total numbers of admissions and deaths in each year being 153 and 19 in 1911, 144 and 18 in 1910 and 209 and 22 in 1909. The disease was considerably more prevalent in the Northern than in the Southern Army and comparing its relative incidence with that in 1910 it was less prevalent in six of the geographical groups and more so in six. Excluding stations where the average strength was below 200 Multan (admission rate 10·0 per thousand), Cawnpore (7·5), Nowshera (6·4), Rurki (5·9), and Delhi (5·8) were the stations with the highest admission rates during 1911.

Respiratory diseases. Tables I, II and III.

13. There was a decrease in the admission rate on account of respiratory diseases (among which pneumonia is not now included) from 13·0 in 1910 to 12·2 and the number of deaths fell from 12 to 8. The diseases were most frequent in the Indus Valley and North-West Rajputana. Of the deaths two were due to broncho pneumonia and one each to asthma, bronchitis, congestion of lung, pulmonary apoplexy, pleurisy and empyema.

Dysentery and diarrhœa. Appendix A. Tables I, II, III, IX and X.

14. The admission and death rates from dysentery were 7·7 and ·26 per thousand in 1911 against 7·7 and ·23 in 1910, a slight increase in the death rate. The death rate was slightly higher in the Southern Army. The disease was most prevalent among troops in the 6th (Poona), Burma and 8th (Lucknow) Divisions and among geographical groups the highest admission rates were recorded in groups XI and IV. For the European army as a whole the months of greatest prevalence were August, September and July and those of least prevalence January, March and February. There were in all 560 cases of dysentery with 19 deaths.

There were 788 cases of diarrhœa with one death in 1911 against 807 non-fatal cases in 1910. The admission rate was highest amongst troops in the Bengal and Orissa geographical group and omitting stations below 1,000 of strength the incidence was highest at Sialkot, Peshawar and Mhow.

Hepatic abscess. Tables I, II and III. Alcoholism. Table XXXIII.

15. Next to enteric fever, hepatic abscess is the most frequent cause of death among European troops, but the admissions and deaths on account of it have decreased greatly during recent years. In 1911 it caused 71 admissions to hospital and 33 deaths as compared with 75 admissions and 35 deaths in 1910 and 100 admissions and 34 deaths in 1909. The admission rate was higher and death rate lower in the Northern than in the Southern Army and the largest numbers of cases in stations were eleven in Lucknow, six in Ambala and five in Jubbulpore. The decrease in the number of cases of liver abscess is coincident with an equally steady fall in the number of admissions to hospital for alcoholism. From the figures in the margin it will be seen that in 1911 there were only 32 admissions to hospital for this cause. Carrying the comparison to earlier years than 1906 it may be noted that in 1905 there were 197 admissions and that the annual mean number of admissions for the years 1900 to 1904 was 231.

	Total admissions.	
	Abscess of liver.	Alcoholism.
1906	183	170
1907	165	94
1908	115	71
1909	100	65
1910	75	37
1911	71	32

Venereal diseases. Tables I, II and III.

16. The remarkable reduction of venereal diseases among European troops in India is an example of the results of earnest co-operative effort not only between combatant and medical officers, chaplains, the authorities of the Royal Army Temperance Association and other civilian officials, but between all these and the men themselves. In 1911 the admission rate for all diseases under this heading was only 53·1 per thousand as compared with 58·9 in 1910 and 67·8 in the previous year. Only two deaths were recorded and only 14 men had to be invalided as compared with 25 in 1910 and 34 in 1909. The admission rate among troops of the Northern Army was 47·3 per thousand and among troops of the Southern Army 61·9, the difference in these two rates being considerably less than usual. As regards Divisions, the admission rate was, as usual, highest among troops in the Burma Division. Among the stations of the Northern Army the highest admission rates were recorded in Naini Tal, Attock and Benares and among those of the Southern Army at Purandhar, Poonamallee and Meiktila.

Heat Stroke. Tables III and XXXIII.

17. The total number of deaths recorded as a result of heat stroke during 1911 was twenty-four as compared with seven in 1910, fifteen in 1909 and thirty-seven in 1908. Excluding troops marching 16 stations returned deaths from this cause. One station returned three deaths, five stations 2 each and ten stations 1 each.

Suicide. Table XXXIII.

18. The mean annual number of suicides reported in the decade, 1901 to 1910 was 19 and in 1911 the number was 22 of which 12 were by gunshot, 4 by cut-throat, 3 by poison, 2 by drowning and one by hanging.

Invaliding. Table XXXIII.

19. From the European army of India 515 men were invalided in 1911 (7 per thousand of strength) as compared with 563 (8 per thousand) in the previous year. In the Northern Army the rate was 7·74 per thousand and in the Southern Army it was 6·96 per thousand. The principal diseases for which invaliding was necessary have already been mentioned in the first paragraph of this section. Of the total number of men invalided 86 per cent were under 30 years of age and 75 per cent had been less than five years in India.

Officers. Appendix C. Tables XI and XXXIII.

20. The average strength of commissioned officers with European troops in India during 1911 was 2345 and among them there were 1365 admissions to hospital, 37 were invalided, and 19 died during the year. The admission and death rates were higher than in 1910, but the invaliding and constantly sick rates fell from 18·61 and 21·6 to 15·78 and 20·6 respectively.

Malaria was the disease which caused most admissions to hospital but the admission rate was much lower than among the men. There were in all 15 admissions from enteric fever with one death, the admission rate (6·4 per thousand) being the lowest on record, but nearly twice as high as among the men. The 15 cases were spread over eleven stations. There were three cases of small-pox and one fatal case of cholera. No case of plague occurred. There were only 2 admissions on account of venereal disease (Syphilis one, Gonorrhœa one) both in the Southern Army; the case of Gonorrhœa was invalided.

Debility, malaria, and abscess of liver were the chief causes of invaliding.

Women Appendix. D. Tables XI and XXXIII.

21. The average strength of the women during 1911 was 4,248, an increase of 111 on that of the previous year. The statistics of health were very favourable, the rates of admission to hospital and of death being 495·8 and 7·30 per thousand, respectively, as compared with 504·7 and 6·28 in 1910. The constantly sick rate was 20·4 as compared with 21·6. From all causes 51 women were invalided during the year, 13 of them on account of debility and 6 on account of tubercle of lung.

The chief causes of admission to hospital were, as usual, anæmia and debility, diseases peculiar to women, and malaria, which together accounted for 56 per cent of the total number of admissions from all causes.

Relative incidence of enteric fever among men and women of the European Army in India. Admission and death rates per 1,000 of strength.

Years.		Admission rates.		Death rates.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1905	...	16·1	8·6	3·00	1·48
1906	...	15·6	7·3	3·19	1·46
1907	...	13·1	8·9	2·77	1·72
1908	...	14·5	13·3	2·76	1·89
1909	...	8·9	10·2	1·58	1·53
1910	...	4·6	6·5	·63	1.45
1911	...	3·8	6·4	·33	·71

On page 27 of the 1909 report the fact was noted that for the first time in the history of enteric fever in the European army of India the admission rate for this disease was higher among the women than among the men and the death rate was very nearly as high. The statistics of 1910 and 1911 afford further evidence of this noteworthy change of relative incidence, for although both the admission and the death rate among the women were lower than in 1910 they were considerably higher than among the men. Of the total number of deaths from all causes (31) among the women 3 were due to enteric fever, the case mortality being higher than among the men. No other disease caused more than two deaths. Only one woman suffered from small-pox during 1911.

Children. Appendix E. Tables XI, XII and XXXIII.

22. The admission and death rates among the children were higher than in 1910. The strength was 7,056, the admission rate 370·6, the constantly sick rate 13·2 and the death rate 30·33. The chief causes of sickness were measles, diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, debility and malaria which together accounted for about 49 per cent of the total admissions. Of the 214 deaths 32 were attributed to enteritis, 26 to respiratory disease, 24 to diarrhœa, 24 to debility and immaturity at birth and 22 to convulsions. There were 30 admissions to hospital with one death from enteric fever and 139 admissions with 2 deaths from malaria. Among the exanthemata to which children are liable there came under treatment during the year 470 cases of measles, 99 of chicken-pox, 46 of German measles and two of scarlet fever. There was one fatal case of small-pox. Whooping cough caused 29 admissions to hospital, diphtheria eleven and mumps eleven.

The strength at different age periods, the death rates per mille and the relative liability to death at each of these periods, are shown in Table XII. Immaturity at birth was the cause of 7·5 per cent of the total number of deaths among children under six months of age.

SECTION II.

INDIAN ARMY.

India. Appendices A and B. Tables XIII and XXXIII.

23. The health of the Indian troops throughout the year has been very good. Including those on duty in China and in other stations outside India, the average strength was 1,31,213 as compared with 1,31,274 in the previous year. The accompanying table shows concisely the sick rates for the year. It is satisfactory to note that each rate was lower than the corresponding rate in 1910. The death rates as shown in the table are however misleading as they do not include the deaths of men while on sick leave or furlough at their homes. If these be included the rate for 1911, is 6·78, and for 1910, 7·12.

Indian troops.	ALL CAUSES. RATIOS PER MILLE.		
	1905-09.	1910.	1911.
Admissions	635·5	572·8	515·8
Constantly sick.	22·3	21·1	19·8
Deaths ...	6·78	4·89	4·48
Invalids...	6·82	5·21	4·43

The following table shows the death rates per 1,000 among Indian and British Troops since 1880.

INDIAN TROOPS.			BRITISH TROOPS.	INDIAN TROOPS.			BRITISH TROOPS.	INDIAN TROOPS.			BRITISH TROOPS.
Years.	Mortality excluding absent deaths.	Mortality including absent deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Years.	Mortality excluding absent deaths.	Mortality including absent deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Years.	Mortality excluding absent deaths.	Mortality including absent deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1880 ...	39·22	41·12	24·85	1890 ...	15·91	18·64	13·84	1900 ...	14·04	18·57	14·62
1881 ...	19·24	22·62	16·86	1891 ...	15·44	19·34	15·89	1901 ...	10·68	13·89	12·38
1882 ...	12·24	14·76	12·07	1892 ...	14·97	18·67	17·07	1902 ...	11·16	15·01	14·68
1883 ...	11·76	14·31	10·88	1893 ...	10·29	12·81	12·61	1903 ...	10·04	16·62	13·05
1884 ...	10·50	12·22	12·56	1894 ...	10·76	13·59	16·07	1904 ...	8·46	12·08	10·83
1885 ...	13·67	16·09	14·55	1895 ...	11·60	15·71	15·26	1905 ...	8·09	9·50	10·05
1886 ...	13·27	19·46	15·18	1896 ...	10·20	12·57	14·84	1906 ...	6·57	8·58	10·43
1887 ...	11·68	18·17	14·20	1897 ...	13·12	14·90	22·93	1907 ...	6·27	8·51	8·18
1888 ...	12·84	16·14	14·84	1898 ...	11·07	13·33	20·05	1908 ...	7·41	8·49	9·78
1889 ...	12·94	16·19	16·60	1899 ...	10·70	14·50	12·75	1909 ...	5·62	6·42	6·25
								1910 ...	4·89	7·12	4·66
								1911 ...	4·48	6·78	4·89

The Indian army has shared with other communities, in the decrease of malaria, and it is to this that the reduced admission rate is chiefly due. Decreased admission rates are also shown from dysentery, sandfly fever, venereal diseases, and pneumonia, whilst respiratory diseases, pyrexia of uncertain origin and influenza were rather more prevalent. The diminished death rate was chiefly due to there being fewer deaths from pneumonia, pyrexia of uncertain origin and circulatory diseases.

In order of frequency the chief causes of sickness were malaria, pyrexia of uncertain origin, respiratory diseases and dysentery : the chief causes of death were pneumonia, enteric fever, malaria and respiratory diseases.

The number of invalidings was 581, as compared with 684 in 1910, the chief causes of this source of loss being tubercle of the lungs, injuries, anæmia and debility and venereal diseases. A comparison of tables XIII and I shows that the Indian troops suffered less than the European troops from venereal diseases, sandfly fever, hepatic diseases, diarrhœa, enteric fever, and influenza, but more from respiratory diseases, dysentery and malaria.

Northern and Southern Armies Divisions. Appendix A. Table XIII.

24. As in former years sickness and mortality were more prevalent in the Northern army than in the Southern. The statistics of the former show an excess in admission rate of 61·1 per thousand and in death rate of 1·09 per thousand. The excess in admission rate was chiefly due to respiratory diseases and dysentery, and in the death rate the chief factors were pneumonia and malaria. The relative incidence of the different diseases amongst European and Indian troops are in the main in correspondence.

As regards Divisions the least favourable statistics were returned by the Burma, Peshawar and Meerut Divisions.

Stations outside of India.

The accompanying table complements the information given in Table XV.

	Average strength.	Admission rate.	Death rate.
Aden Brigade	876	777	4·57
Persian Gulf...	529	607	9·45
Colombo and Singapore	1,661	716	6·62
Tien-tsin, Hongkong and Kowloon ...	2,518	481	3·97

In the Aden Brigade the chief causes of sickness were *malaria, pyrexia of uncertain origin, dysentery and diarrhœa.

As regards stations in the Persian Gulf the statistics are incomplete, but the following facts are worthy of note. The small garrison of 26 men at Muscat had an admission rate of 461·5 per thousand from malaria, at Shiraz the death rate from all causes was 25·97.

At Jask, with an average strength of 186, the admission rate from all causes was 1053·8, the chief factors being pyrexia of uncertain origin and malaria. The chief cause of sickness in Singapore was malaria, the admission rate being 562·9 per thousand and the death rate 4·75.

The troops in China were very healthy, practically the only cause of sickness being respiratory diseases which in Tien-tsin caused an admission rate of 147·8 and in Hongkong of 173·0. The death rate in Tien-tsin was 1·16 per thousand, entirely due to respiratory diseases, a very remarkable figure.

Geographical Groups. Appendices B and C. Table XIV.

25. Troops located in the Western Coast stations suffered, as in former years, the most heavily, the chief causes of sickness being malaria, which was much more prevalent than in 1910. The Burma groups also suffered heavily, admission rates rising on the coast area from 634·0 per thousand to 741·9, and in the Inland group from 443·6 to 742·6. These increases were also due to malaria.

Stations. Tables XV and XVI. Regiments.

26. In 1911, 39 stations had an average strength (of Indian troops) of over one thousand. The rates of admission were very high in Dera Ismail Khan, Fort Dufferin, Rangoon and Peshawar, and the death rates were high in Dehra Dun, Edwardesabad, Dera Ismail Khan and Bakloh. In Dera Ismail Khan the admission rate was 1275 per thousand, in Fort Dufferin it was 833, in Rangoon 813, and in Peshawar 801. Malaria was the chief cause of the high rate in all except in Rangoon where pyrexia of uncertain origin was most prevalent. The highest death rate in any of the larger stations was 14·18 per thousand in Dehra Dun, the chief cause of the mortality being enteric fever. Abstracts of the cantonment sanitary reports upon ten of the most unhealthy stations will be found at Table XVI.

*Aden proper, had an admission rate of 337·7 per thousand.

The regiments which suffered most severely from sickness during the current year were the 1-2nd and 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles at Dehra Dun, the 23rd Cavalry at Quetta, and the 96th Berar Infantry at Bombay. The admission rates of these regiments were as follows :—

—	Admission rate.	Death rate.
1-2nd Gurkhas, Dehra Dun	281·0	18·73
2-2nd „ „	287·9	16·85
23rd Cavalry, Quetta	383·9	15·75
96th Berar Infantry, Bombay	1,612·9	14·39

These will be referred to in the paragraphs relating to the different diseases.

Cholera. Appendices A and B. Tables XIII to XV and XX.

27. The number of cases of cholera in the Indian army was 16, and the number of deaths 14 as compared with 21 and 12 in 1910. No individual regiment had more than 2 cases.

Small Pox. Appendices A and B. Tables XIII to XV.

28. The total number of admissions for small pox was 36 with no death as compared with 22 with one death in the previous year. Four cases occurred in the 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry at St. Thomas' Mount. These were contracted in the bazaar or in the city where small pox was prevalent. All had been previously vaccinated, and none of the patients died. In no other regiment did more than 2 cases occur.

Malaria. Appendices A, B and C. Tables XIII to XV and XVIII.

29. It is well nigh impossible in the Indian army to gauge at all accurately the condition of a regiment as regards this disease. Every precaution may be taken to improve matters in the station in which the regiment is located, but malaria may still occupy a prominent position in the statistics of the regiment. In all cases it is necessary to take into account the effect of the leave and furlough system which prevails. In many regimental reports appears the statement of the medical officer, that although malaria was present to a considerable extent in the regiment the disease was contracted not in the station, in which the regiment was located, but in some other part of India from which its recruits are drawn, and to which its men return on leave. It is therefore necessary in this report, to confine one's remarks to the general prevalence of the disease, and to those stations or regiments in which malaria was a prominent feature. The Indian army shared with the population of India as a whole, in suffering less from malaria than in 1910. The rate of admission fell from 160 per thousand to 105, but the death rate rose from ·25 per thousand to ·42. The admission rate represents 13,778 admissions, and the death rate 55 deaths, as compared with 20,960, and 33 respectively in the previous year.

The heaviest admission rates (in stations whose average strength was above 150), occurred in Bombay (646 per thousand), Singapore (563), Hyderabad (411), Dera Ismail Khan (411), Hangu (390), Bellary (347) and Aden (338).

It would appear from the above that Bombay suffered severely from malaria, and the figure is worthy of investigation from the point of view of the warning given at the commencement of this paragraph. In Table (XVIII) it will be seen that this epidemic occurred in the months of October, November and December. The admissions rose suddenly from 22 in September to 140 in October. The medical officer of the 96th Berar Infantry which formed the Indian Garrison of Bombay reports that the regiment went into camp during October, the 2nd-half battalion for the first fortnight, and the 1st-half battalion for the 2nd fortnight. The camp was situated at Ghat Kopar in the jungle at the foot of the Western Ghauts. Admissions for malaria began to rise in the half battalions for the most part after their return to Bombay. Taking into account the period of incubation of the disease, it is reasonable to conclude, that it was contracted in camp.

The high figure for Hyderabad Sind, is due to an epidemic amongst the 10th Jats, which remained over as a legacy from the previous autumn, and was practically confined to the first three months of the year. The cause of the epidemic was the swamping of the low lying ground in the cantonments and in the city itself. Overcrowding in the hospital rendered segregation impossible—and it was not until January, when the regiment went into camp, that headway was made against the epidemic. The medical officer also emphasizes as an indirect cause of amelioration, the removal to their homes of 30 patients infected with the Malignant Tertian Parasite. The lesson to be drawn from this epidemic is the importance of segregation, and the necessity at times of treating epidemic malaria as seriously and as rigorously as one would treat epidemic cholera. Immediate anti-mosquito measures may be impossible and the distribution of quinine as a prophylactic measure, with many sources of infection present, likely to be of little avail. In such cases it should not be forgotten that adoption of such measures as evacuation and removal of the regiment to a healthy camp, in which segregation and quinine treatment of cases can be surely and simply carried out may be followed by most excellent results.

In Bangalore amongst the 101st Grenadiers, the high incidence of malaria is ascribed to the presence of marshy ground within the lines, the improvement of which is under consideration. An exceedingly interesting report regarding the 91st Punjabis stationed in Mandalay is furnished by Captain H. Stott. The regiment suffered heavily, 270 cases occurring from July to December. He points out that in Mandalay cases falling under the heading pyrexia of uncertain origin are for the most part malarious. The parasite rate in August 1911, was 11·11 amongst the children of the sepoys. The effects of quinine prophylaxis were disappointing. From October to December the regiment was divided into two classes, each under the same conditions. The reduction in case incidence in the two classes, one receiving 15 grains of quinine thrice weekly, and the other remaining untreated were the same—21·5 per cent. The investigation of this point is being continued. Captain Stott furnishes with his report a map of the fort, in which anopheline breeding places are entered. These are found in channels which empty into the moat. The civil population, living outside of the fort, had not suffered to any great extent, as there are no breeding places there. The jail population has not suffered, there being no anopheline breeding places within its walls. The admission rate amongst the 92nd Punjabis, living in the fort and under the same conditions, is only one-third that of the 91st Punjabis, owing to the former regiment having been provided with mosquito curtains. Captain Stott reports that the work of dealing with anopheline breeding places is being proceeded with.

Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Appendix B. Tables XIII to XV and XIX.

30. This heading as in former years includes many types of disease. In the 1/9th Gurkhas stationed in Drosh and Chitral, 194 cases probably of sandfly fever are included, and it is to be remembered that the 1/3rd Gurkhas reported a similar undiagnosed type of fever from Chitral in 1910. The medical officer of the 74th Punjabis (Lucknow) reports an outbreak of pyrexia during the latter months of the year, which he classifies as follows :—

	7 day fever.	3 day fever.	Others.
September	5	5	3
October...	42	37	3
November	34	35	2
Total ...	81	77	8

The epidemic was general throughout the regiment, irrespective of caste or barracks. Sand flies were not found, nor did the sepoys complain of their presence. No microscopical changes were noted in the blood, nor was a rash observed. All cases recovered and there were no after effects. From the figures given overleaf it would not appear that the two fevers were of different origin. The question of their classification must remain indeterminate.

Sand fly fever. Table XV.

31. The nature of this disease was fully discussed in the report of 1910. Among Indian troops 114 cases, with no death were recorded during the year, nearly all of them from Nowshera, Peshawar, Mardan, Dargai and Kohat, which are situated close together on the North-West Frontier. As Kila Drosh and Chitral were reported as suffering in 1910, the 194 cases in the 1/9th Gurkhas may probably also be included under this head. From the 82nd Punjabis at Nowshera, 30 cases are reported; from the 25th Cavalry 18 cases and from the 15th Lancers 18 cases, both at Risalpur; from the 55th Coke's Rifles at Dargai 10 cases; and from the 69th Punjabis at Peshawar 10 cases.

Kala Azar. Relapsing fever. Typhus fever. Table XXXIII.

32. There were 17 admissions on account of kala azar during the year as compared with 9 in 1910. Including the patients who remained under treatment from that year there were 13 deaths. The regiments in which the cases occurred were the 1/2nd, 2/2nd, 2/9th, 1/3rd, and 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, the 7th and the 11th Rajputs.

Twenty four cases of relapsing fever (with no deaths) were recorded. An outbreak of 13 cases occurred amongst the 38th Central India Horse at Goona, which was probably started by the return of a syce from leave in an endemic area.

In the 122nd Rajputana Infantry, Fort Sandeman, a similar importation is reported, which caused 5 cases.

No cases of typhus were reported during the year.

Enteric fever. Appendices A, B, and D. Tables XIII to XV and XVII.

33. The prevalence of enteric fever among Indian troops was less than in 1910. Admissions numbered 302 as compared with 329 in 1910, and the number of deaths was 55 as compared with 58. The cases were distributed amongst 114 regiments in 60 different stations. Those which suffered most severely were the 1/7th, 1/3rd, 1/2nd, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles with 17, 16, 11, and 8 cases respectively, and the 30th Punjabis and 31st Lancers with 8 cases each. Anti-typhoid inoculation is being introduced in various regiments and in the above in particular and the after treatment of cases is being carefully carried out. The source of infection is, as is usual amongst Indian troops, difficult to trace.

Mediterranean fever. Table XXXIII.

34. The incidence of Mediterranean fever is much the same as last year, there having been twenty four cases, with 3 death as compared with 23 admissions and no death in 1910. Nine of the admissions occurred at Delhi, during the Coronation Durbar, six at Lahore Cantonment, three at Kohat and two at Poona.

Plague. Tables XIII to XV.

35. There was a marked increase in the incidence of plague. The total number of admissions during the year was 95 with 35 deaths, as compared with 31 cases, and 22 deaths in 1910. Of these 59 cases with three deaths occurred in the 99th Infantry at Sehore, Central India. Plague was prevalent in a very severe form in the neighbourhood. The history of the outbreak in the regiment is as follows. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the bazaars inoculation of all men and followers present, was carried out in March. Many were on leave, but by July the inoculation of all men and followers was completed. Among non-combatants, two refused inoculation; they were attacked by plague in September and both died. Dead rats were found in the lines about the end of August. The first case of plague in the lines occurred on the 5th of October and from the 12th to the 28th of that month cases were admitted daily. The last case occurred on November 5th. Nearly all the cases were modified by inoculation and consequently very mild. The only two uninoculated cases (a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and his wife) both died. Among the 57 inoculated cases, one follower died. The medical officer remarks that in all cases the diagnosis was undoubted, but that many were of so mild a type that they might have passed unnoticed. He draws attention to the high rate of recovery which prevailed, and suggests that in a civil population many modified attacks may remain unrecorded, and so detract from the statistical evidence in favour of the influence of inoculation on the recovery rate.

Six cases of plague were recorded in the 128th Pioneers, and 5 each in the 9th Hodson's Horse and the 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.

Scurvy. Tables XIII to XV.

36. The total number of admissions on account of scurvy during 1911 was 109 or 0·8 per thousand, as compared with 100 cases, in the previous year. Of these 27 cases occurred in the 96th Berar Infantry.

Tubercle of the lungs. Appendices A, C, and E. Tables XIII to XV.

37. It will be seen from the accompanying table that with the exception of a slight increase in the death rate from this disease amongst Gurkhas, there has been considerable improvement. The admissions amongst Gurkhas were 56 as compared with 57 in 1910 and the deaths 11 as compared with 8.

Tubercle of the lungs. Ratio per 1,000.						
Years.	Army of India.		Gurkhas.		Excluding Gurkhas.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1901 ...	4·2	·84	13·1	3·95	3·4	·57
1902 ...	4·3	·80	15·6	4·24	3·2	·47
1903 ...	5·9	·68	28·9	2·88	3·3	·44
1904 ...	3·9	·51	10·6	2·66	3·2	·28
1905 ...	3·1	·50	6·1	1·58	2·7	·37
1906 ...	2·5	·52	5·2	2·41	2·2	·29
1907 ...	2·5	·33	4·8	1·03	2·3	·24
1908 ...	3·0	·42	5·0	1·43	2·7	·28
1909 ...	2·3	·39	4·0	1·33	2·1	·26
1910 ..	2·4	·19	3·6	·50	2·3	·15
1911 ...	2·1	·21	3·6	·70	1·9	·14

There were 8 admissions each amongst the Corps of Guides and the 13th Rajputs, and 7 each in the 2/2nd, 2/5th, 2/9th Gurkha Rifles and the 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

The medical officer of the Corps of Guides ascribes the high incidence in his regiment to the bad ventilation, and overcrowding of Fort Abazai. The cases amongst the 13th Rajputs were all contracted in Hong Kong.

Pneumonia. Appendices A, B, C, and H. Tables XIII to XV.

38. The admission rate on account of pneumonia was 7·5 per thousand and the death rate ·98 as compared with rates of 9·4 and 1·34 per thousand respectively in 1910. The disease was less prevalent than in the previous year in nine of the twelve geographical groups and the highest admission rates for the year were recorded in the Assam group (12·4 per thousand), the North-West Frontier group (12·3) and the Western Coast group (11·6). Stations at which the disease was most prevalent were Jutogh, Edwardesabad, Mardan, Shillong, Bellary and Manipur.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Appendices A, B and C. Tables XIII to XV, XXI and XXII.

39. The number of cases of dysentery was 2,971 as compared with 3,436 in 1910, and the number of deaths 16 as against 12.

The highest admission rates were reported from Santa Cruz, Jask, Fatehgarh, Hangu, Chitral, Malakand and Bombay, the admission rates in these stations varying between 101 and 50 per thousand. As regards the prevalence of the disease in regiments, 74 cases occurred in the 6th Jat Light Infantry at Secunderabad. These were of a mild type patients remaining in hospital for only 3 or 4 days, and responding quickly to treatment by sulphates.

Sixty eight cases occurred in the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at Santa Cruz; this is ascribed to the unsatisfactory state of the water supply.

There were in all 951 admissions to hospital and 3 deaths from diarrhœa, as compared with 1,076 and 5 in 1910.

Venereal diseases. Appendices B and F. Tables XIII to XV.

40. During 1911 there were 1,950 admissions and 4 deaths amongst Indian troops as compared with 2,212, and 4 deaths in the previous year. As has been noted the Southern army suffers more from this disease than the Northern. The highest number of cases were reported from Almora namely 122, which on the average strength gives a rate of 106 per thousand.

Beri-beri. Table XXXIII.

41. Admissions for beri-beri rose from 18 in 1910 to 24 in the year under review, the increase being chiefly due to the occurrence of 16 cases in the 61st Pioneers at Secunderabad. The medical officer reports that the outbreak was put a stop to by boiling the rice before it was husked. Five cases occurred in the 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry in the same station, which submitted to the same treatment.

Suicides. Table XXXIII.

42. During the year under review there were 9 cases of suicide, as compared with 10 in 1910 and 113 in the decennium ending 1910. Of these 9 cases, four were by gunshot wound, two by hanging, two by arsenic poisoning, and one by opium poisoning.

SECTION III.

GENERAL POPULATION.

Meteorology, Crops and general conditions.

43. The chief features of the rainfall and other weather conditions are described as follows in a memorandum furnished by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India.

The precipitation of January and February was much above normal in the greater part of northern India, and below normal elsewhere. The excess in northern India was due to very wet weather in January, February having been unusually dry.

Heavy rainfall occurred in northern India during March and, in spite of the scanty falls of April and May, the total for the hot weather period in this area was well above the normal. Weather in the Peninsula was exceptionally dry.

The moonson currents were less active than usual except in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Bengal, and at one time the drought threatened to prove as serious as that of 1877. A marked improvement occurred about the middle of August, which reduced the deficiency, averaged for the whole of India, to 11 per cent, but affected chiefly the United Provinces and Central India at the expense of the north-west and the Peninsula.

The rains of October to December were on the whole well above normal in northern and central India. The excess was chiefly due to heavy rainfall during the period October 21st to November 20th, December having been unusually dry in the region principally affected by the winter rains.

On the whole, 1911 was drier than usual, the total average rainfall of India having been about 3" (6 per cent) below normal. The aggregate rainfall of the cold weather, hot weather, and retreating monsoon periods was well above normal, and the deficiency was due to the weakness of the monsoon. The areas in which an excess was recorded for the year as a whole were Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces East, the Punjab South-West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and the Central Provinces East; while the deficiency was very marked in Gujarat and the Konkan.

Atmospheric humidity and temperature were approximately normal during the cold weather period of the year, while the deviations in the hot weather period were in agreement with those of the rainfall, but were not in general strongly marked. The only noteworthy feature was the prevalence of cooler weather than usual in northern India during the greater part of the hot season, owing probably to the influence of the heavy snowfall of the previous winter months.

The chief meteorological features of the year in the different provinces will be found in the paragraphs which follow, and the monthly figures of temperature and rainfall are given as appendices A and B to this section.

The year opened well with general rain in January nearly all over the country, but the progress of the monsoon currents was weak and fitful and dry westerly winds extending into N.-E. India established a complete break in the rains over almost the whole of India, except Burma. As a consequence agricultural operations were at a standstill, fodder became scarce, prices rose, and the situation became critical. About the third week of August, the monsoon currents revived and gave rain in almost all parts of northern and central India. This timely rain changed the whole aspect, and the year ended with the best of prospects. The outturn of the wheat crops was the largest on record and exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 25·8 per cent. The yield of rice was 6·4 per cent less than in 1910, but 12·7 above the quinquennial average, and the total quantity exported to foreign countries was nearly 52 million hundredweights, or about seven million hundredweights more than were exported in 1910. Sugarcane and oilseeds also gave a good yield, and the former was eight per cent. better than in the year preceding, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable portion of the crop was utilized as food for cattle, owing to the scarcity of fodder.

Births and deaths.

44. The following table gives the number of births and deaths registered in the several provinces of British India. It should be noted that the ratios given in this table and those relating to the vital statistics of 1911 in the succeeding paragraphs, have been calculated on

populations resulting from the census of 1911, except in the case of Ajmer-Merwara where the figures of the census of 1901 have had to be taken as the basis of the calculations. The rates quoted for other periods are those calculated on the previous decennial census.

The births and deaths registered in the several provinces of British India during 1911 are given in the following table:—

Province.	Births.			Total deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean death rate during previous five years.		
	Total number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio during previous five years.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.	In municipalities and towns.	In districts excluding towns.	Total.
Bengal	2,099,572	40·01	36·33	93,902	1,621,517	1,715,419	26·91	33·10	32·69	29·36	34·22	33·90
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1,149,492	34·59	34·80	13,775	839,703	853,478	18·82	25·83	25·68	20·10	28·77	28·58
United Provinces	2,053,324	43·84	38·63	174,206	1,931,086	2,105,292	56·04	44·16	44·95	46·41	41·95	42·25
Punjab	865,775	43·9	41·6	76,902	595,017	671,919	39·74	33·43	34·05	45·36	43·41	43·61
North-West Frontier Province	71,606	35·1	34·2	4,782	42,776	47,558	25·00	23·12	23·30	29·90	29·95	30·35
Central Provinces	688,432	49·47	52·68	51,285	431,212	482,497	44·94	33·75	34·67	42·85	39·83	40·14
Madras	1,226,488	30·4	32·2	136,267	797,243	933,510	28·2	22·4	23·1	29·9	24·2	24·9
Coorg	4,768	27·25	25·40	488	5,207	5,695	48·89	31·56	32·55	53·50	32·95	34·12
Bombay	705,090	36·00	35·10	100,969	454,343	555,312	36·89	26·96	28·35	39·99	28·74	30·54
Burma { Lower	200,947	31·44	33·96	29,094	124,218	153,312	36·35	22·22	23·99	41·03	25·36	27 35
Burma { Upper	121,509	34·85	...	14,825	79,545	94,370	50·16	24·93	27·07	42·99	27·51	29·22
Ajmer-Merwara	22,700	47·60	36·61	5,649	15,533	21,182	43·57	44·72	44·41	51·23	36·60	40·48
British India	9,209,703	38·58	37·83	702,144	6,937,400	7,639,544	36·19	31·64	32·01	37·63	34·57	34·85

The fall in the birth rate from 39·52 in 1910 to 38·58 is merely nominal being due mainly to the different populations on which the two have been calculated. The birth rates were higher than the death rates in all provinces except the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and (as usual) Coorg. The percentage of male to female births ranged from 103·41 in Coorg to 122·5 in the North-West Frontier Province.

The death rate was 32·01 as compared with 33·20 in 1910. The decrease was most marked in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara. In every province except Bengal, Ajmer-Merwara and Eastern Bengal and Assam (where most of the "towns" are merely large villages) the urban were higher than the rural death rates.

In the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Ajmer-Merwara the death rates of females were higher than the death rates of males; but only in the first two provinces was the excess of mortality among females considerable.

It is interesting to note that although the birth and death rates are generally found to move along parallel lines in most of the provinces in India, a high birth rate was not accompanied by high mortality in several areas, notably in Bengal and the Punjab. Calculating the mortality among infants on the number of children born during the year, the mean death rate of male infants worked out to 213·97 per thousand and of female infants 196·00 as compared with 217·21 and 201·17 in 1910.

45. The deaths from the chief diseases in the several provinces are shown in the following table:—

Chief diseases.

Province.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory Diseases.		All other Causes.	
	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Bengal	124,560	2·37	4,741	·09	75,681	1·44	1,081,349	20·60	43,913	·83	15,402	·29	343,649	6·54
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	39,248	1·18	8,350	·25	27	·0008	625,821	18·82	22,600	·69	4,585	·14	141,193	4·24
United Provinces ...	117,689	2·51	1,479	·03	332,301	7·09	1,308,498	27·94	24,135	·51	24,654	·53	272,196	5·81
Punjab	1,260	0·06	5,024	0·25	175,345	8·89	302,417	15·33	11,713	0·59	45,294	2·30	124,104	6·29
North-West Frontier Province.	12	0·01	950	0·47	243	0·12	55,704	17·48	259	0·13	1,399	0·69	8,238	4·04
Central Provinces ...	2,998	·22	1,714	·12	27,938	2·01	234,489	16·85	43,777	3·15	36,351	2·61	128,902	9·26
Madras	58,174	1·4	23,817	0·6	15,185	0·4	298,688	7·4	64,389	1·6	36,711	0·9	426,028	10·5
Coorg	6	·03	297	1·70	57	·33	4,555	26·03	116	·66	67	·38	561	3·21
Bombay	5,817	·30	4,727	·24	100,399	5·13	223,027	11·38	31,549	1·61	51,470	2·63	130,871	6·68
Burma { Lower ...	2,595	·41	5,643	·88	3,906	·61	50,273	7·87	8,148	1·27	5,383	·84	75,234	11·77
Burma { Upper ...	1,596	·46	361	·10	2,154	·62	25,869	7·42	2,471	·71	2,207	·63	58,072	16 66
Ajmer-Merwara ...	50	·10	1,432	3·00	346	·72	16,666	34·95	566	1·19	299	·63	1,593	3·34
British India { 1911 ...	354,005	1·48	58,535	·25	733,582	3·07	4,207,356	17·63	253,636	1·06	223,822	·94	1,710,641	7·17
British India { 1910 ...	130,451	1·90	51,315	·23	413,355	1 83	4,341,392	19·17	267,672	1·18	234,308	1·03	1,779,541	7·86

Taking British India as a whole it will be seen that the number of deaths under each of the headings tabulated, except under small-pox and plague, were fewer in 1911 than in the preceding year. All the provinces, except Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, contributed towards the increase under small-pox. The increase in the number of deaths from plague was caused principally by epidemics in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay. The cholera mortality of India was reduced from that of 1910 by nearly 18 per cent. and the number of deaths from "fever" shows a decline when compared with the previous two years.

Bengal.

46. In the first two months of the year the rainfall in Bengal was below the average, but in March and April rain was general. The monsoon broke on the 11th of June. During July and August the rainfall was most erratic, and although it became general in September and October the monsoon rains were deficient everywhere, except in Bihar, the deficiency being most marked in Chota Nagpur.

The birth rate of the year, calculated on the census of 1911, was 40·01 per mille against 39·72 per mille during 1910. The death rate was 32·69 per mille against 33·10 the year before. The highest rates were recorded in Patna (49·18) followed by Shahabad (47·97) and Saran (47·44). For the whole province the death-rate from plague was only 1·44 per mille, but rate of 12·46 per mille was recorded in the Patna district, 8·76 per mille in the Saran district and 6·89 per mille in the Shahabad district. From fever the provincial rate was 20·60 per mille The number of deaths from plague was 75,681 and from fever 1,081,349 as compared with 46,584 and 1,031,929 respectively in 1910. Inoculation against plague was not carried out to the extent that one would desire, but other measures, such as the evacuation of infected houses (the most popular of all measures among the inhabitants, and one which is followed by excellent results when resorted to sufficiently early) and the destruction of rats, were fairly generally adopted. The death rates from fever were 9·51 per mille in towns and 21·39 in rural areas. The higher mortality rate in rural areas requires no explanation when one considers that the usual Bengal village is buried in thick jungle, that it abounds in pits and holes in which mosquitos can breed, that its water supply is usually very impure and that the soil is frequently saturated with filth. Each of these conditions is receiving the careful consideration of Government, but progress and improvement must be slow until the general population themselves recognise the danger to which these conditions give rise.

A special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner is employed on anti-malarial measures, and the Provincial Committee have recorded their appreciation of much valuable work done by this officer. Quinine was distributed gratuitously by 24 subordinate medical officers, each of whom travelled through his district with a dispensary. The issue on payment of "treatments" of quinine hydrochloride is also reported to have been much appreciated by the people. Although no district was entirely free from cholera during the year, there was a satisfactory fall in the mortality from this cause, *viz.*, from 162,611 in 1910 to 124,560 in 1911, and the death rate from small-pox also fell from ·14 in 1910 to ·09 in 1911.

City and Port of Calcutta.

47. For the City of Calcutta, the year was a very healthy one and the death rate (27·2) is the lowest ever recorded. Of the total number of deaths (24,396) no less than 3,637 or 14·9 per cent. were due to cholera, small-pox and plague, but this proportion is much lower than the average of the past five years, which was 23·3. The mortality from all causes was greatest in the winter months and least during the months of the monsoon. The explanation of this may lie in the fact that large numbers of the people leave the city before the monsoon and return during the winter.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

48. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the rainfall for the year was seasonable and fairly well distributed. Crops were well up to the average and the year was a remarkably healthy one with no extensive or widespread epidemics. The birth rate rose slightly and the death rate was the lowest recorded in the history of the province. Of the 8,53,478 deaths reported, 6,25,821 were attributed to fever, and 39,248 to cholera; the ratios of which per 1,000 of the population are respectively 25·68 (all causes), 18·82 (fevers) and 1·18 (cholera) as compared with 33·71, 23·31 and 3·95 in 1910.

A scheme for the systematic investigation of morbidity and mortality in type areas district by district throughout the province is being tested under the direction of the provincial Sanitary Board, and the tests promise to be most interesting and valuable.

United Provinces.

49. In the United Provinces the rainfall was much heavier than usual during the first two months of 1911, but was 33 per cent. less than normal during the succeeding three months. The total precipitation during the monsoon period was markedly in defect, but was much above normal during the last three months of the year. The birth rate rose from 41 per mille in 1910 to 43·84, and the death rate from 38·67 to 44·95. There were 2,105,292 deaths registered in the province as against 1,844,178 during 1910. Of this number 1,308,498 deaths (27·94 per mille) were ascribed to "fever," 332,301 (7·09 per mille) to plague, 117,689 (2·51 per mille) to cholera and 20,277 (0·43 per mille) to measles. The corresponding death rates per mille for these four diseases in 1910 were 27·07, 3·31, 2·15 and 0·14 respectively. The plague epidemic was extremely severe. Only one other epidemic,—that of 1905 when 383,802 deaths were recorded—has yet surpassed it in virulence. Very few districts escaped. As usual March and April were the two months in which most deaths were recorded.

May, November and June were the three months in which the highest mortality from "fever" occurred. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause was greater than in 1910; in spite of this malaria is said to have been less prevalent and it is to the mildness of the malaria epidemic that the local Government attributes the fall of over 30 per cent. in the sale of quinine. An interesting experiment was made in the province of giving a short course of lectures and demonstrations on the causes of malaria and the established facts regarding its prevention and cure at each of the normal schools, so that the teachers who are trained there might be in a position to instruct their pupils in the subject. It is also intended to deliver similar lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, sketches, models and diagrams to the general public at various selected centres.

Punjab.

50. The prolongation of winter conditions in March, delayed the establishment of the hot weather in the Punjab in 1911. The rainfall was much lower than usual, and the price of food rose generally.

The census of 1911, shows that there has been a decline of about four millions in the population in the Punjab during the previous decade. This decline chiefly affected the Ludhiana, Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, Jullundur, and Gurdaspur districts and is attributed almost entirely to the effects of plague, which has prevailed continuously in those areas with varying intensity since 1902. The population under registration in the province has not, however, decreased in the same proportion and this number is now 19,731,722 as compared with 20,108,690 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the abnormality of the season in its physical aspects, the year was, on the whole, a healthy one. The births numbered 865,775 and the deaths 671,919, which give ratios of 43·9 and 34·05, as against 42·7 and 33·28 in 1910. Cholera did not become epidemic in the Punjab until towards the third quarter of the year, and the mortality from this disease shows a satisfactory decline from 2,131 in 1910 to 1,260 in 1911. Most of the deaths from cholera occurred during September in the Sialkot district where the outbreak was attributed to the Gullu Shah cattle fair, which was held responsible for the infection of 9 towns and 284 villages and a death roll of 938 persons. The epidemic of plague was more severe in 1911 than in the previous year, and was fairly widespread over the central and southern portions of the province. The disease accounted for 198,669 deaths or 63,186 more than in 1910. The measures taken for its suppression consist as usual in evacuation (which is, however, very unpopular in the greater portion of the province) and inoculation, 131,519 operations having been performed. Everywhere the value of simple hygienic measures is taught to the people, and Government have made it a penal offence for persons from an infected village entering a healthy one against the wishes of the inhabitants of the latter, until they have exposed their belongings to a sun temperature of 116 degrees Fahr. for 45 minutes, which is considered sufficient to kill all the fleas that may be on them. The scanty monsoon rainfall had the merit of reducing the mortality from fevers. The fever death rate fell from 17·10 in 1910 to 15·33, which is 7·62 lower than the quinquennial average and the lowest recorded since 1877.

North-West Frontier Province.

51. Although the total rainfall did not vary appreciably from the normal, its time distribution was bad, as nearly all the rain fell before the end of March and there was none during July and August, when it was much wanted. As in the province of the Punjab, this resulted in a diminished death rate from fevers, which fell from 19·5 in 1910 to 17·48 in 1911, the lowest on record. Altogether the year was a very healthy one. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic disease. It is unfortunate that, while the general death rate reached the lowest point recorded since 1901, the birth rate should show a decrease of 3 per thousand; this, however, has been attributed to the greater accuracy in the rate secured for 1911 by the publication of the new census figures.

Central Provinces.

52. In the Central Provinces the rainfall during 1911 was below the average in all districts, except Bhandara and Chhattisgarh. A heavy and timely fall in August, however, saved the agricultural situation and on the whole good crops were reaped.

The birth rate of the province was 49·47 per thousand the highest provincial rate recorded in British India during 1911. The rate for 1910 calculated on the census of 1901 was 55·42, but if calculated on the census of 1911 is only 47·67. The total number of deaths was 482,497 or 54,755 less than in the previous year, giving a ratio of 34·67. The decrease is attributed to the low rainfall of the year, which diminished the prevalence of fever and bowel diseases. Unfortunately plague was widely prevalent; but for this the year would have been a prosperous and healthy one. The number of deaths from plague was however slightly lower than in 1910. Of preventive measures against this disease, evacuation, rat destruction and inoculation, are stated to be increasingly popular among the inhabitants. The number of deaths from cholera decreased by nearly 50 per cent. compared with 1910. The cases of cholera were mostly scattered, and the provincial Sanitary Commissioner is sceptical as to the majority being true Asiatic cholera. Fevers accounted for about half the total number of deaths in the province, but the death rate from this disease, 16·85 per thousand is 4·58 lower than it was in 1910.

Madras.

53. In the Madras Presidency the average rainfall during 1911 was nearly ten inches less than in 1910, and five inches below the average of the past forty years. This did not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the prices of food grains, which were on the whole easier than during 1910. The total number of births recorded was 1,226,488, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year, of 8,681 or 0·2 per mille. The recorded deaths in 1911 numbered 933,510 or about 26,000 more than in the preceding year, and the death rate was 23·1 per thousand of the population according to the census of 1911. The variation in the districts was extreme, from 42·3 in Madras, to 14·2 in Ganjam. The mean percentage of male to female births was the same as last year, 104·7, and of male to female deaths 104·2.

Cholera accounted for 58,174 deaths, a death rate of 1·4 per thousand as against 0·9 in 1910. Deaths from small-pox were reported from all the districts of the presidency, but 13 towns enjoyed complete immunity from this disease and only 3,790 persons died in the remaining 49 towns. The death rate from this disease in rural areas, 0·6 per thousand was even lower than in towns, 1·4. There was a recrudescence of plague in the presidency during the year, and 15,185 deaths were reported from 17 districts as compared with 4,867 deaths from 15 districts in 1910. The Plague Research Commission commenced an investigation into the causes of the peculiar distribution of this disease in the presidency; their report has not yet been published.

City of Madras.

54. In the City of Madras 19,735 births, 38·3 per mille, and 21,771 deaths, 42·0 per mille, were registered during 1911 compared with 19,340, 37·98 per mille, and 20,312, 39·8 per mille, in the previous year. The infantile mortality calculated on the number of infants born during the year gave a ratio of 305·4 per 1,000, as against 294·1 in 1910. The number of deaths from tuberculous disease fell from 954 in 1910 to 760 in 1911; there are no data available as to the extent that tuberculosis prevails in Madras, but, according to current opinion, it is not great. The city was again free from indigenous plague.

Bombay.

55. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in this presidency, the prices of food grains were high, but famine conditions did not prevail and no depressing effect on fecundity occurred. The number of births registered was 705,090, which is 15,389 more than in the previous year, and 88,665 higher than the mean of the decade. The rural birth rate was 37·47 per thousand compared with 26·89 in towns, and 36·00 in the whole presidency. Notwithstanding a severe recrudescence of plague (which disease alone accounted for 100,399 deaths or 18·08 per cent. of the total mortality) the death rate fell from 30·30 in 1910 to 28·35 in 1911, and compares favourably with the decennial mean of 32·63. The comparatively low mortality from cholera observed in last year's report continued during 1911, although the death rate of the latter period is slightly higher than that of the former. There has been a steady improvement in this respect in the presidency due to more hygienic conditions and to the instructions freely circulated among the people as to what they should do when the disease appears in their midst. Small-pox was responsible for a few more deaths than it was in 1910. The Sanitary Department are alive to the necessity of obtaining early information of an outbreak, and concentrating their efforts on the usual preventive measures when a report is received. Owing to the dryness of the season, malaria was less prevalent than usual, and the death rate from fevers fell from 14·26 in 1910 to 11·38 in 1911. During the first quarter of the year, the mortality was high, in fell gradually during the second quarter and from July to the end of the year there was a continuous rise. The usual anti-malarial measures were employed, and great success is predicted for the system of travelling dispensaries recently introduced.

City and Port of Bombay.

56. During 1911 the City of Bombay received the lowest rainfall since 1906. Cholera, small-pox and measles were present in varying degrees of intensity, but plague only was epidemic. The number of births registered was 21,376 the highest on record, but as the census of 1911 has revealed large inter-sectional movements of population, a comparison of the birth rate with any previous year would serve no useful purpose. The number of deaths was 34,961, practically the same as in 1910, 34,933. The male death rate works out to 30·49 per thousand of *sex* population, and the female death rate to 45·50 as compared with the general death rate of the city of 35·6 per thousand according to the census of 1911. The infantile mortality continues to be very heavy, 8,120 children under one year of age having died during the year. The Corporation have a staff of visiting nurses and midwives who are engaged in visiting the houses of the poorest and most ignorant, explaining in homely language the dangers to which their children are subject, and in attending on as many confinements as possible.

In the Port of Bombay 1,057 vessels, with 205,207 crew and passengers were inspected during the year, as against 1,012 vessels carrying 176,925 crew and passengers in 1910. The number of vessels disinfected was 69, of which 28 were pilgrim ships and the remainder vessels on which cases of infectious disease had occurred. The municipality lent the Port staff a special vaccination establishment which vaccinated 15,140 pilgrims, and it is estimated that more than 50 per cent. of pilgrims to the Hedjaz are thus protected.

Burma.

57. The rainfall throughout most of Lower Burma was higher in 1911 than in 1910, but in Upper Burma it was in defect. The price of rice (the staple food of the province) was higher than the average, and in Lower Burma rose to 6 seers 13 chittacks per rupee in October as compared with the yearly average of 9 seers per rupee.

The birth rate and the death rate, based on the census figures for 1911, among the population (nearly 10 millions) for which vital statistics are registered, were 32·64 and 25·07 per mille, respectively. In 1901, the year of the previous census, the corresponding rates for Lower Burma only were 32·07 and 21·74, and it was then remarked by the local authorities that so low a birth rate was scarcely consistent with probability, and that the figures indicated defective registration.

Small-pox was very prevalent in Lower Burma, and 6,004 deaths from this disease were recorded during 1911, against 1,817 in 1910. The provincial Sanitary Commissioner remarks that epidemics of small-pox in the province appear to take at least two or three years to exhaust themselves, and he fears that Upper Burma will suffer severely during 1912. The cholera deaths numbered 4,191, or nearly twice the number reported in 1910: of the total, 2,595 occurred in Lower Burma and 1,596 in Upper Burma, showing increases of 761 and 1,419, respectively, on the figures of the previous year. Plague was responsible for 3,906 deaths in Lower Burma, and 2,154 in Upper Burma. These figures are 511 and 1,170, less than the corresponding figures for 1910. The measures adopted for the prevention of plague were rat destruction, inoculation, and evacuation. Inoculation was not in favour except in two or three districts of Upper Burma, and evacuation was rarely adopted. In Lower Burma, rat destruction appears to have given the best results. Deaths from fevers numbered 76,142, giving a rate of 7·71 per thousand of population. The provincial Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the returns are of no value, since in rural areas nearly every death is returned under the head "fever."

Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara.

58. In Coorg the number of births was 4,768, 27·25, per thousand, which shows an improvement on the rate of 25·68 for 1910. The number of deaths was 56·95 giving a rate of 32·55 against 37·77 the year before. The deaths from cholera numbered only 6 compared with 56 in 1910. Small-pox was responsible for 297 deaths as compared with 46 the previous year. There was a decrease of 1,162 in the number of fever deaths, the rates per thousand being 26·03 and 31·65 in 1911 and 1910, respectively.

In Ajmer-Merwara the birth rate during 1911 was 47·60 per thousand of the population against 42·68 in the previous year, and the death rate which had been 50·08 per thousand in 1910 declined to 44·41 in 1911. The deaths from small-pox numbered 1,432 against 78 the year before, the vast majority being reported from the Ajmer district. There were 50 deaths from cholera, of which 42 were reported from Ajmer City in November. Plague and fevers account for 346 and 16,666 deaths, respectively, compared with 6,517 and 15,166, in 1910.

Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

59. Between the 11th August and the 19th November 1910, 23 ships, carrying 18,014 pilgrims, left the Port of Bombay for the pilgrimage to Mecca *via* Jeddah. Before the pilgrims embarked, the ships were cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process, and the pilgrims were subjected to a very careful medical inspection and their clothing and bedding to thorough disinfection. Of the 18,014 pilgrims, 8,278 were vaccinated in Bombay before starting, and many of the remainder had been vaccinated before they left their homes. A fully equipped plague observation station, capable of receiving an entire ship load of pilgrims, was established at Perim, and all pilgrim ships were inspected either there or at Aden, in addition to having to undergo the usual observation at Camaran, as required by the Turkish rules. No case of plague or cholera was reported on these ships. On the outward voyage 105 deaths occurred among the pilgrims, the causes being attributed to fever, old age, general debility, etc.

The pilgrims returned to India in 29 vessels between the 7th January and 30th December 1911, and numbered 18,871 in all. The total number of deaths among them was 465, chiefly from old age, general debility, and privation. There were three cases of plague, 6 of cholera, and 8 of small-pox in ten of the returning vessels, and 9 of these vessels were thoroughly fumigated by the Clayton apparatus and the clothing and bedding of 3,915 pilgrims, among whom the cases of plague occurred, were disinfected before they dispersed to their homes.

The Haj report states that an unprecedently large number of pilgrims were attracted this year owing to the Haj having been fixed for a Friday, and that many of the Indian pilgrims remained longer than necessary in order to obtain cheaper return passages, which presumably the steamer companies offer when the bulk of the returning pilgrims have left Jeddah. Close upon a thousand Indians are said to have been lying about the port for weeks in the most abject misery, and many died before the compassion of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company moved them to send these stranded pilgrims back to Bombay, free of charge. The pity is that instead of their sufferings preventing other pilgrims, who cannot afford the expense of the journey, from undertaking the pilgrimage, reports circulated of the assistance given to stranded pilgrims, encourages those who can afford only the expenses one way, to undertake the journey in the hope that they will be among the number brought back free of cost.

The pilgrims did not suffer severely from plague during their stay in Jeddah and Mecca, but were visited by a severe epidemic of cholera, during which 782 are reported to have died. In the hospital at Jeddah, 442 pilgrims were admitted (causes not specified) during the season and of this number only 32 were discharged as cured.

SECTION IV.

JAILS OF INDIA.

India.

60. It was pointed out in the report for 1910 that the annual fluctuations in the number of prisoners in India are governed to a considerable extent by circumstances of prosperity among the general population, or the reverse, and that the annual fluctuations in the health statistics of the jails are dependent to a great extent upon differences in the physical condition of prisoners at the time of their conviction. The conditions in Indian jails however are far superior to those which exist amongst the general population; as the arrangements for preventing epidemic disease year by year approach more closely to perfection, so the death rate in jails steadily falls, though this is not the case in the general population.

As will be shown by the figures under consideration these influences have clearly been at work during the year under review.

The prison population in 1911. Total sickness and mortality rates.

61. The mean daily number of prisoners in India, Burma and the Andamans during 1911 was 109,099; 1,356 less than in 1909; and 872 less than in the decennium 1901—1910. The rates of mortality from all causes fell to 19·09 per thousand from 21·62 in 1910, and 22·57 (1901—1910). Compared with 1910 this decrease is shared by all administrations except Burma and Bombay.

In India and Burma the mean daily population fell from 98,032 in 1910 to 97,215, the constantly sick rate remained steady at 26 per thousand, and the admission and death rates fell from 549·4 and 19·29 per thousand in 1910 to 537·7 and 18·44 in 1911.

The distribution of rainfall throughout the year was peculiar. The monsoon currents reached the coasts in the first week of June, but their progress inland was weak and fitful—and a complete break in the rains was established over almost the whole of India, excluding Burma. The drought was protracted well into August, agricultural operations were retarded, and standing crops withered over the greater part of southern India. Prices rose and the situation became critical. However in the third week of August the monsoon currents revived, and gave rain in almost all parts of northern and central India. Thereafter more normal conditions prevailed. Viewed as a whole the year was a good one, and the agriculturalist was helped by the high prices which prevailed. The year ended with the best of prospects in the greater part of the country except in portions of the Bombay Presidency, Baroda and parts of Central India. The wheat crop was the largest on record The influence of these favourable conditions is shown in the reduced average strength and mortality of the prisoners.

The Andamans will be excluded from the following general discussion of sickness and mortality as the conditions of life there differ widely from those in other Indian prisons.

Causes of sickness and mortality.

62. The diseases to which the greatest amount of sickness were due were—malaria (admission rate 113·8 per thousand), dysentery (56·6), diarrhœa (38·6) and respiratory diseases (28·3); while the principal causes of death were tubercle of lungs (3·65), dysentery (2·91) and pneumonia (2·37). Excluding tubercle of the lungs there has been a tendency towards lower death rates from all other causes as compared with 1910.

Malaria.

63. The steady decline in the statistics of this disease is maintained, as will be seen from the following table :—

Admission rates from malaria per thousand of average daily strength.

Province.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Burma	159·5	131·6	45·2	35·5	45·4	44·0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	394·3	313·7	265·8	247·9	173·9	198·3
Bengal	299·2	322·1	304·3	273·8	281·8	254·6
United Provinces	296·3	260·7	226·3	212·1	123·2	94·0
Punjab	680·5	560·5	275·4	139·3	116·0	98·2
North-West Frontier Province ...	819·3	437·1	532·1	504·4	353·1	197·6
Bombay	311·7	241·7	150·2	123·8	96·3	86·8
Central Provinces	273·9	329·5	193·5	151·3	104·8	65·7
Madras	150·4	100·3	73·2	81·0	94·2	64·2
India, excluding the Andamans ...	298·5	238·4	199·5	172·4	134·7	113·8

The death rate was ·96 per thousand as compared with 1·83 in 1900. This improvement is extremely satisfactory. The year under review was no doubt a good one, but the general tendency to improvement throughout, specially marked during the last three years, is a high testimony to the energy and care of those in charge of the Department, and to the efficacy of the methods now employed.

Dysentery.

64. Considering the figures for India as a whole there has been a slight decline in this disease, the admission rate falling from 57·7 per thousand in 1910 to 56·6 per thousand in 1911, and the death rate from 3·46 to 2·91. The highest figures of admission rate are those for Eastern Bengal and Assam (223·7 in 1911 as compared with 202·4 in 1910, *i.e.*, an increase of 21·3 per thousand). In the Central Provinces the death rate was 11·47 as compared with 16·26 in the previous year, and 4·95 in the decennium 1901-10. Further details of the relative incidence of the disease are given in the paragraphs on the several administrations. The heaviest admission rate occurred in July.

Tubercle of the lungs.

65. In view of the fact that the year was one of health and prosperity in India as a whole, the figures for tuberculosis are disappointing. The admission rate for India and Burma rose from 8·7 to 10·5 per thousand and the death rate from 3·41 to 3·65. Thus this disease has not shared in the general amelioration. Increases in admission rate are shown in the figures for all provinces except Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province. In the former, in spite of overcrowding, the admission rate fell from 13·0 to 12·2 and the death rate from 6·45 to 5·00. The most noteworthy increases are in the Punjab (admission rate from 18·3 to 24·9), in Madras (from 9·4 to 13·1) and in the Central Provinces (from 10·3 to 13·4). The importance of overcrowding as a causative factor is fully realised, and precautions are being taken throughout the provinces against its occurrence.

Cholera.

66. There were only 19 cases of cholera with 10 deaths as compared with 42 cases and 23 deaths in 1910, and 201 cases and 111 deaths in 1909. The jails in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces, Bombay and the Andamans were entirely free from the disease.

Small-pox. Enteric fever.

67. There were 43 cases with 3 deaths from small-pox as compared with 27 cases and 3 deaths during the previous year. The number of admissions from the disease was highest in Bombay and Burma—12 in each. There were in all 86 cases of enteric fever as compared with 87 in the former year.

Bengal.

68. Figures of the daily average strength of prisoners show a very considerable reduction from those of the crowded years of 1908 and 1909. The decrease has been continuous from 15,565 in 1908, to 13,274 in 1911. Overcrowding which had been serious in 1908, 1909, was almost absent and the general health of the prisoners was unusually good.

The admission rate fell from 876 per thousand in 1910 to 836·6 the constantly sick rate from 36 to 34 and the mortality rate from 18·36 to 17·85. The total number of deaths was 237. The following figures taken from the Inspector-General's report are of interest as showing the great progress which has been made in jail sanitation :—

	Death rate per mille.
1875-79	65
1880-84	61
1885-89	44
1890-94	36
1895-99	26
1900-04	26
1905-09	24
1910	18·36
1911	17·85

The reduction in dysentery cases which was so marked last year is maintained. There were only 48 deaths from this disease of which 9 occurred in the Hazaribagh central jail; but even as regards this jail the drop from 21 in 1910 to 9 in 1911 is very satisfactory.

The admission rate from malaria was 254·6 as compared with 281·8 in the previous year, and the death rate fell from 1·43 to 1·28 per thousand of the average daily strength. The system of placing new comers in a quarantine ward, and treating them with quinine has given very satisfactory results, expecially where the neighbouring population was suffering heavily.

The incidence of tuberculosis was less than in the previous year—120 cases and 35 deaths as compared with 105 cases and 46 deaths. The improvement as compared with the years 1908 and 1909 in which there were 78 and 68 deaths, respectively, is marked, and is probably due to improvement as regards overcrowding.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

69. Whilst the incidence of sickness shows a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, the death rate was less than in 1910. The admission rate rose from 793 per thousand to 905. The death rate fell from 34·16 to 33·65. Owing to the steady increase in the jail population (6,733 in decennium 1901-1910, 7,436 in 1910, 7,399 in 1911) there was considerable overcrowding, and to this the general ill-health, and high death rate among the prisoners is to some extent due, but in the opinion of the Inspector-General the special unhealthiness of the year in Assam is the paramount factor. This declared itself mainly in an excessive incidence of dysentery, malaria, scurvy, tubercle and epidemic dropsy. For dysentery the admission rate rose from 202·4 to 223·7 and the death rate from 7·93 to 9·06.

For malaria the admission rate rose from 173·9 to 198·3, and the death rate from 2·42 to 2·97.

An epidemic of scurvy and pyorrhœa alveolaris occurred at Sylhet, which was responsible for 35 deaths, as compared with 18 in the previous year.

Out of a total of 90 cases with 37 deaths from tubercle of the lungs (as compared with 97 cases and 48 deaths in the previous year), 26 cases and 10 deaths occurred in Dacca and 16 cases and 6 deaths in Mymensingh.

The jail at Gauhati was very unhealthy, the total number of deaths being 32 as compared with 20 in 1910—of these 12 were from dysentery, 5 from malignant malaria and 3 from epidemic dropsy.

United Provinces.

70. The average daily strength of prisoners fell from 25,362 in 1910 to 23,932 in 1911. The death rate was 14·62 per thousand which, the Inspector-General believes, is the lowest ever recorded in the province. The admission rate was 442·6 as compared with 461·7 in 1910, and 642·4 in the decennium ending in 1910. The health of the prisoners throughout the year was very good. Cholera though very prevalent in the province, was practically unknown in the jails, there being in all only 5 cases of the disease. Dysentery showed a slight increase, the admission rate rising from 25·8 per thousand to 32·1, and the death rate from 1·85 to 2·13. The greatest increase was in the Gorakhpur jail, where 67 cases with 7 deaths occurred, in comparison with 28 cases and no death in the previous year. This increase is ascribed to the indifferent health of prisoners on admission to jail. Admissions for malarial fever fell from 123·2 to 94 per thousand. Tubercle of the lungs was slightly more prevalent than in the previous year, the admission rate rising from 6·3 per thousand to 7·4, and the death rate from 2·37 to 2·80. The Inspector-General remarks that the disease is somewhat more prevalent among prisoners than among the free population, and that the increase in cases as compared with the previous year occurred even in jails in which there was no overcrowding.

Punjab.

71. There was a slight increase in the average strength in this province, the figures being 11,910 as compared with 11,875 in the previous year. The accommodation available during the year was for 14,470—an increase of 70 on the figure for the previous year. This sufficed for the daily average population, but was frequently insufficient for class distribution, and was always insufficient for the central jail population. The Inspector-General states that, " the possible connection of this overcrowding (in central jails) with the spread of tubercle is most fully realised". Steps have been and are being taken to ameliorate this condition in the three large central jails.

The admission rate from all causes rose from 575·7 per thousand in 1910 to 631·0 per thousand in the present year, whilst the death rate fell from 28·63 to 27·04. The death rates in the central jails at Montgomery, Lahore and Multan were 29·53, 43·56 and 35·96 per thousand, whilst in the district jails at Ambala and Delhi the rates were 47·11 and 41·44.

Tubercle of the lungs caused 297 admissions and 86 deaths, as compared with 217 cases, and 78 deaths, in the previous year—and the great increase in admissions is principally due to the Montgomery central jail in which the cases rose from 37 in 1910 to 138 in 1911. This is attributed by the Inspector-General to the divergent diagnosis of different medical officers, many of these reported cases being finally discharged as no longer suspicious. The matter will be taken up in a special report by Major W. C. H. Forster, I.M.S. The admission rate from dysentery fell from 46·6 per thousand in 1910 to 39·5 and the death rate from 3·87 to 2·02.

North-West Frontier Province.

72. The average daily strength rose from 1,436 to 1,594 in 1911. The health of the jail population was particularly good. The death rate of 11·29 was less than half that of the previous year (23·68) and is the lowest rate yet recorded among the jail population of the province. The Inspector-General calls attention to the fact that the death rate per thousand of the free population was 23·3. The malarial rate was particularly low; admission rate per thousand fell from 353·1 in 1910 to 197·6 in 1911.

As regards dysentery the same improvement is apparent, the admission rate falling from 71 to 32 per thousand, and the death rate from 1·39 to zero. The death rate from tubercle of the lungs fell from 2·79 to zero, and the admission rate from 7·0 to 2·5.

Central Provinces.

73. The health statistics of the prisoners in the Central Provinces continued to be unfavourable, the constantly sick rate being 22 per thousand as compared with 21 in 1910 and 23 in the previous decennium. The death rate was 31·32, as compared with 36·52 in 1910, and 21·01 in the decennium 1901-1910. The admission rate for dysentery rose to 95·9 per thousand as compared with 87·3 in the previous year, but the death rate fell from 16·26 per thousand in 1910 to 11·47 in 1911. This

increase is principally due to an epidemic in the Raipur central jail, which commenced in the previous year. The monthly figures in the inset show that this epidemic has at length been checked, the admissions falling to zero in December. As was pointed out in last year's report this epidemic is believed to have been due to the admission into the jail of two batches of prisoners from the Bastar State. For safety these prisoners had been spread over different parts of the jail, and it was thought that from some of those who were affected with dysentery before their arrival the disease was communicated by direct or indirect contact. The epidemic reached its acme in August 1910, when there were 49 admissions; during the winter months the disease decreased but never fell below 5 admissions per month. In August 1911 admissions had risen to 54; in September there were 22, in October 49. In November they had declined to 4, and in December to zero. The Inspector-General reports that "strenuous efforts were made to combat the disease, and a specially trained assistant-surgeon was transferred as Superintendent in order to introduce Major Forster's anti-dysenteric vaccine." "And later at my inspection in November 1911, I found that Assistant-Surgeon Rodger's exertions were beginning to take effect. He reports very favourably on Forster's vaccine. He has also improved the sanitation where necessary, and it is a matter of congratulation to him that for the last two months of the year there were few cases and no deaths from dysentery. As regards Forster's vaccine, Mr. Rodgers states that it was in the matter of relapses that the vaccine treatment showed the best results, for whereas relapses were of common occurrence previously, only one case relapsed after inoculation, and this was proved to be a flagellate dysentery."

Admissions from dysentery in the Raipur central jail in 1911.

January	...	15	July	...	44
February	...	17	August	...	54
March	...	26	September	...	22
April	...	5	October	...	49
May	...	13	November	...	4
June	...	3	December	...	0

In these provinces the admission rate from malaria fell from 104·8 per thousand in 1910 to 65·7 in the year under review.

Madras.

74. With the exception of tubercle of the lungs, a universal improvement in all diseases occurred. The health of the jails in this Presidency in 1910 was reported to be "very good," and this year shows a further improvement; in the admission rate, a fall from 451·1 to 415·6; in the death rate a fall from 15·25 to 13·83. The constantly sick rate was maintained at 21 per thousand. The Inspector-General notes that "the improvement in the statistics for the year, was entirely due to the better results achieved in the larger penal institutions where conditions affecting health are more susceptible of control."

The admission rate for dysentery fell from 49·1 to 33·5, and the death rate from 3·88 to 1·69, an improvement which is ascribed to improvement in general sanitation. A similar improvement occurred in malaria where the admission rate fell from 94·2 to 64·2. As regards tubercle of the lungs (in which there was a rise in the admission rate from 9·4 to 13·1, and in the death rate from 2·65 to 3·18), as the special wards provided at Bellary and Trichinopoly for the treatment of patients suffering from this disease have been found to be insufficient, an additional ward is in course of construction at Trichinopoly and a spare building is about to be added to the accommodation at Bellary.

Bombay.

75. The death rate for the year was 18·73 as compared with 14·62 in the previous year; both the daily average sick and the total admissions to hospital were less than in 1910, though the daily average strength was higher. In several jails there was constant or temporary overcrowding, which was relieved as far as possible by transfer, and by housing the surplus population in open sheds.

The admission rate fell from 511 per thousand in 1910 to 429·5 in 1911, the constantly sick rate from 25 to 22. Cholera was entirely absent, and only two cases of plague occurred. There were 32 admissions and 17 deaths from tubercle of the lungs as compared with 25 admissions and 8 deaths in the previous year.

The admission rate from dysentery fell from 43·9 to 31·1 per thousand in the present year, although the death rate showed a slight increase.

Burma.

76. The general health of the prisoners has continued to be very satisfactory, showing only a very slight alteration on the figures of 1910. The admission rate, death rate and constantly sick rate being for 1911, 307·3, 12·28 and 15, as compared with 309·1, 11·98 and 15 in the previous year. If the rates for particular diseases be compared, it will be seen that this uniformity is shared by all of them. In Rangoon the admissions from dysentery rose from 13 to 38, and deaths from 2 to 4, but the Superintendent states that most of the cases were slight, and that many occurred in those addicted to the use of morphia and opium. The amœbic form of the disease was diagnosed in 13 out of the 38 cases. At Mandalay there were only 4 admissions for malaria, which is the more remarkable, as the disease was largely prevalent among troops in the immediate vicinity. The anti-malarial measure employed was isolation of those found to harbour parasites in their blood. Quinine was not given as a prophylactic, nor were mosquito curtains used. There were no breeding places containing anopheline larvæ inside the jail area, and the fact that the jail remained uninfected, although a severe epidemic was raging without its walls, is ascribed to general sanitation, and to the absence of anopheline mosquitoes.

Andamans.

77. The total rainfall in the Andamans during 1911 was 105·8 inches, compared with 114·12 in 1910, and an average of 127·06 in the preceding 5 years. The average daily strength of prisoners was 11,884, as compared with 12,423, in 1910, and 13,518 in the decennium ending 1910. There was no overcrowding. The health of the convicts shows a very satisfactory improvement; the admission rate fell from 1,566·3 per thousand in 1910, to 1,249·8; the death rate from 40·01 to 24·40, and the constantly sick rate from 90 to 62. The low mortality rate is ascribed by the Senior Medical Officer to the reduced prevalence of malaria. From malaria there were in all 8,086 admissions to hospital as compared with 12,362 in the previous year, giving an admission rate of 680·4 and 995·1 respectively. The death rate from this disease fell from 5·07 to 2·02 per thousand. The disease was most prevalent in the months of May, June, July and August. No prophylactic quinine was given in the Settlement, but during the first seven months of the year it was issued in the jails, where the convicts are under closer supervision. The Senior Medical Officer is in favour of drainage operations in the more crowded part of the colony and is doubtful of the efficacy of drug prophylaxis. A report on malaria in the Andamans by Brevet-Major S. R. Christophers has been published as a Scientific Memoir.

Dysentery was less prevalent than in the previous year, the admission rate falling from 98·3 to 93·8 per thousand, and the death rate from 7·41 to 3·70.

The admission rate for tubercle of the lungs fell from 14·7 to 5·8 and the death rate from 8·53 to 5·22.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination in India.

78. During the year 1911-12, there were performed in British India a total of 9,684,249 vaccination operations, compared with 9,081,194 during 1910-11, an increase of 603,055 operations. There was an increase in every province, except Coorg which showed a decrease of 2,785. The largest increase occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam, where the combined work (shown separately in the appendices to this section) was greater by 130,302 operations than in the previous year. The increase in the Punjab was 127,214, Burma 104,366, the United Provinces 70,325, Madras 56,793, Bombay 39,801, the Central Provinces and Berar 28,063, the North-West Frontier Province 26,236, Bengal 19,626 and Ajmer-Merwara 3,114.

Comparing the results of the two classes of work—primary cases and revaccinations—the results were better in 1911-12 than in 1910-11. Of primary cases there were 8,780,525 against 8,286,600, an increase of 493,925 in 1911-12, and of revaccinations there were 903,724 against 794,594, an increase of 109,130. Every province showed an improvement in primary work, except Coorg where there was a decrease of 935 cases; and in revaccinations all the provinces showed better results, except three in which the decreases were—Madras 30,519, Bengal 26,079, and Coorg 1,850. No specific reason is assigned for the smaller number of revaccinations in Madras, nor in Coorg, but in Bengal the reason is said to be the lesser prevalance of small-pox during the year.

With the increase of vaccination work, the quality of it also improved: the percentage of success in primary cases was 96·34 compared with 96·24, and in revaccinations 72·82 compared with 70·40 in 1910-11. In the former the ratio ranged between 99·26 in Bengal and 89·7 in Madras—both higher rates than the year before, and in the latter between 83·66 in the North-West Frontier Province and 51·18 in Bombay—both lower rates than the previous year.

The mean number of operations performed by each vaccinator rose from 1,467 in 1910-11 to 1,584 in 1911-12, the figures ranging from 3,376 in the North-West Frontier Province and 3,170 in the Punjab, to 1,181 in Bengal and 1,108 in Ajmer-Merwara.

At dispensaries, in common with the general increase, there was a rise in the number of operations, from 147,673 in 1910-11 to 149,629 in 1911-12, but, except in Bengal, where the work done at dispensaries is not distinguished in the returns from that performed by vaccinators attached to municipalities and by railway staff, the work carried out at these institutions is not great.

The ratio of successful vaccinations per thousand of population, which had been 35·55 in 1909-10, and 35·06 in 1910-11, increased to 37·22 in 1911-12, the extremes being 66 in Coorg—the highest, and 28·64 in Bombay,—the lowest.

On a hypothetical birth rate of 40 per thousand of the population, the percentage of infants afforded protection by successful vaccination was 48·01 which is higher than the highest rate previously recorded, *viz.*, 46·44 in 1910-11. The rates are however marked, as usual, by great variations and ranged between 69·18 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar and 65·79 per cent. in the Punjab—the highest, and 19·02 per cent. in Burma and 8·54 per cent. in Coorg—the lowest.

The aggregate cost of the department which had been Rs. 15,04,523 in 1910-11, increased to Rs. 15,61,261 in 1911-12, but the average cost of each successful case fell from three annas to two annas and ten pies, ranging between eight annas and nine pies in Bombay and one anna and seven pies in Bengal (excluding Assam).

Vaccine Lymph.

79. As usual, particulars regarding the description of vaccine lymph employed and the sources of supply, will be found in the succeeding paragraphs relating to the several provinces. An experiment was conducted at the Shillong vaccine depôt which explains

the cause of the reported failure in the potency of lymph supplied in October and November in previous years. A new vaccine depôt is being constructed at Lahore, and a scheme is under consideration for the establishment of a Central vaccine depôt for the Central Provinces and Berar.

Bengal.

80. The total number of vaccination operations performed in Bengal during the year 1911-12, rose to 2,054,756 from 2,035,130 in the preceding year. Of the total, 1,974,927 or 45,705 more than in 1910-11 were primary cases, and 79,829 or 26,079 less were revaccinations. The percentage of successful primary cases and revaccinations was 99·26 and 59·67, respectively, against 99·07 and 62·06 the year before. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of operations in 17 and a decrease in 16 districts. The increase is specially noticeable in the districts of Khulna (17,485), Cuttack (14,823) and Balasore (6,317), and the decrease in Ranchi (8,986), Midnapore (8,016) and Sonthal Parganas (6,297). The better work in Khulna was due to the employment of a larger staff of vaccinators, and in Cuttack and Balasore was attributed to the zeal shown by the inspecting staff in pushing vaccination. The decreases are explained by the lesser prevalence of small-pox, the cessation of the practice of issuing notices to defaulters and probable slackness among the inspecting staff.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand of the population, 51·93 per cent. of the children were protected, the same figure as last year. In municipalities 80·2 per cent. of the infants under one year of age were successfully vaccinated against 77·3 per cent. the year before.

The following table shows the results under each method of vaccination employed :—

Method of vaccination.	Primary cases.		Revaccinations.	
	No.	Percentage of success.	No.	Percentage of success.
Calf lymph (direct from calf)	44,062	99·33	9,553	80·72
„ Lanoline paste	1,480,476	98·70	68,892	49·54
Arm-to-arm	450,389	99·38	1,384	63·15

During the year 1,973 calves were vaccinated at the Calcutta vaccine depôt and 568,113 grains of lymph were manufactured, against 2,194 calves vaccinated and 608,916 grains of lymph manufactured during the previous year.

The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 199,666 against Rs. 168,436 in the previous year, and the average cost of each successful case was one anna and seven pies.

Eastern Bengal.

81. Owing to the administrative changes introduced on the 1st April 1912, the vaccination statistics for the Eastern Bengal districts for 1911-12, have been rendered separately from those of Assam.

The total number of operations performed in these districts during the year was 1,209,445 of which 1,115,741 were primary cases and 93,704 revaccinations. There is little dispensary vaccination in the Eastern Bengal districts and only 2,596 operations were performed at such institutions.

Of the 15 districts, increases were reported from 11. The increase was most marked in Bakarganj (25,512), Mymensingh (21,628), Noakhali (17,743), and Chittagong (17,164). Of the districts which showed a decrease, the more noticeable were Dinajpur (9,021), Bogra (7,091), and Malda (6,332). In Dinajpur the decrease was due to a large falling off in the number of revaccinations during the recess, and in Malda it was accounted for by a severe and extensive outbreak of fever which rendered vaccination in the southern thanas extremely difficult. The percentage of successful primary operations was 96·10 and of revaccinations 75·36.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 42·28 per cent. of the children available were protected. Of the 11,904 infants in compulsory areas, 6,597 or 55·41 per cent. were successfully vaccinated.

Glycerinated vaccine lymph manufactured at the Shillong vaccine depôt was used.

The cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 54,652 and the average cost of each successful vaccination was nine pies.

Assam.

82. The total number of vaccination operations performed in the province during the year was 305,845 of which 290,915 were primary cases and 14,930 revaccinations, against 257,693, 249,955, and 7,738, respectively, the year before. This increase of 48,152 operations consisted of 40,960 primary cases and 7,192 revaccinations. Increases occurred in five districts, *viz.*, Sylhet (28,356), Kamrup (13,977), Khasi and Jaintia Hills (2,288), Goalpara (3,041), and Garo Hills (1,518). The increase in Sylhet was due to the employment of several vaccinators during the rains when small-pox was prevalent and also to the employment as an experiment of 11 extra licensed vaccinators. In Kamrup the increase was due to the increased activity of the vaccination staff in the presence of small-pox. It is satisfactory to note that 5,350 "Mahapurushias" who are generally opposed to vaccination, were vaccinated during the year; none were vaccinated in the previous year. In Nowgong, the Deputy Commissioner afforded considerable help in overcoming the opposition of the people. No marked decrease was reported from any of the districts. Dispensary vaccinations are principally confined to the Hill districts and the Manipur State; in these institutions 1,678 vaccinations were performed against 2,931 the previous year. Excluding unknown cases, the percentage of success in primary cases and revaccinations was 98·14 and 80·98, respectively.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 21·98 per cent. of the children were protected. In areas where the Vaccination Act is in force, 79 per cent. of the children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated against 57 per cent. in the previous year.

During the year the India Vaccination Act XIII of 1880 was replaced by the Bengal Vaccination Act V of 1880 in certain districts.

The vaccine lymph prepared at the Shillong depôt was of excellent quality throughout the year. The total number of tubes loaded was 1,716,938 against 1,781,075 in 1910-11.

With regard to the vaccine lymph prepared at the Shillong depôt, the Sanitary Commissioner of the late province of Eastern Bengal and Assam refers in his report on the Eastern Bengal districts to an experiment made in consequence of reports of widespread failures in vaccination with lymph supplied in October and November of previous years. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Captain T. C. McCombie Young, I.M.S., was deputed to the Belgaum vaccine depôt, and on his report proposals for the reconstruction of the depôt were submitted to Government. On his advice measures were adopted to increase the vitality of the vaccine and were attended with most beneficial results. In the Assam report it is explained that the failure of the lymph was due to one or both of two causes—first a decrease in the potency of the lymph strain, and second to exposure to heat during the interval between issue and use. To remedy the first, endeavour was made to exalt the potency of the lymph by passage of the strain through a rabbit before being reinoculated on calves. As to the second, lymph was packed in flasks made on the "Thermos" principle, and sent to the provincial laboratory at Dacca where it was packed in ice and sent out to vaccinators by post in weekly supplies. The result of the experiment showed that if suitable measures are employed to ensure the potency of the lymph by careful selection of vesicles and passage through an alternative vaccinifer, no special arrangements of packing, despatch and distribution are necessary to prevent October and November failures in vaccination.

The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 64,501 and the average cost of each successful case was three annas and eight pies.

United Provinces.

83. The total number of vaccination operations performed in the United Provinces during 1911-12 was 1,494,557 as compared with 1,424,232 in the previous year. Of the total 1,391,266 were primary cases and 103,291 revaccinations, against 1,343,397 and 80,835, respectively, in 1910-11. The percentage of success in primary cases and revaccinations in which the results were known was 97·65 and 78·13, against 97·74 and 79·13, respectively, in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of operations, but a slight decrease in the percentage of success. Of the 48 districts, an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations was reported from 33. The greatest increase was in Bareilly (6,167), followed by Meerut (5,754) and Gorakhpur (5,142). Among the districts showing a decrease, the most conspicuous was Basti with a fall of 2,485. In Saharanpur and Jalaun which also showed decreases of 924 and 456, respectively, there was however a great increase in the number of successful vaccinations. Very little vaccination work is done at dispensaries, only 384 vaccinations against 279 in the preceding year.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 50·28 per cent. of the children were protected, compared with 46·98 in the previous year. The total number of successful vaccinations performed on children under one year of age in municipal towns was 80,455 against 78,689 in 1910-11.

At the bovine lymph depôt at Patwa Dangar, 387 calves (264 cow and 123 buffalo) were operated upon, of which 370 (252 cow and 118 buffalo) proved successful against 180 and 175, respectively, in the preceding year. The total quantity of crude lymph obtained was 9,335·6 grammes against 5,983·9 grammes in 1910-11—the average yield per cow-calf being 19·9 grammes and that per buffalo-calf 36·6 grammes against 30·0 and 42·5 grammes, respectively, in the preceding year. The reason for a decrease in the quantity of lymph obtained per calf was explained in last year's report, and was also due to the further limitation of the vaccination area in calves, as it was found that vesicles high up on the loin gave inferior lymph. The contractor also supplied weak and emaciated calves which gave a low return of lymph. As no other calves were obtainable these inferior animals had to be employed to maintain a constant supply of the vaccine. From the crude lymph obtained during the year, 50,910·8 grammes of glycerinated lymph and 1,606·3 grammes of glycerine paste were prepared. There being no demand for lanoline paste none was manufactured.

During the year there was a decrease in the issue of lymph in glass capillary tubes and an increase of the supply in bulk. This was due to the introduction of the method of supplying lymph in metal collapsible tubes which are cheaper and reduce labour. Arm-to-arm vaccination has now been replaced by vaccination with calf lymph in 22 districts and during the ensuing season it is proposed to extend the supply to 11 additional districts, bringing the total to 33, of the 48 districts of the United Provinces.

Glycerinated calf lymph was supplied to all District Superintendents of Vaccination, as usual, in time to start the seasonal work and the vesicle was established in almost all districts on due date.

The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,200 against Rs. 1,69,758 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was one anna and seven pies or the same as in 1910-11.

Punjab.

84. In 1911-12 there was for the second year in succession an increase in the number of vaccinations in the Punjab. A total of 892,289 operations were performed against 765,075 in the previous year, an increase of 127,214 operations. Of the total 701,700 were primary cases and 190,589 revaccinations compared with 636,697 and 128,378, respectively, in 1910-11. The increase is mainly attributable to increased demand which was noted in many towns and districts during the year.

The experiment of house-to-house vaccination was again carried out and 105,400 operations were performed in this manner. The system is appreciated in three districts, but in others it has not proved a success, due partly to interference with the privacy of the people, and partly to the delay and consequent wastage of the time of vaccinators. Experience shows that a much larger staff would be required to perform vaccinations by this system. Moreover in house-to-house vaccination there is more exposure of the lymph to the sun, resulting in less satisfactory results. It has therefore been decided that the system should only be continued in places where there is a distinct demand for it, and where either it can be carried out without any increase to the ordinary establishment, or where the local authority is prepared to meet the extra expenditure.

The percentage of success in primary cases and revaccinations in which the results were known was 95·03 and 71·85 against 97·20 and 73·21, respectively, in the previous year. The decline in the percentage of success in primary vaccinations is considered by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to be chiefly due to faulty technique on the part of vaccinators, but the provincial Sanitary Commissioner also inclines to the view that it is partly due to certain difficulties recently experienced in the preparation of lymph at the vaccine institute. Both causes are receiving attention.

On an estimated birth-rate of 40 per thousand, 65·79 per cent. of the children were protected, compared with 61·42 in the previous year. In municipal towns in which the Vaccination Act is in force, 86 per cent. of the children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated as compared with 64 per cent. in those towns in which it was not in force, the corresponding rates for the previous year being 72 and 62 per cent.

The vaccine institute supplied vaccine lymph to all the districts in the Punjab and to 27 Native States, and in addition issued supplies to the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Afghanistan, to military medical officers in the Punjab and elsewhere, and to private persons.

The old Thaggi jail buildings in which the Punjab vaccine institute was located are being demolished for the erection of a new building on the same site.

The total cost of the department in 1911-12 was Rs. 1,24,320, an increase of Rs. 3,244 on that in 1910-11. The average cost of each successful operation was two annas and eight pies against two annas and ten pies.

North-West Frontier Province.

85. The total number of vaccination operations performed in the North-West Frontier Province during the year was 112,579 primary and 21,223 revaccinations, against 99,719 and 7,847, respectively, in the previous year, an increase of 12,860 in the former class and 13,376 in the latter. The largest increase in both classes of work was recorded in the Bannu district which can only be explained by increased efforts of the vaccination staff. The improvement in revaccination figures is said to be due to a growing belief in the measure.

The total number of vaccine operations performed in the Agencies was 12,130, an increase of nearly 2,000. For the first time the Khyber Agency records vaccination work, 407 persons having been operated on. Vaccination in the Agencies is gradually becoming more popular and the old system of inoculation is dying out. In Swat, an inoculator, a Mullah, consented to learn how to vaccinate: he has taken to it enthusiastically, and has been entertained as a district vaccinator. The desirability of employing existing inoculators as vaccinators is borne in mind and such men are entertained where available. At the Mastuj dispensary in the Chitral Sub-Agency, a larger number of vaccinations was done that at any other dispensary. This has been the case for the past few years and the number recorded now (1,056) is the highest yet reached. At Mardan and at one of the branch dispensaries in Peshawar, a small number of vaccinations was recorded. The attitude of the people towards vaccination is not one of hostility, but there is the usual amount of apathy, laziness, and of disinclination to be annoyed. The principle involved and protection conferred is well understood, and it is always noted that if small-pox is looming on the horizon, the vaccination returns go up considerably. It is considered inadvisable to attempt to enforce the Vaccination Act in the province; the steady increase in the work is regarded as proof that the people are beginning to appreciate the benefits of the proceeding. The percentage of successful primary cases and revaccinations in which the results were known was 98·74 and 83·66 against 99·06 and 72·95, respectively, in the previous year.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 50·88 per cent. of the children available were protected compared with 69·21 in the previous year. The number of children under one year of age in the towns successfully vaccinated exceeded the number calculated to be available, and this is no doubt explained by the fact that children not born in the towns were brought in for vaccination.

Throughout the year glycerinated chloroformed lymph obtained from the vaccine institute, Punjab, was used and gave good results.

The total cost of the department during the year was Rs. 15,493, and the average cost of each successful vaccination amounted to two annas, as compared with Rs. 14,266 and two annas and three pies, in the previous year.

Central Provinces and Berar.

86. During the year 1911-12, the total number of vaccination operations in the Central Provinces and Berar was 682,177, as compared with 654,114 in the preceding year: this increase of 28,063 occurred both in the Khalsa (13,034) and the Feudatory States (15,029). Though the increase in the British districts was comparatively small, it is said that in many districts a satisfactory amount of work was done in spite of plague which prevailed throughout the season. There were increases in 14 districts, the principal being Nagpur (3,990) and Balaghat (3,198). Decreases occurred in eight districts, the largest being in Jubbulpore (6,255). The presence of plague explains the decreases, except in Bilaspur (177) where it is ascribed to the discontinuance of the practice of collecting children at certain centres for vaccination. Among the Feudatory States eight showed an increase, the Bastar State returning the largest number, *viz.*, 20,176, while decreases occurred in seven. Of the total number of vaccinations,—the figures in brackets are for the preceding year—the primary operations were 511,131 (501,123) in British districts and 82,697 (75,329) in Feudatory States, and revaccinations, 68,651 (68,137) and 11,935 (3,673) respectively. Owing to the prevalance of small-pox in some places, Assistant Surgeons were given orders to do vaccination work, some other medical officers and private practitioners volunteering for the duty. The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 98·89 and in revaccination 78·48 against 98·71 and 73·92, respectively, in 1910-11.

The systematic inspection of school boys in all dispensary towns was begun in 1911, but so far the method has not been thoroughly applied. It was found in one important town that 12 per cent. of the boys were entirely unprotected, and in another 20 per cent. badly pock marked. It is thought that the rules in the existing Education Manual on the subject, if carefully observed, would meet the circumstances. In Raipur and Mandla active opposition on the part of school masters formed the subject of enquiries. In connection with the improvement of vaccination in the province, the provincial Sanitary Commissioner lays stress on a suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara that vaccinators should be provided with small tin cases for their instruments, etc. In the Nagpur Municipality such cases have been provided which are not only handy, but contain a sterilising apparatus. A serviceable scratcher introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, I.M.S., has been recommended to all Civil Surgeons; it is easily kept sharp and causes no bleeding.

The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the subject of revaccination requires attention as the disastrous results of its neglect was shown in the epidemic of small-pox in Nagpur. He states that the immunity conferred by infant vaccination gradually ceases, and that at the age of 15 or so, it has ceased to exist the chances of being then attacked by small-pox become practically equal to those of the unvaccinated.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand of the population, 69·18 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 81·74 per cent. the year before. It is said that the rules in municipal towns are not rigidly enforced and it is suggested that the provisions of the Vaccination Act should be applied to all municipal towns and properly and rigidly enforced therein.

Glycerine calf lymph was used during the year. A scheme is under preparation for forming a central vaccine depôt, of the expediency of which there is little doubt. Until the scheme is an established fact, it is considered best that each district should prepare its own lymph at head-quarters: very good lymph can be, and has been, for years obtained in this manner. The ratio of success for primary vaccination during the year was 96·56 per cent. against 96·01 per cent. the year before.

The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 72,643 as compared with Rs. 68,684 in 1910-11; the average cost of each successful case was one anna and nine pies or one pie less than in the previous year.

Madras.

87. The vaccination operations in the Presidency increased to 1,602,977 in 1911-12 from 1,546,184 in 1910-11. The primary operations increased to 1,455,485 from 1,368,173 in the preceding year, while the revaccinations decreased to 147,492 from 178,011. The percentage of success in the former class of work was 89·7, practically the same as in the previous year when the rate was 87·5, but in the latter the rate rose to 77·2 from 72·4 the year before. The largest increases were recorded in the districts of Malabar (25,085) and Trichinopoly (21,194), while the principal decreases occurred in Tinnevelly (13,164), Salem (10,959), North Arcot (8,481) and South Canara (7,312). The cause of the smaller outturn of work in the Tinnevelly district is attributed to the absence of co-operation on the part of the people and the transfer of two taluks to another district: in Salem to the prevalence of plague and absence of small-pox: in North Arcot to the absence of assistance from the village heads and reduction of the vaccinators' minima, and in South Canara to the non-entertainment of temporary vaccinators, absence of small-pox, short supply of lymph and defective registration.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand of the population 34·89 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated against 35·34 per cent. the year before. In municipal towns 71 per cent. of the available infants under one year of age were successfully vaccinated.

Lanoline paste from the King Institute at Guindy was used in the vast majority of cases, the percentage of success in the Local Fund areas rising to 89·6 from 87·0 the year before, and in Municipalities to 93·2 from 92·0. Glycerine paste, also issued by the King Institute, was used in the Local Fund Ranges of North Coimbatore and Malapuram with a ratio of success of 69·7 per cent. and in the Corporation of Madras with a ratio of success of 97·6 per cent.

The cost of the department amounted during 1911-12 to Rs. 3,16,559 against Rs. 3,23,779 the year before, and the average cost of each successful case was three annas and nine pies against four annas and two pies.

Coorg.

88. The total number of operations performed in Coorg fell from 16,154 in 1910-11 to 13,369 in 1911-12; of these 8,425 were primary cases and 4,944 revaccinations, against 9,360 and 6,794, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of success in cases the results of which were known was 94·83 in primary cases and 81·92 in revaccinations, against 93·79 and 72·69, respectively, in the previous year.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand of the population, 8·54 per cent. of the children available were protected compared with 9·00 in 1910-11. In municipal areas between October 1910 and September 1911, there were 174 births and 96 children under one year of age were vaccinated, 92 of them successfully.

The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 2,818 against Rs. 2,920 in the previous year; the average cost of each successful case was four annas as compared with three annas and seven pies in 1910-11.

Bombay.

89. The total number of vaccinations performed in the Bombay Presidency during the year was 692,413 primary and 68,707 revaccinations, as compared with 661,911 and 59,408, respectively, in the preceding year. There was an increase in primary vaccination in all the Registration Districts except the Central where there was a decrease of 2,296 attributed to the deficit of available children owing to the abnormal number vaccinated at the time of the severe epidemic of small-pox at Poona in 1910. There was a slight decrease in revaccination in the Western and Central Registration Districts. It is satisfactory to record the general increase in spite of the severe plague epidemic of 1911-12 and the decrease in population in some districts of the Presidency. The percentage of success in primary cases and revaccinations was

99·00 and 51·18 against 98·76 and 61·34, respectively, in the preceding year. The scheme for the control of vaccinators by local bodies was extended for a further period of one year, though it has not been an unqualified success.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 55·36 per cent. of the children available were protected compared with 56·56 in the preceding year. In towns the number of children vaccinated exceeded the number estimated as available; this is presumably accounted for by children being brought in from outside. It is remarked that the work of the department is far more efficiently carried on in towns where the Vaccination Act is in force.

The main buildings for the vaccine institute, Belgaum, are now complete with the exception of the Director's bungalow, but the work of putting in the refrigerating plant and engines has not yet been started, and the fittings of the inoculated calves stable have not been finished. During the year 673,812 doses of vaccine lymph were distributed as against 635,282 in the previous year. The results of the vaccine issued to vaccinators in the Presidency show case and insertion success rates of 99·21 and 95·70 respectively.

The following table shows the several descriptions of lymph used, the number of operations performed with each, and the results obtained.

Districts.	Kind of lymph used.	Number of operations.		Successful cases excluding "unknown."		Percentage of success excluding "unknown."	
		Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Western Registration District ...	Glycerinated ...	128,775	11,020	115,720	5,366	98·62	65·82
Presidency Circle	Animal	6,800	2,167	6,270	145	99·29	71·08
	Glycerinated ...	14,721	18,931	13,325	62	97·23	26·50
Central Registration District ...	Glycerinated ...	151,702	2,949	139,138	1,565	99·72	74·63
Southern Registration District ...	Human	17,343	733	17,328	584	99·93	80·44
	Animal	5,172	116	5,158	115	99·77	99·14
	Glycerinated ...	124,083	17,602	116,827	7,551	99·28	58·61
Gujrat Registration District ...	Human	31,308	2,028	30,700	212	98·98	10·47
	Glycerinated ...	99,031	3,821	91,743	1,534	99·04	53·25
Sind Registration District ...	Human	92,671	2,075	84,041	1,081	98·98	79·54
	Animal	4,813	873	4,700	464	99·87	78·91
	Glycerinated ...	1,264	27	1,219	9	99·11	60·00

The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 353,707 as against Rs. 356,870 in the previous year, and the average cost of each successful case fell from nine annas and three pies to eight annas and nine pies.

Burma.

90. There was again an increase in vaccination work in Burma during 1911-12 when the total operations numbered 517,392 against 413,026 in 1910-11. There were 422,521 primary and 94,871 revaccinations, showing increases of 66,740 and 37,626 in the two classes of work, compared with 355,781 and 57,245, respectively, in the preceding year. The results indicate a determined effort on the part of District Superintendents of Vaccination and Health Officers and their staffs, to improve on the work of previous years. In Rangoon, the number of successful revaccinations shows an increase of 15,188 operations, and in Prome 3,555: in both places the increase is attributed to vigorous efforts to suppress severe outbreaks of small-pox. The districts of Hanthawaddy, Prome (as regards primary operations), Myaungmya, Myitkyina, Lower Chindwin, and the Northern Shan States, did not share in the general increase. The percentage of success in primary cases was 96·61 against 95·50 the year before and in revaccinations 71·79 against 67·60.

At dispensaries there was a decrease of 8,216 operations. This however is apparent rather than real as the practice in previous years of including operations performed on prisoners in jails under this head has been discontinued.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 19·02 per cent of the children available were protected against 17·34 in the preceding year. In 47 municipal towns the number of children under one year of age available for vaccination was 18,071, but the number actually vaccinated was 18,956. The excess is generally attributed to an influx of visitors to the town bringing infants with them, but the provincial

Sanitary Commissioner considers it far more probable that, in the majority of instances, the excess is due to an error in the registration of births.

Allusion is made to the prosecution and conviction of three inoculators. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the penalty of one month's rigorous imprisonment in one case, and of a fine of Rs. 50 in each of the other two, is quite inadequate to put down inoculation which is undoubtedly the cause of much of the small-pox and responsible for many deaths. The extension of the Act for the prohibition of inoculation to all districts of Lower Burma has been recommended, and proposals have been made for reorganizing the vaccination establishment so as to secure greater attractions to vaccinators in the matter of pay and promotion.

Glycerine vaccine paste and lanoline paste were prepared at the Meiktila vaccine depôt. Lymph for 693,913 operations was issued, an excess of about 79,000 over the issue in 1909-10, the previous highest record. It is remarked that successive directors of the depôt have represented the necessity for an increase in the teaching staff, for more accommodation for teaching, and for the staff and for more stabling for calves. A cold storage on a small scale is to be installed at the depôt which will admit of the maintenance of a larger stock of lymph than formerly for use during the hot weather.

The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,604 against Rs. 1,93,279 in the previous year, and the average cost of each successful vaccination fell from nine annas and one pie to seven annas and five pies.

Ajmer Merwara.

91. In Ajmer-Merwara the total vaccinations during 1911-12 numbered 15,486 primary and 1,034 revaccinations, compared with 13,100 and 306, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of success in the two classes was 98·17 and 81·81 against 97·49 and 90·10, respectively, in 1910-11.

On an estimated birth rate of 40 per thousand, 47·36 per cent. of the children under one year of age were protected compared with 51·20 in the previous year.

The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,098 against Rs. 3,115 in 1910-11, and the average cost of each successful vaccination fell from three annas eleven pies to three annas and two pies.

Vaccination among Troops.

92. Particulars of vaccination in the Army will be found in statement III of the appendix to this section.

SECTION VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.)

A.—Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries (State-Public, Local Fund, and Private-aided).

India.

93. The State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries in British India now number 2,707, an increase by 37 on the figure for 1910; and the demand for more is felt everywhere. The system of supplying treatment to the population in areas where no dispensaries yet exist, by means of an itinerating staff, has been extended in the United Provinces and Punjab, and has been attended with much success. The year was a much healthier one than 1910, especially as regards the prevalence of malaria, and the total number of cases treated was slightly lower in consequence; the number of out-patients however showed an increase.

Expenditure rose from £783,123 in 1910 to £863,168 in 1911,—an increase of 10 per cent; but Indian subscriptions remained practically stationary, amounting to only £47,252 or a little over 5 per cent. of the whole. The population generally shows little desire to share in the burden of providing the institutions, though it makes use of them in ever increasing numbers.

The following comparative statement shows in tabular form the main features of the operation of these hospitals and dispensaries during 1910 and 1911 :—

Province.		Number of Institutions.	Number of In-patients.	Number of Out-patients.	Total number of patients.	Number of operations.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1910	360	24,322	3,524,639	3,548,961	80,769
	1911	373	24,584	3,695,044	3,719,628	83,043
Central Provinces	1910	167	13,808	1,775,965	1,789,773	40,831
	1911	167	13,449	1,717,846	1,731,295	43,699
United Provinces	1910	382	69,736	4,474,100	4,543,836	190,871
	1911	379	65,954	4,234,550	4,300,504	199,704
Burma	1910	187	55,277	1,316,994	1,372,271	40,470
	1911	188	57,896	1,411,143	1,469,039	43,116
Bombay	1910	327	54,612	2,207,073	2,261,685	90,123
	1911	335	55,891	2,135,640	2,191,531	92,365
Madras	1910	506	77,633	6,007,735	6,085,368	215,994
	1911	514	80,829	5,878,225	5,959,054	225,335
Punjab	1910	300	75,202	4,222,251	4,297,453	220,094
	1911	302	74,884	4,022,865	4,097,749	233,637
Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ...	1910	351	43,269	3,074,176	3,117,445	139,906
	1911	360	45,791	3,224,508	3,270,299	146,950
Calcutta	1910	15	24,752	311,702	336,454	35,301
	1911	15	25,819	303,410	329,229	33,754
North-West Frontier Province ...	1910	50	11,357	760,274	771,631	30,716
	1911	49	11,352	750,323	751,675	32,892
Baluchistan	1910	25	3,933	214,560	218,493	4,824
	1911	25	4,222	221,622	225,844	4,565
Total ...	1910	2,670	453,901	27,889,469	28,343,370	1,089,899
	1911	2,707	460,671	27,595,176	28,055,847	1,139,060

Bengal (excluding Calcutta).

94. Ten additional dispensaries are now working, and there was a considerable increase in the numbers treated.

There was less malaria than in 1910, but large numbers of cases of the disease were treated by the 24 sub-assistant surgeons on special duty who travel about the malarious tracts, and distribute "treatments" of quinine. This measure is now becoming appreciated.

The total expenditure amounted to £75,579, an increase of £9,291 over last year's figure. Indian subscriptions amounted to £17,597, a marked improvement.

Calcutta.

95. The opening of the new surgical block (Prince of Wales' Hospital) of the Medical College Hospital has provided much needed additional accommodation. The total number of beds available has risen from 1,724 to 1,824.

More nurses are needed at the Eye and Campbell hospitals.

Expenditure was £80,073, and Indian subscriptions amounted to £2,919, a arger figure than that of last year.

The new (Rogers) treatment for cholera was most successful, the recoveries varying from 60·77 to 70·59 per cent.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

96. The number of dispensaries was increased by thirteen. The total number of patients treated was nearly 3¾ millions, although it was a healthy year. The proportion of females to males treated is 21 per cent. in the case of Hindus and 16 per cent. among Musulmans.

The total expenditure was £62,371, as compared with £46,082 in 1910; the increase was due partly to more building operations and partly to improvement of equipment. Indian subscriptions amounted to £6,187,—a slight improvement.

Central Provinces.

97. The year was a healthy one and there was a slight decline in attendances. The shortage of sub-assistant surgeons has been partly made up, but the full number required has not been obtained. Steps are in progress towards improvement of the accommodation for medical subordinates throughout the province.

The total expenditure was £33,840, of which £4,429 represented subscriptions from Indians.

North West Frontier Province.

98. There was a decline in the number of out-patients owing to the markedly lower prevalence of malaria.

A new scale of pay has been adopted for sub-assistant surgeons, and the compounder service has been reorganised.

Expenditure amounted to £10,925, of which only £329 was covered by Indian subscriptions.

United Provinces.

99. The year was a healthy one, and there was a decrease in all classes of patients. The institution of travelling dispensaries has been enormously successful, and more than accounted for the decrease in attendance elsewhere, as they dealt with over 300,000 patients not included in the official totals. These travelling dispensaries, 32 in number, are engaged in plague prophylaxis, in the treatment of malaria and of general diseases. The new "King George's Medical College" has commenced work.

Short courses of instruction have been given to 498 midwives.

The total expenditure was £109,779, of which Indians contributed £9,529. Several of the larger hospitals have been greatly improved, notably those at Aligarh, Meerut, and Bareilly.

Punjab.

100. The year was particularly healthy, and the number of cases treated declined by nearly 200,000. There were over 200,000 fewer malaria cases than in 1910. There was however a rise in the number of female children treated.

The system of charging well-to-do persons for dispensary treatment has been in force and is said to have somewhat reduced their attendance, while not affecting the poor patients.

The total expenditure was £78,612 of which amount £2,138 was met by Indian subscriptions.

The extension of the Mayo hospital has been taken in hand.

Burma.

101. There has been a further marked increase in the number of persons treated, and the Burman female population is resorting more freely to hospitals than formerly.

The new Rangoon General Hospital has been opened, and is very well patronised. The staff of nurses has been largely increased.

The total expenditure was £97,068, and local subscriptions amounted to £1,416.

The prospects of civil assistant surgeons have been improved, and the pay of sub-assistant surgeons has been increased; but there is still difficulty in obtaining enough subordinates.

Madras.

102. There was a decrease in the number of out-patients. The number of cases attended by midwives continues to increase; and reached 31,093 during 1911.

The total expenditure was £169,524, of which amount Indians subscribed £1,651.

Bombay.

103. The figures for admissions and cases treated do not differ much from those of last year; the presence of a larger number of private unaided institutions in the Presidency undoubtedly results in lower attendance at State dispensaries than in other parts of India.

Expenditure amounted to £140,073, and Indian subscriptions to £1,036.

Baluchistan.

104. There was an increase in the numbers treated, although the year was a healthy one. The attendance of Musulman women continues to rise.

Expenditure amounted to £5,323, and Indian subscriptions to £20.

B.—*Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—(*State-Special, Railway and Private non-aided*).

105. The number of these institutions has increased, as detailed in the following tables. As pointed out last year private dispensaries are far more common in India than elsewhere.

The following statements show in tabular form the main features of their activity during 1910 and 1911:—

State-Special and Railway Hospitals.

Province.	Institutions.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Operations.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	113	13,443	307,219	320,662	10,282
Calcutta	2	3,164	2,549	5,713	372
Eastern Bengal and Assam	88	8,445	135,351	143,796	2,621
Central Provinces	67	3,273	131,683	134,956	2,027
United Provinces	126	19,434	274,107	293,541	6,542
Punjab	151	5,716	426,110	431,826	16,143
Burma	75	13,952	169,015	182,967	1,630
North-West Frontier Province ...	27	6,690	123,504	130,194	2,632
Madras...	98	9,677	199,820	209,497	4,179
Bombay	74	4,054	211,270	215,324	5,289
Baluchistan	8	1,499	49,470	50,969	1,123
Total 1911	829	89,347	2,030,098	2,119,445	52,840
1910	811	93,920	2,070,048	2,163,968	38,694

Private, non-aided institutions.

Province.		Number.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Operations.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ...		126	10,563	1,028,657	1,039,220	29,168
Calcutta		2	......	4,730	4,730	181
Eastern Bengal and Assam		88	1,555	704,790	706,345	15,795
Central Provinces		54	2,112	306,222	308,334	4,516
United Provinces		46	5,503	324,398	329,901	8,010
Punjab		12	3,501	63,103	66,604	2,681
Burma		1	125	370	495	......
North-West Frontier Province ...		6	2,199	118,217	120,416	9,004
Madras		43	8,277	269,581	277,858	13,297
Bombay		324	14,843	1,863,308	1,878,151	57,269
Baluchistan		4	118	29,240	29,358	719
Total	1911	706	48,796	4,712,616	4,761,412	140,640
	1910	672	33,415	4,553,848	4,587,263	218,231

C.—*Lunatic Asylums.*

106. The following table shows the strength of the asylum population in 1911 and the statistics of sickness and mortality.

On the whole there was more sickness than last year, but fewer deaths. The death rate in the United Provinces was high, while the Central Provinces and Bombay show a marked improvement in this respect. The average of daily sick was higher in the United Provinces and Punjab than elsewhere.

The total cost of the 22 asylums was about £82,868, of which sum £7,395 were contributed by paying patients. The latter are a negligible proportion of the whole, except in Burma and Bombay.

More asylum accommodation is needed everywhere—

Province.		Number of Asylums.	Admitted and re-admitted during 1911.	Total Asylum population.			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Number of Criminal Lunatics.
				Males.	Females.	Total.					
Bengal		3	193	921	215	1,136	70	71	957·58	79·38	443
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...		2	161	576	103	679	54	56	533·32	27·78	348
United Provinces		3	308	1,107	360	1,467	106	118	1,185·25	133·05	244
Punjab		1	226	672	169	841	106	58	635·25	124·76	184
Burma		2	183	707	117	824	55	72	629·67	33·15	394
Central Provinces		1	94	286	67	353	39	15	269·94	18·83	93
Bombay		7	389	1,093	274	1,367	136	89	1,019·8	34·6	201
Madras		3	250	728	246	974	110	69	750·50	64·64	217
Total	1911 ...	22	1,804	6,090	1,551	7,641	676	548	5,981·31	516·19	2,124
	1910 ...	22	1,680	5,908	1,497	7,405	679	586	5,784·24	397·58	2,031

107. Overcrowding occurred everywhere, but the percentage of constantly sick fell from 8·94 to 8·29. The death rate was 7·41 per cent. Sixty per cent of the inmates are employed on various industries. The provision of increased accommodation is under consideration.

Bengal.

108. There was an improvement in general health and fewer deaths; a cholera epidemic in the Dacca asylum accounted for 14 deaths. Overcrowding continues, and a tubercle ward besides other structural improvements is required at Tezpur.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

109. The deaths were more numerous than in 1910, especially at Benares where the rate rose from 7·23 to 13·5 per cent. The pay of the warder staff is insufficient and difficulty is experienced in obtaining men. Accommodation for European males is entirely lacking at Benares and is very bad at Agra. A piped water-supply is being introduced at Bareilly, and has been carried out at Agra.

United Provinces.

110. The average number of sick has again risen from 75·01 in 1909 and 93·86 in 1910 to 124·76, but the percentage death rate has fallen from 13·43 to 9·13. Bowel complaints and the vice of mud eating are said to be less prevalent.

Punjab.

Only 145 inmates were employed on manufactures, and most of these were criminal lunatics. The difficulty of obtaining asylum attendants is as great as ever. All patients suffering from tubercle are now segregated.

111. The mortality rate has declined markedly from 26·83 in 1910 to 5·56 per cent in 1911. Measures have been adopted to improve the asylum, and to increase the warder and sweeper staff, and special precautions against infection with intestinal worms.

Central Provinces.

It is considered that a whole-time alienist should be appointed to the charge of the institution.

112. The building of the new asylum at Yeravda is nearing completion, and it will then be possible to close at least two other asylums. The mortality has fallen from 130 in 1909 to 89; Naupada is still the worst of these Bombay institutions both as regards mortality and sickness. The number of the asylum population is increasing. The difficulty of obtaining and keeping warders is very acute.

Bombay.

113. A new female hospital and additional accommodation have been provided at Madras and a new female ward at Vizagapatam. Further improvements at Madras are contemplated. The health and mortality rate showed an improvement on those of 1910. There was no epidemic during the year.

Madras.

114. There is still overcrowding, and a new asylum is urgently needed. It is proposed to establish one at Insein. There has been a rise in sickness and in mortality, partly accounted for by dysentery. The water-supply is said to be above reproach, though, in the case of the Rangoon asylum, deficient in quantity in the summer.

Burma.

D.—*Medical Colleges and Schools.*

Colleges.—There are four colleges which afford the course for University degrees, and also train military assistant surgeons. During the year the students numbered 1,553 civil and private male, 93 female and 204 military students.

Schools.—There are fourteen schools which train civil military and private pupils for the passing out diploma. The students numbered 1,865 male, civil and private, 287 military and 135 females.

115. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The fourth block of the college has been completed. The provision of biological and physical laboratories is still under consideration. There is urgent necessity for a hostel for students.

Bengal.

The number of applications for admission to the college continues to increase; from 293 in 1909 and 380 in 1910 it has risen to 531 in 1911. The number of students on the rolls was 656 male and 19 female, exclusive of the military pupils numbering 118, and 6 women of the "certificate" class. Seventy-five pupil nurses were under training, and 34 "dhais".

Eleven students went up for the final M. B. and 3 passed, and 82 for the final L.M.S. of whom 52 passed.

The total expenditure was £ 19,549, and receipts from fees amounted to £ 3,959.

Medical Schools.

Bengal.

Campbell School.—Improvements are being carried out in the buildings and equipment. The students number 318 male and 23 female, and of these 34 males and 2 females passed the final examination, and 48 males and 1 female passed as compounders.

Temple School, Patna.—A hostel for females is under construction, and further extensions are contemplated. There were 133 male and 3 female students; of these 9 males obtained the diploma and 37 qualified as compounders.

Orissa School, Cuttack.—There were 113 male and 6 female students; of these 14 males obtained the passing out diploma, and 21 became compounders.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

116. *Medical School, Dacca and Dibrugarh.*—The total number of students was 307 males and 7 females. Of these 61 males passed the final examination for a diploma. There were 17 military students at Dacca and 14 at Dibrugarh, of whom 10 passed into the service. The compounder classes numbered 139, and 104 qualified.

United Provinces.

117. *Agra Medical School.*—The number of students was 326, of whom 72 were females, 65 belonged to the military and 14 to the compounder class—61 male students (including 9 military) passed the final examination; of females 12 obtained diplomas.

Punjab.

118. *Lahore Medical College and School.*—The separation of the college and school will be carried into effect as part of the Punjab King Edward Memorial scheme, and it is hoped the school may be removed elsewhere.

The number of students in the college was 156 (including 10 women) and 322 in the school. The latter number represents an increase which is due to the improved prospects of the sub-assistant surgeon class, civil and military.

Thirty-four students went up for the old L.M.S. and M. B. and 10 for the new M.B., and 26 and 10 respectively passed; three women went up for the "final certificate" and 2 passed; 50 students went up for the "final certificate" of the school and 36 passed.

The cost of the college has risen from £ 6,130 in 1906-07 to £ 7,525.

Burma.

119. *Medical School, Rangoon.*—The number of students on the rolls was 48, of whom 4 were women. None passed out during the year. The class of students who join leaves much to be desired from the educational point of view.

Madras.

120. *Medical College, Madras.*—The students numbered 423, of whom 35 were women. This number includes 51 military pupils, 40 sanitary inspector class and 12 sub-assistant surgeons undergoing postgraduate study. During the year 32 obtained the L.M.S. diploma, 11 the degrees of M.B., B.S., and 12 military pupils qualified. Of the successful L.M.S. candidates nine were women and one woman obtained the college diploma.

A scheme for the addition of necessary buildings to bring the college into line with teaching requirements is under consideration.

Medical School, Tanjore.—There are 82 male and 2 female students: 8 students passed the final examination.

Medical School, Vizagapatam.—There are 75 students—19 went up for and passed the final examination. More accommodation is required both in the school and hostel.

Medical School, Royapuram.—The school continues to grow, and more accommodation and a larger staff are required. Thee were 100 applicants for admission ase private pupils, but only 24 could be taken ; there are now 56 in the school. Ther are 14 female students. For the final examination 42 students went up and 32 passed ; of these 4 were private, and the remainder Government pupils. The total number of students was 213.

Bombay.

121. *Grant Medical College.*—The total number of students was 531, of whom 29 were women and 35 belonged to the military class. Fifty-five students passed the final L.M.S. examination, of whom 4 were women ; 3 obtained the degree of M.B.,B.S., 1 the M.D. and 2 the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene.

There is great need for new Bacteriological and Biological Laboratories.

Medical School, Hyderabad.—The school has 54 students, of whom 15 went up for and passed the final examination.

The staff has been increased by one teacher and three tutors.

B. J. Medical School, Poona.—The number of students was 124, of whom 35 were military. Seventeen obtained the passing out diploma. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of one assistant surgeon as teacher and three sub-assistant surgeons as tutors.

B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.—There were 131 students, of whom 52 were military and one was a woman. Seventeen students qualified. One teacher and three tutors were added to the staff.

The X-Ray Institute of India, Dehra Dun.

122. Two classes of instruction were held during the year. The number of students attending was 35. Of this number 33 passed the prescribed examination, 14 obtaining special proficiency certificates and 2 failed to pass. The students included officers of both services (Civil and Military) assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons (Civil and Military) as well as one sub-assistant surgeon from a Native State.

The number of skiagraphic examinations made at the Institute was 1,140. The number of cases of disease sent for treatment during the year was 52.

The new workshops and store-rooms required in connection with the Civil Repair scheme are under construction and will probably be completed by the end of the current financial year.

A quantity of new apparatus employed in Electro-Therapy has been received by the Institute during the year, including apparatus employed in Ionic Medication.

No case of X-ray traumatism occurred to any of the staff, students or patients of the Institute.

SECTION VII.

SANITARY WORKS.

India.

123. In the past, owing generally to funds being limited, progress in respect of sanitary works has necessarily been slow. Interest in sanitation has, however, been growing, and a distinct advance has now been possible in consequence of the large and special grants made to the provinces by the Government of India. In 1908, an annual recurring Imperial grant of 30 lakhs was made for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague. In 1910-11, a special non-recurring grant of 57 lakhs was made from Imperial revenues, of which five lakhs were intended for the promotion of research, and the balance for urban sanitary works in the various provinces. The latter was distributed as follows:—Madras (Rs. 4,25,000), Bombay (Rs. 4,25,000), Bengal (Rs. 10,00,000), United Provinces (Rs. 10,50,000), Punjab (Rs. 5,00,000), Burma (Rs. 4,00,000), Eastern Bengal and Assam (Rs. 4,00,000) and the Central Provinces (Rs. 2,00,000). A grant of 50 lakhs was given in addition towards the cost of work, being carried out by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

In 1911-12, further special grants of 50 lakhs were made towards approved sanitary schemes in urban areas, and these were distributed—to Madras (Rs. 8,00,000), Bombay (Rs. 6,50,000), Bengal (Rs. 7,25,000), United Provinces (Rs. 8,00,000), Punjab (Rs. 6,17,000), Burma (Rs. 4,00,000), Bihar and Orissa (Rs. 4,62,000), the Central Provinces (Rs. 4,00,000) and Assam (Rs. 1,46,000). In addition to these allotments, Rs. 50,000 was given for the extension of rat-proof buildings in Fraser Town, Bangalore, as an experimental measure against plague. During the past two years a sum of about Rs. 4½ lakhs has also been distributed among minor administrations, and a subvention of 25 lakhs has been made towards the water works and drainage scheme of the city of Madras.

In all, during the last two years the Imperial Government's grants for sanitation have aggregated 181½ lakhs of rupees. This has undoubtedly admitted of a marked advance in sanitary reform and improvement.

It will not be out of place to mention here that *pari passu* with allotments for sanitary works the Imperial Government has provided a recurring grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum to assist local Governments and Administrations to reorganise their sanitary services and to provide additional staff.

As regards malaria schemes, during the year 1912-13 the Government of India considered the question of financial assistance to important projects in certain provinces. The following grants have been sanctioned :—*Madras*—Rs. 28,000 for the malaria enquiry at Ennore. *Bombay*—Grants of Rs. 21,380 and Rs. 50,000, for (1) malaria investigation in Sind and the Kama District, and (2) anti-malarial measures in Bombay City, respectively. *Bengal*—Rs. 50,000 for experiments on jungle-clearing as a measure against malaria on a proposal made by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund. *United Provinces*—Rs. 1,80,000 for certain anti-malarial schemes to be carried out in those provinces.

An account of the principal sanitary works in the several provinces during the year under report will be found in the following paragraphs.

Bengal.

124. During the year 1910-11, there was no change in the number of municipalities in Bengal, which numbered 130 excluding Calcutta. The total income, including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 87,66,333 compared with Rs. 80,82,914 in 1909-10. Of the total income 34·57 per cent was spent on sanitary works, original and recurring, against 40 per cent. the year before, 6·65 per cent. on roads against 6·96 per cent., 3·91 per cent. on public safety against 4·35 per cent., and 31·99 per cent. on all other requirements against 25·57 per cent. The total expenditure on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 36,13,992, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,83,020 compared with the

preceding year. The chief decreases were on water-supply (Rs. 1,42,158) and drainage (Rs. 87,548) and were due to the expenditure in the previous year having been abnormally large in consequence of the construction of drains in various towns. A sum of Rs. 43,766 was spent on markets and slaughter-houses, the increase of Rs. 13,301 compared with 1909-10, being accounted for by the construction of new buildings in six towns. The increase of Rs. 231 on conservancy was insignificant, but it is noted that the conservancy work in municipalities was generally efficiently performed.

The expenditure on sanitary works executed by Government, Municipalities, District Boards and private individuals amounted to Rs. 10,90,363 compared with Rs. 11,88,448 the year before. The more important of these works were—construction of drains in Howrah (Rs. 50,614), Bhatpara (Rs. 71,885), Arrah (Rs. 51,765), construction of water works at Monghyr (Rs. 80,525), works in connection with the Darjeeling sewage scheme and ropeway (Rs. 97,093), construction of bazar buildings and quarters for the Superintendent of conservancy and Assistant Electrician at Darjeeling (Rs. 63,322).

A steady improvement is recorded in the working of the septic tank installations. A new type of distributor has been designed which has largely solved the question of distribution over the filter beds. It is claimed that the septic tank latrine installations are now practically perfect in design. The chlorinating of all the effluent is now extremely well done and it is seldom that a mill effluent is found that is not practically sterile.

In the provincial report is a statement showing the distribution of grants during 1911-12 out of the Rs. 9,50,000 provided for sanitary improvements. The more noticeable of the grants were those made for (1) Howrah water-supply (Rs. 2,50,000), (2) the animal vaccine depôt at Entally (Rs. 1,11,335), (3) dredging of the Nawai and Santhi rivers (Rs. 1,00,000), while the Gaya drainage, and the Monghyr and Hooghly-Chinsurah water works each received Rs. 50,000.

Sanitary Board.

125. There were seven meetings of the Board during the year, but as usual, the bulk of the work was done by the circulation of files among the members.

Contracts have been let and work is in progress on nine water-supply and eleven drainage schemes, the total value of the current contracts amounting to about 20 lakhs of rupees. The rate of progress on the works is reported to have been disappointing, the delays being ascribed to causes, such as constructional difficulties, lack of energy on the part of contractors, changes found necessary in designs, non-delivery of materials and delays in the acquisition of land. It is, however, anticipated that in the next few years the rate of progress will be considerably accelerated.

The report of the Sanitary Board gives brief particulars of seven new schemes of water-supply taken up during the year, of twelve under construction, and mentions that the survey for the Jherriah coal-fields scheme was completed, the Sanitary Engineer drawing up alternative gravitation and pumping schemes. The estimated cost of this scheme is, for the gravitation supply, Rs. 37,50,000 and for the pumping supply, Rs. 28,60,000. The quality of water supplied during the year was on the whole good, but at Howrah, Burdwan, Arrah, Berhampur and Bhagalpur the quality on one or two occasions was found to have deteriorated. At Darjeeling the analysis of the water-supply did not show signs of serious pollution, but the water-supply at Kurseong is not considered to be satisfactory at present. During the year there were eleven drainage schemes in course of preparation and others were being examined or revised. Brief particulars are furnished in the report of the progress made with sixteen drainage schemes under construction. A proposal to appoint a special Public Works Department Drainage Division to investigate and prepare drainage schemes for malarial tracts was referred to the Board by the local Government for opinion. In this connection the local Government remarks that a common and oft-repeated cry in Bengal is that the cause of malaria is largely due to defective drainage, and that what is required is a systematic investigation by an expert establishment to submit definite and authoritative reports regarding localities where the drainage is defective. Such information is to be collected by a special officer appointed for the purpose, who will first investigate the conditions near the Bhairab river in Jessore.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.

126. During the year 1911, there were, as in the previous year, 46 municipalities, one station and four unions. Their total income amounted to Rs. 20,84,643, and was

Rs. 6,848 in excess of the income in 1910. The expenditure on sanitation and sanitary works, excluding that on roads, was Rs. 10,47,331 compared with Rs. 11,20,194 during 1910, representing 50·24 and 53·91 per cent. of income respectively. The smaller expenditure during the year under report is accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 1,79,769 on water-supply, due to smaller expenditure by the Dacca municipality. There was increased expenditure under most of the other heads, the largest being Rs. 73,559 under "Conservancy", largely due to the expenditure on the conservancy tramway at Dacca.

Among the principal sanitary works, may be mentioned the sewerage scheme for the city of Dacca, estimated to cost Rs. 23,00,000; detailed plans and estimates are being prepared. In addition, a scheme for a municipal market, estimated to cost Rs. 1,75,000, has been under consideration. The reduplication of the pumping plant of the water works at Narayanganj has been completed, and the scheme for the extension of the water-supply to the portion of the town on the opposite river bank is taking definite form. Filtered water is now supplied to the town of Munshiganj; the remodelling of the Mymensingh water works, at a cost of over half a lakh of rupees, is practically complete, and the water works at Barisal are also practically complete. The question of a cheap and efficient method of treating the water of the artesian borings at Chittagong has not yet been decided, and the attempts to discover a suitable source of water-supply for Rampur Boalia have not so far been successful. For Shillong a surface drainage and sewerage scheme, somewhat on the lines of that at Ootacamund, has been drawn up, and the improvement and extension of the water-supply has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 81,290. Proposals for the improvement of the conservancy of Shillong are also being framed.

Village sanitation in the province is confined to the improvement of the water-supply

127. The report of the Sanitary Board has not been received.

Sanitary Board.

United Provinces.

128. During the year 1910-11, the total income of municipalities amounted to Rs. 73,23,645 out of which Rs. 28,81,297 was spent on conservancy, water-supply and drainage: the proportion of expenditure on sanitation to income was 39 per cent. compared with about 41 per cent. in the previous year.

The year 1911 was one of very considerable sanitary progress. The water works, with the exception of those at Allahabad, generally gave good results, and there was good progress on drainage and other forms of town improvement in the larger municipalities. The large schemes finally sanctioned during the year include the Allahabad drainage scheme to cost Rs. 15,71,866, the Cawnpore water-supply, Rs 6,67,190, the Rikhikesh drainage, Rs. 1,01,571, new engine, Gaughat, Lucknow, Rs. 1,00,079, Ghat sewer, Benares, Rs. 89,239, new balancing tank, Lucknow, Rs. 69,850, new Orderly Bazar sewer, Benares, Rs. 68,912, and improving the Ghaziuddin Hyder canal, Lucknow, Rs. 57,262. Projects prepared, but not finally sanctioned, include the Landaur Bazar improvement, Rs. 2,22,564, and drainage schemes at Ballia (Rs. 1,99,156), Fatehpur (Rs. 1,55,916), Tilhar (Rs. 1,11,728) and Shahganj (Rs. 69,848), while schemes were under investigation for drainage at Muttra and Brindaban, and water-supply at Muttra, Allahabad (extension) and Naini Tal (improvement). During the year the drainage works at Moradabad were completed: the estimated cost was Rs. 4,81,458, but a grant of Rs. 50,000 was required to balance the accounts. On the other hand the drainage works at Firozabad were completed with a small saving on the estimate, the surplus being utilized on street paving. The drainage works at Farrukhabad and Hathras were also completed, as also the intercepting sewer works and the Husainganj and Ghasirimandi drainage, a sum of Rs. 2,92,832 having been spent on these during 1911. At Lucknow new sanitary roads were constructed to open out congested areas, a sum of Rs. 2,30,707 being spent for this purpose.

The provincial Sanitary Commissioner remarks that it is yearly becoming apparent that, in the larger towns at least, interest in sanitation is growing and that the improved health and greater comfort derivable therefrom is more and more recognized by the people generally. The Sanitary Engineer also notes that not many years ago sanitary proposals for drainage and water-supply schemes were often looked on with suspicion or indifference, but judging from the number of schemes now asked for it would appear the people are beginning to regard such works as necessities.

Sanitary Board.

129. During 1911, the Sanitary Board held nine meetings. The appointment of a Secretary to the Board having been sanctioned, effect was given thereto from 1st April

1911. The Board considered the distribution of the grant of five lakhs placed at its disposal by Government and made certain allotments, the principal of which were Rs. 1,00,000 to the Allahabad drainage scheme, Rs. 50,000 for rural sanitation, Rs. 46,700 for the Firozabad drainage works, Rs. 40,000 for the Mirzapur water works, and Rs. 38,000 for the balancing tank, Lucknow water works. In addition to the provincial grant of five lakhs, an Imperial grant of 10½ lakhs was sanctioned which was distributed between ten schemes; of these sanction was accorded to some, *viz.*, Allahabad drainage Rs. 2,00,000, Lucknow water works Rs. 1,07,000, Benares intercepting sewer and drainage of mohallas, Rs. 1,03,236, Hapur drainage, Rs. 1,00,000 sanitary works at Naini Tal, Rs. 59,060, Almora drainage, Rs. 28,000, acquisition of land for model houses, Lucknow, Rs. 23,000 and Landour Bazar drainage scheme, Rs. 2,000. Projects of the estimated value of Rs. 34,43,059 were either approved or recommended for sanction during the year. In addition, projects for several works were returned for further particulars or for revision in accordance with advice given. Among other matters considered by the Board was a programme drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer of sanitary works to be undertaken, and works for which projects should be prepared, and approval thereto was accorded.

Punjab.

130. Particulars of the income of and expenditure by municipal and district bodies are not contained in the provincial sanitary report. From the report of the Sanitary Engineer it appears that this officer was employed in addition to his own duties, on the Coronation Durbar water supply works, including municipal extensions for Durbar purposes, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 12,26,000. Many other miscellaneous works connected with the Durbar were also carried out by the Sanitary Engineer. Particulars of the more important provincial works carried out during the year are as follows.

Simla.—The surface drainage is now fairly complete. The extension of the sewage mains, estimated to cost Rs. 61,000 has been commenced, and the water works extension, the estimated cost of which exceeds four lakhs, is in progress. The work on the incinerator was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,461.

Delhi.—The suburban drainage works, estimated to cost Rs. 3,14,018 are making progress, and the work of clearing the Bela ground, for which a grant of Rs. 44,926 was made by Government, was in hand.

Amritsar.—The sewage disposal works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,08,828 have been practically completed, the duplication of the pumping plant and the erection of detritus elevating machinery, remain. An estimate is under preparation for sinking perforated tubes in the wells at the water supply head works as the tests made resulted in a considerable increase in the yield. Proposals for the sewage works for the Dhab Khatik area, which will probably cost over two lakhs, are being worked out.

Lahore.—To meet the increasing demand for water, work has been commenced on the sinking of eleven new wells for the water supply head works, which will, it is estimated, cost Rs. 75,000. A preliminary rough estimate for 15 lakhs for a water-borne sewage system has been prepared and forwarded to the Sanitary Board for approval and to obtain administrative sanction.

Sialkot.—A rough estimate for Rs. 4,27,000 for a water supply scheme was prepared and submitted for sanction.

During the year eight important sanitary works were completed, the aggregate cost of which was Rs. 3,44,000, and seven estimates of the total value of Rs 1,86,700 were sanctioned. The Sanitary Engineer scrutinized and approved 19 estimates, the aggregate cost amounting to Rs. 4,17,000, in addition to that of the Sialkot water supply scheme referred to above.

Sanitary Board.

131. There was no change in the constitution of the Board, which held four meetings during the year. The Board made grants for sanitary works from the grant placed at their disposal, considered schemes, and after approval forwarded them to the local Government for sanction. The Board also considered and offered their views on certain changes proposed in the Western Jumna canal, from the point of view of their effect on the public health.

North-West Frontier Province.

132. Although no important sanitary scheme was begun or completed in the province, considerable improvements were effected in the more important towns. The special Imperial grant of Rs. 1,13,000, for sanitation allotted to the province was distributed among the five districts. In Peshawar city the municipality, apart from the share of the Imperial grant, spent Rs. 94,114 on sanitary charges; this body spent Rs. 18,000 on water supply, Rs. 35,600 on paving and Rs. 20 000 on drainage. A much needed improvement in the disposal of night-soil and filth is to be effected. In Dera Ismail Khan the Government grant of Rs. 14,000 was spent in paving the city and providing *pucca* drains. The municipality expended, apart from the special grant, Rs. 34,055 on sanitary charges, and as the incineration system was not popular, it was arranged to remove the night-soil by a good and special road to a trenching ground which is well managed. At Abbottabad and Kohat Rs. 24,010 and Rs. 21,815, respectively, were spent on sanitary charges. An increased pipe water supply in the latter town is said to be required in order to admit of the closing of the numerous wells within the city walls.

Central Provinces.

133. The provincial sanitary report does not contain information of the income and expenditure of municipalities and the amounts spent on sanitary works. The Gorewara tank water supply was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,80,000, of which Rs. 5,03,567 was spent during the year. The Harda water works were also completed at a cost of Rs. 1,16,151. Improvements were effected to the water works at Burhanpur, Seoni and Amraoti civil station, and projects are being drawn up for further improving the water supply arrangements both in the city and civil station of Amraoti, while the contemplated improvements to the Hinganghat water works have been taken in hand. A project for increasing the present water supply of Akola town is nearly ready, and schemes for providing water at Saugor, Damoh, Chanda and Arvi, and improving the arrangements at Wardha, are being prepared.

Drainage works were in progress only in Nagpur, the project being estimated to cost Rs. 35,51,250 of which only a part costing Rs. 16,00,000 is to be effected at present. Work is soon to be undertaken on the Wardha surface drainage scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 2,04,505, of which the Government grant-in-aid will be Rs, 1,00,000. In Akola and Khamgaon surface drainage schemes have been drawn up and work will be undertaken on settlement of the question of finance. Projects are under preparation for a sewerage scheme for Jubbulpore, and surface drainage schemes for seven other towns.

In municipal towns a considerable degree of improvement was effected, but it is said much remains to be done. Although poor, as most of the municipalities are, the provincial Sanitary Commissioner remarks that this is not the cause of sanitation being gravely defective, it is because responsible persons do not personally interest themselves, and municipal members have not sufficient responsibility.

During the year tentative rules and regulations were drawn up for the employment of Sanitary Inspectors in towns, who, it is held, will do the greatest ultimate good as municipal employés. Candidates are at present to be trained at Bombay and nine men are now undergoing the course.

Sanitary Board.

134. Proposals for the constitution and powers of a Sanitary Board for the province were drawn up during the year and await the sanction of the local administration.

Madras.

135. The number of municipalities in the Presidency was the same as in the preceding year. The provincial sanitary report mentions that the expenditure on sanitation for the nine months of the year, 1911, amounted to Rs. 14,68,751 against Rs. 13,05,355 in 1910, or 62·3 per cent of the total assignment. Of the expenditure; Rs. 6,71,448 was spent on conservancy, and Rs. 3,05,477 on water supply.

There are now 19 towns with a piped water supply, Salem having been added to the list during the year, but owing to drought the supply here failed very shortly after the works were opened. Schemes for water supply and drainage are maturing in several municipal towns. Progress has been slow, but it is urged that with one Sanitary Engineer more could not be accomplished. The present position is that three water supply and two drainage schemes await sanction; one joint water supply scheme and nine water supply improvement schemes, with eleven drainage schemes (one of them for improvement) have been investigated; six water supply schemes (one for improvement) and four drainage schemes are in course of investigation and twelve water supply schemes, (two for improvement) and ten drainage schemes have been proposed, but await investigation. The provincial Sanitary Commissioner states that it is much to be regretted that Municipal Councils have not availed themselves more largely of the liberality of Government in the matter of sanitary works falling within the scope of the recurring sanitation grant. There was no progress in the matter of sewerage, and Ootacamund is the only District Municipality which has been provided with a sewerage system. The works of this scheme are still in the hands of the Public Works Department, though the complete blocks were handed over to the municipality during the year.

As regards District Boards only 42·6 per cent of the assignment for sanitation was spent during the nine months of the year. In respect of all heads—water supply, drainage, conservancy—sanitation in rural areas is said still to be in a most primitive condition, evidence being afforded by the fact that in only one per cent of 43,994 towns and villages is anything like conservancy attempted, and not a single town or village of any size has been provided with either a protected water supply or drainage scheme. The chief obstacle is the want of funds.

Sanitary Board.

136. There was no change during the year in the constitution of the Sanitary Board and its functions were as heretofore confined to advising on questions of sanitation and sanitary schemes. The Board exmined and approved 70 sanitary schemes, the aggregate estimated cost of which amounted to Rs. 9,96,734; of these 30, estimated cost Rs. 7,42,782, were for municipalities, and the same number, estimated cost Rs. 1,80 327, were for local fund boards; nine, estimated cost Rs. 43,625, as famine relief works; and one, estimated cost Rs. 30,000, for the installation of experimental filters in the King Institute at Guindy, for the benefit of water supply systems in general. Of 46 schemes finally approved by the Board without submission to Government, seven were carried out, 25 were under execution during the year, one was transferred to the Public Works Department and the execution of 13 was deferred owing to various causes. During the year the Board issued five standard designs, and the revision of hospital type designs, commenced in 1910, was approaching completion at the close of 1911.

Bombay.

137. During the year 1910-11 there were 23 city municipalities and 134 town municipalities in the mofussil, making a total of 157, which is the same number as in the preceding year. The total income of these bodies amounted to Rs. 97,16,431 or Rs. 5 13,607 more than in 1909-10, while the expenditure on public health improvement was Rs. 25,70,603 against Rs. 25,18,218. Under the stimulus of liberal Government grants, closer attention was paid to sanitation, many improvements on water supply and drainage being carried out: the increased expenditure on public health was Rs. 2,83,000. During the year the provincial Government sanctioned certain allotments from provincial funds as well as from the Imperial grant of 7 lakhs. The provincial grants were exclusively for improvements to village water supplies, and those from the Imperial grant were mainly devoted to the improvement of water supplies, village sanitation, the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries and the upkeep of roads and bridges. In the Presidency there were 27 water supply and drainage projects either in progress or under investigation. Of the projects sanctioned during the year the chief one was for improvements to the Hyderabad (Sind) water works at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,19,255. Of the works in progress, Rs. 1,51,053 was spent during the year on the Bijapur water works; Rs. 1,54,342 on the Nasik water supply and Rs. 1,50,576 on the Poona City water supply. The Pundharpur water supply works were practically completed, and of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,03,235 so far incurred, Rs. 33,959 was spent during 1910-11. For the Ahmedabad water works a loan of Rs 3,50,000 has been raised for extension and improvement, while for the Karachi water works the municipality raised a loan of Rs. 6,79,500, and arranged to construct a third covered reservoir and

a second large conduit from the river bed to the junction tank and to lay down new distribution pipes. On these two schemes Rs. 7,187 and Rs. 1,13,510, respectively, were spent during the year. Of the drainage schemes, that of Poona city was vigorously taken in hand and Rs. 2,83,787 spent. At Karachi the extension of the Shone system of sewerage to the Muchi Meani quarter was continued during the year, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 48,544. At Ahmedabad the engines of the drainage pumping station were repaired, new accessories purchased and new pipes added to the sewerage system, the total expenditure on original works amounting to Rs. 33,350. An alternative scheme to cost Rs. 7,46,000 for the water-supply of Ahmednagar by gravitation was prepared and is before Government for consideration. The investigation of the deep well supply of water in Guzarat promises interesting results. A sum of Rs. 3,780 was spent on boring plant during the year. An experimental sewage installation was established at Poona under Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, I. M. S., Rs. 7,661 being spent on the work during the year.

District Boards and Taluka Local Boards.—Of these there were 25 and 213 respectively during the year, the aggregate income of which during 1910-11 was Rs. 68,32,040. Of the income Rs. 3,52,902 was spent on water supplies and drainage, and Rs. 24,640 on other works of improvement.

During the year complete sanitary surveys on a uniform plan were made of 52 towns and villages which had been inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and there is now on record a considerable amount of valuable information shewing the chief sanitary defects therein.

Sanitary Board.

138. The Board held five meetings during the year. At them, among other matters, schemes for the improvement of the water supplies of Hyderabad (Sind) and Dhulia, and for providing water-supplies for Lonavla, Igatpuri, Barsi, Malegaon and Karad were dealt with. Applications from several municipalities for advice and practical help were received by the Board.

Burma.

139. The total expenditure on civil sanitary works in Burma during the year 1910-11 was Rs. 39,42,715, to which it fell from Rs. 45,64,279 in the previous year. Of this sum—the figures in brackets refer to the year 1909-10—Rs. 11,50,997, (12,60,177) was spent on water supply, Rs. 5,53,659 (Rs. 5,44,549) on drainage, Rs. 13,48,233 (Rs. 13,15,449) on conservancy, and Rs. 8,89,826 (Rs. 14,44,104) on other sanitary works. Municipal Committees spent 38·83 of their income on sanitary works, Town Committees 25·85 per cent., and District Cess Funds only 4·19 per cent.

During the year 1911, the Sanitary Engineer completed projects for six water supply schemes, the principal of which were those for Bassein, estimated cost Rs. 2,34,161, and Pynimana, estimated cost Rs. 1,18,189. The water supply scheme for Pegu, estimated to cost Rs. 3,16,833 was returned for revision and further investigation is in progress, and that of Mandalay to cost Rs. 12,94,804, is held in abeyance pending the testing of the foundation of the site of the dam. Projects were prepared for five drainage schemes and for three bazars.

Sanitary Board.

140. No meeting was held during the year. The constitution and functions of the Board are under revision by the local Government.

Military Works.

141. The expenditure during the year 1911-12 on ordinary Military Works was Rs. 87,04,100 against Rs. 89,27,929 during the year 1910-11, and on special military works Rs. 33,76,641 against Rs. 30,32,060.

Particulars regarding new works and improvements in some of the more unhealthy cantonments will be found in Tables IV and XVI at the end of this report.

SECTION VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Laboratories.

142. During the year under review the staff of the *Central Research Institute, Kasauli*, conducted enquiries in connection with dysentery, malaria, including an investigation into the disease in the Andamans, and kala azar in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Reports of the enquiries have been published as numbers of the Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Six classes of instruction in clinical bacteriology and technique were held at the Institute during the year, which were attended by 20 officers of the Indian Medical Service, five Military Assistant Surgeons, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one Lady Doctor. The course of instruction comprised the practical application of bacteriological methods to general practice, methods of improvising laboratories for this purpose, etc. The syllabus of the course was enlarged. It has been arranged in future for these classes to assemble in May, June, July and August each year and to admit to them 24 medical officers and 8 subordinates. A class of instruction in malaria was held at Amritsar, extending from the 15th March to the 28th April 1911, and was attended by 18 medical officers and subordinates from the several provinces. Future classes will be open to 32 medical officers and subordinates, half the number being drawn from the civil department and half from the military. Subsequent classes are referred to later.

The demand for curative sera and vaccines continued to expand, and it was not possible to cope with the full requirements. The Serum and Vaccine Therapy Section of the Institute has now been established, and will help to develop this part of the work. The following statement shows the descriptions and quantities of anti-sera and vaccines issued during the past six years, and is an indication of the development that has been achieved.

Comparative statement showing the issues of Anti-sera and Vaccines.

Name.	Unit.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Antivenomous serum	c.c.	50,280	19,760	22,400	35,280	56,720	30,600
,, diphtheritic serum ...	c.c.	17,000	9,650	11,250	11,910	14,830	9,480
,, tetanic ,, ...	c.c.	6,030	5,650	8,360	11,040	10,540	13,500
,, streptococcus ,, ...	c.c.	...	4,760	8,360	1,350	4,470	5,700
,, dysenteric ,, ...	c.c.	...	...	...	...	960	2,040
Normal horse serum	c.c.	...	...	...	...	600	1,900
High titre ,, ...	c.c.	...	...	...	...	17	60
Typhoid vaccine	c.c.	50	390	289	1,154	2,533	14,288
Tubercle ,, ...	c.c.	...	...	...	479	1,005	1,334
Staphylococcus vaccine	c.c.	...	...	...	203	375	425
Acne vaccine ,, ...	c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	106
Special autogenous vaccine ...	c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	264·75
Gonococcus ,, ...	c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	200
Solutions A and B for Von Pirquet's test.	tubes	...	...	...	...	447	1,041

Of these, anti-tetanic and anti-streptococcus sera are imported from England, the others being prepared at the Institute.

In addition, 1,000 pathological specimens were examined, including 30 tumours, the diagnosis being in each case communicated to the sender. In 35 cases special vaccines were prepared for patients. Scientific apparatus and chemicals were supplied in limited quantities in compliance with indents, the realizations amounting to Rs. 3,375.

As in previous years the *Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory* was conducted as (*a*) the Plague Laboratory for all India, and (*b*) as the provincial Bacteriological Laboratory. During the year 1911, the output of anti-plague vaccine constituted a record, as no less than 1,211,170 doses were issued, compared with 625,690 doses in 1910, 593,164 in 1909, and 533,315 in 1908. The large increase in the demand tried the resources of the Laboratory to their utmost, but it is satisfactory to note that all demands were met. No untoward result was recorded, but from some quarters complaints were received of the severity of the reaction after inoculation. A very searching enquiry was instituted into these complaints, the effects of individual brews being examined in relation to the length of time the brew had been incubated and to the period between sterilization and actual use. The brews about which complaints had been made were almost all fresh ones. As a result of experiments it was decided to despatch from the Laboratory vaccine which had not been brewed for a longer period than eight weeks. Further experiments suggested the issue, as far as possible, of "mature" vaccine only, but the unprecedented demand in the latter half of the year necessitated the issue of fresh vaccine. In order however to avoid unpleasant symptoms in the use of the fresh vaccine, it was advised to reduce the dose from 4 to 3 c.c. if used within three months of the date marked on the bottle. Although the larger dose probably produces greater immunity, the size of the dose must be limited by the severity of the reaction following inoculation, in order to prevent unpopularity of the measure. The large increase in the demand for anti-plague vaccine is abundant testimony of the growing confidence in this method of combating plague. Issues were made to all provinces, and Native States in India indented largely: 99,085 doses were supplied to countries out of India.

As usual the report of the Laboratory contains a selection of statistics of inoculation in several parts of India and also in China. In calling for the statistics the Director of the Laboratory drew attention to certain fallacies in connection with such statistics. Briefly they are (1) overestimation of the uninoculated population, especially in cases where many persons leave plague infected areas from fear of the disease, (2) overestimation of the inoculated when monetary rewards are offered, as poor persons frequently present themselves for inoculation more than once in a few months, (3) the number of attacks and deaths among the uninoculated is often recorded from the date when plague first appeared and comparison is made with attacks and deaths among the inoculated after inoculation has begun.

The research work conducted during the year included—

(*a*) The question of the severity of the reactions after inoculation with fresh plague vaccine.

The conclusion arrived at was that the best results in an inoculation campaign will be obtained with vaccines brewed for periods of about two months, but matured by storage for some months, but not longer than eighteen months). In this connection it is noted that work carried out for the Advisory Committee for Plague Investigation in India by Dr. Rowland,* goes to show that the immunising property of anti-plague vaccine is probably distinct from its toxic property. Dr. Rowland's work leads to the hope that it may be possible to separate the toxic element from the immunising element. If this can be done on a large scale in the manufacture of the vaccine, the prospect of carrying an inoculation campaign to a successful issue in India will be greatly enhanced.

(*b*) The questions of whether people immediately after inoculation run a greater risk of acquiring plague infection than if not inoculated, and whether an inoculated person may continue to live in plague infected surroundings without increasing the risk of infection while suffering from fever, and other symptoms attending inoculation, were investigated.

Experiments showed that the production of immunity commences immediately after inoculation. The practical point is that the experiments confirm the evidence obtained by Colonel Bannerman, I.M.S. in 1901 that the anti-plague vaccine can be safely administered to persons living in plague-infected houses.

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* Journal of Hygiene.—Plague Supplement, 1912, pages 20 to 46.

The Laboratory continued to be the head-quarters for the Plague Research Commission. The work carried out will be detailed in the reports of the Advisory Committee published as special numbers of the Journal of Hygiene. It is of interest to note here a few points of the work accomplished. After many failures the Laboratory succeeded in breeding wild rats (*mus rattus*, the common house rat of India) in captivity in specially constructed godowns. The conclusion of observations was that rats multiply very rapidly, and the important deduction can be drawn that destructive measures if they are to be effective must be very thoroughly and very persistently carried out. Further observations and experiments showed that in the course of a series of epidemics of plague, there is evolved a race of rats naturally immune to plague. This discovery is said to give the assurance that in process of time, it may be many years, plague will disappear from India.

The Health Department of Bombay City continued to send to the Laboratory rats found dead or caught alive within the municipal area. During the year a total of 582,345 rats were sent: of these 134,401 were subjected to *post mortem* examination and 11,573 found to be plague infected. As usual a considerable number of medical men were given instruction in the examination of rats and the diagnosis of plague in them. Many were also shown the method of manufacture of anti-plague vaccine and others instructed in the technique of inoculation.

The pathological work done for the province was greater than in former years and included examinations of blood sera (721 specimens), blood smears (429), sputa (104), pus (67), urine and fæces (85), swabs of throat discharges (10), body fluids (24), slide smears of glands (26); pneumococci were isolated in two cases by blood culture, one sample of water was examined and one worm, three mosquitos, 19 snakes and 13 scorpions were identified. In addition the examination of the brains of dogs and other animals for the diagnosis of rabies was performed in 83 cases, and the pathological tissues received for diagnosis numbered 357 compared with 263 in the preceding year. During the year 44 snakes were received for the extraction of venom against 105 in 1910.

Research work in connection with diseases other than plague was confined to three subjects, *viz.*, Guineaworm disease (Dracontiasis); the treatment of syphilis with "606"; and the treatment of leprosy with a vaccine prepared from a streptothrix isolated by Captain T.S.B. Williams, I.M.S.

The assistance and advice rendered by the Laboratory included visits by the Director and his assistants to certain hospitals in Bombay, to assist in arriving at a diagnosis in obscure cases of disease and to treat other cases with salvarsan tuberculin, and other vaccines. The Laboratory supplied bacteriological equipment and material to medical officers in all parts of India, and stored for sale, to medical officers, therapeutic sera from the Lister Institute, London.

The realizations from sale of materials from the Laboratory during the year amounted to Rs. 80,506-10-1 against Rs. 45,059-2-11 in 1910.

One class for Sub-Assistant Surgeons was held during the year. Several medical men attended the routine practice of the Laboratory, and arrangements were made to give a series of popular lectures to High School teachers.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy, Madras, consists of two sections—the Vaccine Section and the Microbiological Section. The work of the former is referred to in Section V of this report. In the latter a great deal of work was carried out during the year 1911, and owing to the increasing demand for therapeutic vaccines, the staff was strengthened by the appointment of Assistant Surgeon Kesava Pai, M.D., who will devote his whole time to this branch of the work. The systematic examination of the water supplies of the Presidency was continued, the number of chemical examinations showing an increase of 17 per cent. on the number in the preceding year. The Director remarks that there is some scepticism as to the practical value of these examinations, and notes that as opportunity offers, a critical analysis will be made of the results so far obtained to show whether such opinion is justified. There was a fall of 11·5 per cent. in the number of specimens sent for examination, chiefly under the headings, plague in animals, malarial parasites and leucocytosis with differential counts, but there were increases under other headings such as human plague. The investigation, begun in 1910, to shew whether syphilis in one or other of the parents is the cause of the large number of still-births in which the fœtus is extruded in a mascerated condition was continued. A large number of such fœtuses were examined, and the organism of syphilis was demonstrated in 25 per cent., or the same percentage as in the previous year. It is said that this percentage may be regarded as closely approximating that in which it is possible to demonstrate the spirochæte, but does not exclude syphilis as a possible cause of many of the cases in which the organism could not be found. It is noted that without exception when spirochætes have been demonstrated they have been seen in the liver, next in order of frequency comes the kidney, and it is suggested that it would probably suffice for the purpose of this investigation if the liver only was examined.

Captain Patton continued his investigations into the etiology of Oriental Sore or Cambay Boil and with the experience gained was able to advance a step further in the corresponding experiments with the parasite of Kala Azar. A new feature is furnished by the work of Captain Cragg (Acting Assistant Director) on the structure of the proboscis of *Philœmatomyia insignis*, which throws an interesting light on the structural alterations which take place in flies as they assume a parasitic habit.

As noted before, the work connected with vaccines increased, over 1,600 doses of bacterial vaccines, both autogenous and stock vaccines, being supplied. The usual class for vaccinators was held during the year, 20 students attending, of whom 19 qualified. The Minor Sanitary Engineering class is now held in the Sanitary Engineer's office as being more convenient.

At the *Pasteur Institute, Kasauli*, the number of patients afforded anti-rabic treatment during the year 1911 shewed an increase of 195 over the number treated in 1910: as the Director remarks "it is difficult to see what is really to be the limit to this increase." The total number of patients was 2,268, and they came from all provinces, except Madras and Coorg, and the Native States of Rajputana, Kashmir and Nepal. The number of European patients was fewer than in the year before—297 against 354—but that of Indians was greater, 1,971 against 1,719. From the British Army there were 83 compared with 136 in 1910 and from the Indian Army (including British officers, their wives and children) 111 compared with 157. European and Indian civilians numbered 195 and 1,879 compared with 165 and 1,615, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total number of patients 43, of whom one was a European, died of hydrophobia. Of these 12 developed symptoms of the disease within the course of treatment which lasts 18 days, 17 within 15 days of completion of the course, and 14 after 15 days. According to custom the last mentioned are regarded as "Failures" The report contains a table giving details of mortality not hitherto published for this or any other Institute. The table covers the period from 1900-01 to 1911 and is of sufficient interest to be reproduced here.

Death rates—Treated—Kasauli, 1900-1911.

Year.	Total treated.	"Failures."	Per cent.	Total deaths.	Per cent.	Indians.			Europeans.				Cases not undertaking treatment (advice).
						Treated.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Treated.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Failures.	
1900-01 ...	321	3	0·9	10	3·1	175	9	5·1	146	1	0·7	...	...
1901-02 ...	543	7	1·3	13	2·4	328	11	3·4	215	2	0·9	1	20
1902-03 ...	584	6	1·0	12	2·1	315	12	3·8	269	1	0 4	...	10
1903-04 ...	612	5	0·8	10	1·6	364	10	2·7	248	...	...	...	50
1904-05 ...	877	7	0·8	12	1·4	570	12	2·1	307	...	...	...	111
1905-06 ...	1,145	7	0·6	21	1·8	803	19	2·4	342	2	0·6	1	117
1906-07 ...	1,308	10	0·7	19	1·5	856	17	2·0	452	2	0·4	1	76
Interim, 9th August 1907—31st December 1907 ...	519	1	0·2	5	1·0	373	4	1·1	146	1	0·7	1	...
1908 ...	1,389	5	0·4	26	1·9	1,047	24	2·3	342	2	0·6	...	95
1909 ...	1 941	11	0·6	28	1·4	1,451	25	1·7	490	3	0·6	...	125
1910 ...	2,073	4	0·2	26	1·2	1,719	26	1·5	354	...	...	...	328
1911 ...	2,268	14	0·5	43	1·9	1,971	42	2 1	297	1	0·3	1	473
Total ...	13,580	81	0 6	225	1·7	9,972	202	2·0	3,608	15	0·4	5	

The report also contains tables giving details of the fatal cases, which suggest that on the whole it is the most badly bitten person who succumbs earliest, and the longer incubation periods are manifested by those less severely bitten.

The work of the Institute as a provincial Bacteriological Laboratory was represented by the examination of 1,052 specimens, of which 669 were from the Punjab, against 1,438 and 814, respectively, in the previous year.

The report records the deplorable loss to the Institute by the death, early in the year, of Major G. Lamb, I.M.S., the Director, who was early associated with Sir David Semple in the development of the Institute, and to whose initiative is largely due the present Laboratory accommodation.

At the *Pasteur Institute of Southern India*, *Coonoor*, the total number of patients treated increased from 827 during the year ending 29th February 1911 to 940 during that ending 29th February 1912. Of these—the figures in brackets are for 1909-10—the Europeans numbered 73 (148), Eurasians 57 (73) and Indians 810 (606). From the British Army there were 37 patients and from the Indian Army (including British officers, their wives and children) 30. The patients came from Southern India, including Native States, Burma, Ceylon, French India and the Federated Malay States. Of the total number treated, 8—all Indians—died from hydrophobia, but excluding cases that died within less than 15 days of treatment, the percentage of failure was 0·53 against 0·72 in the previous year.

From 30th January 1912, in place of the dilution method of treatment, the use of brain substance killed by heat or chemicals was adopted, a great advantage being that the vaccine can be kept for some time without danger of contamination or deterioration and thus being more economical in the number of rabbits required.

The other work done at the Institute included experiments in treatment by carbolized vaccine and other researches on rabies and immunity.

The scheme for the establishment of a *Pasteur Institute for Burma* has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

Indian Research Fund Association.

143. During the year "The Indian Research Fund Association" was established, having for its objects the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge, and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The control and management of the affairs, funds and work of the Association is vested in and rests with a Governing Body. The rules and regulations of the Association are as follows:—

President.

The Honourable Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education.

Members.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

The Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary).

The Officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau.

2. The President of the Governing Body shall have the power to fill vacancies in, and make appointments to, that Body.

3. The Assistant or Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education shall be, by virtue of his office, Secretary to the Governing Body.

4. The members of the Association shall be of two classes, *viz.*—(*a*), Permanent Members; (*b*) Temporary Members.

The following shall be permanent members :—

(1) The President and members of the Governing Body.

(2) Every donor of Rs. 5,000 and upwards.

The following shall be temporary members :—

(1) All members of the Working Committees hereafter mentioned, provided that they are not already permanent members of the Association.

(2) Every subscriber of Rs. 100 and upwards annually during the currency of his subscription.

5. Every member of the Association shall be entitled to attend and take part in the annual general meeting of the Association, and to receive copies of the reports and other publications, issued from time to time by the Association.

6. The Governing Body shall appoint a "Scientific Advisory Board", of whom not less than three shall be members of the Governing Body, who shall examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Association, which may be submitted to the Governing Body, and report as to their feasibility. The members of such Board shall be appointed for one year but shall be eligible for re-election. They shall have power to add to their number.

7. The scientific objects of the Association shall be carried out with the aid of "Working Committees." Such committees shall be appointed by and work under the direction of the Scientific Advisory Board.

8. No scheme shall be financed by the Association, unless carried out with the sanction of the Governing Body, and approved by it, and no subscription or donation shall be made from the funds of the Association to any object which is not approved by the Governing Body.

9. Subject to the conditions laid down in rule 8, the funds of the Association (both capital and interest) shall be under the entire control of the Governing Body for the scientific objects of the Association and shall be applicable to the payment of current expenses and charges incidental to the execution of the duties of the Governing Body of the Scientific Advisory and the Working Committees under the Rules and Regulations.

10. The accounts of the Association shall be kept by the Secretary to the Governing Body in such form as the Governing Body may prescribe, and shall be audited at the end of the financial year by such officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government of India.

11. A statement of the accounts of the Association shall be prepared as soon as possible after the 1st of April in each year, and shall be submitted to the Governing Body, who shall prepare for the information of the Government of India and of the members of the Association an annual report of the proceedings and of all work undertaken during the year.

12. The Association, through its Governing Body, may accept the management of any endowment or trust fund, or subscription or donation, provided that they are unaccompanied by any condition inconsistent or in conflict with the nature, object and provisions of the scheme. All property purchased with the funds of or acquired by or on behalf of the Association shall be held in the name of the President of the Governing Body.

13. A general meeting of the Association shall be held once in every year, as soon as possible after the preparation of the annual accounts and report, at such place and time as the Governing Body may appoint.

Meetings of the Governing Body, the Scientific Advisory Board, and the Working Committees shall be held as often as may be necessary.

14. The Governing Body may frame such rules as may be necessary for the discharge of business generally including the conduct of correspondence and the holding of meetings.

In accordance with the rules, a Scientific Advisory Board was elected by the Governing Body as follows :—

THE HON'BLE SURGEON-GENERAL SIR PARDEY LUKIS, M.D., K.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SIR DAVID SEMPLE, KT., R.A.M.C. (RETIRED),
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

MAJOR S. R. CHRISTOPHERS, I.M.S.,
Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

MAJOR A. G. McKENDRICK, I.M.S.,
Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary).

Sir Ronald Ross was elected Honorary Consulting Member of the Board.

The Scientific Advisory Board recommended the institution of active enquiries with regard to Kala Azar and Cholera, action in respect of other diseases being taken as circumstances dictate.

Kala Azar.—For the investigation of Kala Azar, a committee under the orders of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., with Major Christophers, I.M.S., and Dr. C. A. Bentley as members, was formed, and Captain F. P. Mackie, I.M.S., and Dr. V. T. Korke were appointed to conduct the enquiry ; with these officers Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., who had been placed on deputation by the Government of Madras to conduct enquiries into the same disease, was associated in order to co-ordinate the work. An account of the work so far carried out will be found in the Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the General Malaria Committee held at Madras in November 1912.

Cholera.—Major E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S., was appointed to conduct an investigation into cholera, and an account of the work carried out will be found in papers contributed by him to the All-India Sanitary Conference, held at Madras in November 1912.

Among the measures recommended by the Scientific Advisory Board during the year, may be mentioned the allotment of a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the extension of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, a grant of Rs. 5,000 for fitting up the laboratory in connection with the extension scheme, grants of Rs. 500 for the purchase of books for the Malaria Bureau attached to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and of Rs. 300 for the purchase of scientific journals for circulation among divisional and brigade bacteriological laboratories.

Yellow Fever.

144. In view of the opening of the Panama Canal and the danger of the introduction of Yellow Fever into India, it was considered to be of importance that prior to the actual opening, the Government of India should have definite first-hand information regarding the conditions in Central America where Yellow Fever is endemic, and in the principal ports between Central America and India, to admit of adequate measures being devised to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country. Major S. P. James, I.M.S., was accordingly deputed in October 1911 to proceed to the endemic area by the route that will be followed by ships coming to India when the Panama Canal is opened.

As a further measure in connection with precautions against the introduction of Yellow Fever into India, a survey of the principal Indian sea-ports in connection with *Stegomyia fasciata*, which carries the disease from man to man, was instituted and is in progress. An account of the work so far conducted will be found in the proceedings of the Third Meeting of the General Malaria Committee held at Madras in November 1912. In this connection it may be mentioned that at the suggestion of the Government of India, the Government of Ceylon has arranged to conduct a similar survey of the principal ports in the Island, and for this purpose the services of Major S. P. James, I.M.S., have been temporarily lent to the Colonial Government.

Malaria.

145. In this report for 1910 reference was made to the proceedings of the Second Meeting of the General Malaria Committee, published in No. 4 of Paludism and the resolutions passed were reproduced. The Third Meeting of the Committee was held at Madras in November

1912, and the proceedings are published separately. These contain an account of the work of the Central Malaria Bureau and the work done in the several provinces. It will suffice to reproduce here the resolutions passed at the meeting, which were as follows :—

1. That after another year's experience and investigation this Meeting desires to endorse and again bring to notice the Resolutions passed by the last Meeting as noted below :—

(*i*) This Meeting is of opinion that researches by experts in the field such as those carried out by Christophers and Bentley, prove the value of preliminary scientific investigation, and seem to point the probability that anti-mosquito measures may not prove so costly as was at one time feared.

(*ii*) The Meeting believe that no one measure can be suitable for all the conditions that favour the prevalence of malaria ; the quinine prophylaxis to be applied to a free population is difficult to carry out in the thorough way necessary for success ; and that a combination of several measures may be required as local circumstances may indicate. The Meeting is of opinion that notwithstanding the difficulties of quinine prophylaxis it cannot be too strongly emphasized that under the peculiar conditions of the Indian populace arrangements for the treatment by quinine of those sick from malaria is a matter of primary importance from the point of view of saving life, of preventing suffering, and of destroying a potent source of infection.

(*iii*) The Meeting desires to call the attention of Government to the possibility of danger arising from borrow pits in the proximity to human habitation especially when such excavation would result in stagnation of water therein.

(*iv*) The Meeting is of opinion that the education of the people is a most important anti-malarial measure and that every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the public without which there is little hope that the campaign against malaria will ever be crowned with success. They believe that instruction in schools as well as lectures and lantern demonstrations in villages and towns are the best methods of propagandism and that in this way information is more likely to reach the people than by the publication of pamphlets and posters.

(*v*) The Meeting while strongly recommending the prosecution of further research is of opinion that although expert investigation is still necessary, enough is known as to the breeding habits of mosquitos, etc., to make it frequently possible for trained workers to deal with malaria in an efficient manner.

2. That in view of the correlation which certain observers have found to exist between density of jungle in and around villages on the one hand and intensity of malaria on the other it is desirable that this question should receive careful attention of all those working at malaria in India with a view to the collection of information for discussion at the next Meeting.

3. That experience in the United Provinces and elsewhere has shown that the regular administration of quinine to children in schools during the malarial season is a practical measure of proved utility and of easy application ; and that this measure in addition to its immediate effect on health, is likely to prove a powerful aid in the spread of knowledge regarding the uses of quinine both in the prevention and cure of malaria.

4. That amongst methods of combating malaria this Meeting desires to lay special stress on general methods of water tidiness such as the filling up or draining of pools in which dangerous mosquitos may breed and the cleaning and trimming of the edges of all tanks or water courses situated in the proximity of villages, so as to deprive the mosquito larvæ of the protection against their

natural enemies afforded by weeds; and that in rural areas this object can best be attained by the formation of anti-malarial societies, on the lines of the Coronation anti-malarial Society recently started at Jessore.

5. In view of the fact that investigation has shown that the cultivation of rice and other crops for which an abundance of water is necessary during growth, need not lead to the formation of dangerous breeding grounds for mosquitos, it is desirable in the interests of agriculture in India to definitely ascertain the precise conditions under which such cultivation is or is not likely to be harmful.

6. That the provision of a pure and protective water-supply and any means whereby the health of a population can be improved and its powers of resistance to disease increased, must be regarded as important measures of sanitation, useful alike against malaria and other diseases both in urban and rural areas.

7. That further research is necessary with a view to ascertaining the most effective larvicides, and natural enemies of the mosquito, and which of them are best suited for use in particular localities and under different conditions of environment. Also that it is desirable to consider the advisability of constructing ponds in centres where permanent water can be obtained, for the breeding on a large scale and the distribution of the more important of the natural enemies of mosquito larvæ.

8. That pending the completion of the Stegomyia surveys this Meeting is not in a position to express any opinion as regards the practicability of the extermination of this mosquito or its reduction to non-dangerous numbers in our chief ports.

9. That further enquiries are necessary into the etiology and modes of transmission of the various forms of Spirochætal inspection and of the fevers of short duration such as Dengue, "seven day" and "three day" fevers, the pathogenic organisms of which appear to be closely allied to that of Yellow Fever.

10. That, whilst continuing the examination of dogs and the laboratory experiments in connection with the etiology and modes of transmission of Kala Azar, further field investigations should be undertaken both in Madras, Bengal and Assam with a view to ascertaining what are the conditions specially favourable for the spread of the disease.

Special enquiries.

146. Two special enquiries in connection with the investigation of malaria have been conducted under the direction of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India one a malarial survey of the new Imperial Delhi and the other of Bharatpur City.

New Imperial Delhi.—The survey was entrusted to Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., Officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, assisted by an adequate staff, and was begun in July 1912. The report on the investigation has not yet been received.

Bharatpur City.—A preliminary enquiry into the unhealthiness of the city suggested that the heavy mortality was largely epidemic and might be to a great extent preventible: the most important cause was found to be malaria. A detailed investigation was found to be necessary and it was accordingly decided to employ a special officer to conduct the enquiry. The Darbar employed Dr. R. B. Khambatta for a period of three months to work under the directions of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and further action in the light of the information obtained will now be possible.

Instruction in Malaria.

147. The fourth class of instruction assembled at Amritsar and lasted from the 15th March to the 27th April 1912 under Major S. R. Christophers, I.M.S. The class was attended by 5 civil and 8 military medical officers and by 12 civil and 8 military medical subordinates, making a total of 33.

The fifth class assembled at Delhi on the 1st October and the period of instruction under Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., extended to the 10th November

1912. The class was attended by 8 military medical officers, 10 civil and 6 military medical subordinates, making a total of 24, to whom training in malaria work was given.

During the year the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to these classes being assembled to the extent and at the times found convenient for the purpose.

Improvement and strengthening of the sanitary services in India.

148. In Education Department Resolution No. 921-36 (Sanitary), dated the 23rd May 1912, the Government of India announced that for some time they had had under their consideration the question of the improvement and strengthening of the sanitary services in India. While acknowledging that the administrative machinery of the Sanitary Department was already in most respects fairly complete and efficient, the Resolution stated that the improvements it was desired to effect were in the direction of further decentralisation of control; of widening the field of recruitment by throwing open the higher posts to fully qualified Indians of proved aptitude and of strengthening the staff in some provinces in which it was admittedly inadequate. It was announced that the Government of India had authorized all local Governments, in addition to those of Madras and Bombay which already had the privilege, to appoint their own Sanitary Commissioners from officers serving in the province, provided that no officer with less than 15 years' service be appointed, and that the orders fixing a limitation to the tenure of appointment had been withdrawn. The Government of India also intimated the decision to create eight additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, two each in Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, and two which were originally proposed for Eastern Bengal and Assam. The appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner were no longer to be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service and Indians possessing the necessary qualifications should be eligible for appointment. The selection of candidates should rest with local Governments subject to certain conditions. It was directed that the rates of pay for Deputy Sanitary Commissioners not belonging to the Indian Medical Service should range between Rs. 500 on appoinment to Rs. 900 after 16 years' service: for approved service after 20 years' service Rs. 1,000 should be given up to 25 years which would ordinarily be the limit of service and that these appointments shall be non-pensionable.

With respect to Sanitary Boards in the several provinces, the Government of India left their constitution to be determined by local Governments with reference to the functions with which they are to be entrusted.

It was also mentioned that the scheme sanctioned provides for the appointment of health officers of the first class for larger municipalities and of the second class for smaller towns. The rates of pay considered suitable for the former was fixed at Rs. 300—20—500 (with higher rates in exceptional cases) and at Rs. 150—10—300 for the latter.

The Government of India considered it desirable that a service of trained sanitary inspectors should be organized in municipalities, based on such standard of population, income or area as commended itself to local Governments, leaving it to them to determine the qualifications of candidates, the course of training and the rates of pay to be granted.

Sanitary Conferences.

149. The first All-India Sanitary Conference was held at Bombay on the 13th and 14th November 1911, under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. S. H. Butler, Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education, and was attended by 29 delegates representing all the provinces, and one delegate also attended from Ceylon. The full proceedings of the Conference have been published separately.

The second All-India Sanitary Conference was held at Madras from the 11th to 16th November 1912, under the presidency of the Honourable Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education, and was attended by delegates from all the provinces, from the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad and also from Ceylon.

Papers were contributed on the following subjects. (1) Town planning, building bye-laws, etc.; (2) Travelling dispensaries; (3) Plague; (4) General sanitation; (5) Urban water supplies; (6) Water Analysis; (7) Vaccine lymph; (8) Microscopical and practical demonstrations in microbiology; (9) Dracontiasis; (10) Sleeping Sickness; (11) Experimental and mechanical filters and sewage disposal at the King Institute, Madras; (12) Water and Drainage Works, Madras City; (13) Cholera; (14) Hygiene; (15) Dysentery; (16) Tuberculosis; (17) Fevers; (18) Sewage and refuse disposal; (19) Milk supply; (20) Vital statistics; (21) Village sanitation; (22) Inspection of food and drugs and (23) Rural water supplies.

The following resolutions were passed at the Conference :—

(1) TOWN PLANNING AND CONGESTED AREAS.

(*a*) That the introduction on modern lines of town-planning schemes for the extension of towns and the relief of congested areas in towns are among the most urgently required sanitary needs in India and that the time has come for experimental action on these lines in selected towns.

(*b*) That the term "public purpose" in the preamble of the Land Acquisition Act should be held to include the acquisition of so much land immediately adjacent to the land required for any public improvement as it may be necessary to acquire in order to complete that improvement in the interests of the community or to make it financially possible.

(*c*) That in order to meet the cases in which it is financially impracticable to apply the Land Acquisition Act, an Act should be introduced on the general lines of the English Act and in particular embodying under necessary safeguards, the English Act principle of betterment, under which the local authority has a right to a share in the improved value which results from the carrying out of the improved scheme and also the German Act principle of redistribution by which power is given to duly constituted authority to alter the shapes of and otherwise rearrange plots so as to render them more suitable for building purposes.

(*d*) That in congested areas action is desirable on the general lines of the provisions of the English Housing of the Working Classes Acts of 1890 and 1909 adapted to local conditions in India and in particular with reference to :—(*a*) empowering local bodies to prepare and carry out improvement schemes in insanitary areas and strengthening their powers in dealing with obstructive and unhealthy houses; (*b*) simplifying the procedure for acquisition of such areas and for assessment of compensation, (*c*) securing the regular inspection of insanitary dwelling houses and prompt action in dealing with defects.

(*e*) That in all towns in India local bye-laws should be examined and where necessary revised with a view to the provision of sufficient air, light and ventilation in every house and room according to prescribed standards suited to local conditions; that after a period of grace there should be an absolute veto on the occupation of rooms which fail to reach these standards; that provision should be made to prevent overcrowding and that sanitary officers should be employed with powers sufficient to see that such bye-laws are enforced.

(*f*) That in all action affecting their dwellings it is especially important to study the habits, requirements, and financial means of the people, and where possible to enlist the co-operation of the leading residents in support of that action.

(*g*) That as a measure of demonstration and education efforts should be made in different parts of India to construct a model town or quarter of a town, with broad roads, sufficient air, light and ventilation, at least before and behind each house, good water-supply and lighting, efficient drainage and conservancy, rat-proof and mosquito-proof houses, in which overcrowding is not allowed, up-to-date markets, slaughter houses, bathing places, open spaces, recreation grounds, and an ample sanitary staff under expert supervision.

(2) TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

That experience in Upper India has demonstrated that under proper supervision and in suitable localities travelling dispensaries of a simple kind, apart from the question of medical relief, are measures of utility as instruments for the education of the people and as the means of reconciling them to modern methods of disease prevention.

(3) WATER SUPPLY.

That the attention of Local Governments and the Indian Research Fund be earnestly invited to the advisability of an exhaustive enquiry into the following matters :—(a) The difficulties of silt removal from river-water-supplies. (b) The most suitable methods of water analysis and the possibility of fixing definite bacteriological standards for India. (c) The plans to be adopted for conveying samples of water to and from distant laboratories.

(4) CHOLERA.

That there is strong evidence to show that in India in addition to contaminated water the four following factors are of great importance in the spread of this disease :—(a) Convalescents discharged while still infective. (b) Healthy persons who have been in contact with cholera cases and have acquired the infection without showing any signs of the disease but who are excreting cholera vibrios in their stools. (c) Flies. (d) The personal habits of the people.

(5) PLAGUE.

That encouraging advance has been made in the knowledge of the etiology and epidemiology of plague and that research should be continued on the present general lines. That the results of recent enquiries point to the special importance of action in the following directions :—

(*a*) It is advisable to bring forcibly to the notice of the public the importance of the rat as an essential factor in the causation of plague and that plague preventive measures which aim at controlling human beings alone are insufficient and that it is more important to carry out those measures of permanent utility which tend to lessen the rat infestation of the house, such as house tidiness and improved scavenging, the prohibition of the housing of live-stock within the precincts of human dwellings and the provision of ample light and air in every room in the house. (*b*) Rats infected with plague are more responsible for the carriage of infection from one place to another than persons suffering from the disease, therefore grain stores and grain markets where these animals abound play a large part in the spread of plague so that the protection of grain in grain dealers' shops, the construction of rat-proof grain godowns and where possible their erection at some distance from human habitations are useful plague preventive measures. (*c*) Localities infected late in one plague season are important sites of early epidemics in the next and thus potential foci of widespread infection. Special attention therefore should be directed to the definite location of such localities and the energies of the plague preventive staffs, instead of being relaxed, should be concentrated on them during the quiescent period, assisting the natural forces which at this season tend to obliterate infection by well organized schemes of rat destruction, inoculation, and evacuation, and general sanitation measures should also be taken to prevent as far as possible the transference of infection to other places from these infected foci.

(6) TUBERCULOSIS.

That statistics appear to show that this disease is rapidly increasing in India especially in urban areas but that it is doubtful whether the increase is a real one or apparent only, and due to such causes as more accurate diagnosis and registration. In view of the importance of this question a full and thorough enquiry seems desirable. That the following measures are recommended to check further spread of this disease :—

(*a*) The improvement of general sanitation and the opening up of congested areas, the provision of ample light and air in all inhabited rooms both in private dwelling houses and in schools. (*b*) The formation of anti-tuberculosis societies. (*c*) The establishment of tuberculin dispensaries. (*d*) Efficient control of milk supplies. (*e*) Compulsory notification of the disease at any rate in the larger towns.

(7) DYSENTERY.

That this disease is a cause of much sickness and mortality throughout India generally and that, while clinically it presents a clear and definite picture, much uncertainty and doubt still exist as to the causation of its different varieties. Seeing that on our knowledge of this depend both treatment and prevention, it appears desirable that the whole subject should be carefully and thoroughly investigated *ab initio.*

(8) FLIES.

That much evidence exists incriminating the common house fly as a factor in the spread of such diseases as enteric fever, cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery and tuberculosis. Various expedients for the reduction of flies, such as incineration of rubbish and night-soil, shallow trenching, the use of perchloride of mercury or saponified cresols in latrines, have been suggested, but none of these are universally applicable. More work is required to ascertain definitely the more important breeding places of flies and how best to deal with them, but the Conference desires to impress upon local authorities the importance of thorough scavenging and of careful attention to night-soil trenches as it is clearly proved that fermenting animal and vegetable matter of all description is the favourite breeding ground of the domestic fly.

(9) RURAL WATER SUPPLIES.

That impure water supply is one of the principal causes of sickness and mortality in the rural areas of India, and is for this reason a matter deserving the most careful attention of Government. The most hopeful line of action would appear to lie in the encouragement of a more extended use of tube wells and pumps, and further endeavour should be made to popularize this method of protecting water supplies from pollution.

(10) RESEARCH.

That in view of the many problems of disease prevention which remain untouched in India the programme of research should be enlarged, the number of trained investigators being increased where necessary.

(11) MEETINGS OF THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

That the meetings of the Sanitary Conference should continue to be annual.

(12) SUBJECTS FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

That the following subjects be specially considered at the next Conference, *viz.* :—

(A). SANITARY SECTION.

(*a*) The obtaining of vital statistics of sufficient reliability to serve as the basis of schemes of sanitary reform and judgment of their results (*b*) Incinerators : their limitations and possibilities in different places, with reference to local climatic conditions, combustibility of rubbish, and cost. (*c*) Notification of diseases : how far it is possible to make certain diseases compulsorily notifiable and what these diseases should be. (*d*) Medical inspection of schools : suggestions as to how this might be made possible, and the agency to be employed. (*e*) Milk supply : the present defects and how these can be obviated ; standards of purity ; inspection, feeding and housing of milch cattle, registration and supervision of dairy men, and dairies. (*f*) The education of teachers and school children in hygiene : how best this can be carried out.

(B) ENGINEERING SECTION.

(1) Width of cart tyres, (2) Suitable designs for (*a*) Markets, (*b*) Slaughter houses (*c*) Latrines and night soil depôts, (*d*) Grain godowns, (*e*) Sewer connections, (*f*) Cowsheds, (*g*) House connection and meters for water supply, (*h*) Model

dwellings for the poorer classes. (3) The use of cast iron, steel and ferro concrete pipes for water supply and drainage works. (4) Statistics of consumption of water in water works. (5) Water supply and Drainage bye-laws. (6) The improvement of water supply and drainage in municipalities and villages. (7) Tube wells. (8) Statistics of pumping per pump horse power per hour.

Scientific Publications.

150. Since the issue of the last report the following numbers of the Scientific Memoirs have been published :—

No. 50. *Preliminary Report on an investigation into the etiology of Oriental Sore in Cambay*, by Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. No. 51. *A streptothrix isolated from the spleen of a leper*, by Major W. G. Liston, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., and Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S. No. 52. *Dysentery in Hazaribagh Central Jail, January 1910—March 1911*, being the report of an enquiry carried out by Captain R. T. Wells, M.A., M.B., I.M.S. No. 52-A. *The physiological action of certain drugs in tablet form*, by Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S. No. 53. *The development of the parasite of Indian Kala Azar*, by Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. No. 54. *Studies on the mouth parts and sucking apparatus in the blood-sucking diptera, No. (1) Philæmatomya insignis, Austen*, by Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S. No. 55. *The structure of Hæmatopota pluvialis (meigen)*, by Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S. No. 56. *Malaria in the Andamans*, by Major S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. No. 57. *Studies on the flagellates of the genera Herpetomonas Crithidia and Rhynchoidomonas, No. (1) The Morphology and Life History of Herpetomonas culicis, Novy, MacNeal and Torrey*, by Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. No. 58. *Studies on the mouth parts and sucking apparatus of the blood-sucking diptera, No. (2) some observations on the Morphology and mechanism of the parts in the Orthorrapha*, by Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S. No. 59. *Studies on the mouth parts and sucking apparatus of the blood-sucking diptera. No. (3) Lyprosia Minuta Bezzi*, by Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S.

Nos. 4 and 5 of *Paludism*, being the transactions of the Committee for the study of Malaria in India, have also been published. A pamphlet entitled—*Sleeping Sickness, a summary of the work done by the Sleeping Sickness Commission, 1908—1910*, by Captain F. P. Mackie, I.M.S., was published and copies distributed to all officers of the Indian Medical Service in India.

I assumed charge of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with effect from 17th May 1912.

J. C. ROBERTSON, *M.A., M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,*
Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

APPENDICES

TO THE

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India

FOR

1911.

1475C

EUROPEAN

A – Groups.	Years.	Average strength*.	RATIO PER					
			Constantly sick.	Invaliding.	Influenza.		Cholera.	
					A	D	A	D
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	1901-1910	1,200	58	19·9	8·6	...	...	·08
	1910	1,317	30	14·4	12·1	...	...	...
	1911	1,210	27	8·3	19·0	...	...	...
„ II.—Burma Inland	1901-1910	1,919	58	21·6	1·8	...	1·4	1·04
	1910	1,893	35	2·1	...	...	...	...
	1911	1,219	37	...	...	...	...	...
„ IV.—Bengal and Orissa	1901-1910	1,843	62	34·1	12·5	...	·7	·49
	1910	2,041	25	7·3	...	...	...	...
	1911	1,939	27	4·6	...	...	...	...
„ V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	1901-1910	6,497	52	23·5	4·1	...	·7	·54
	1910	6,269	34	9·1	·3	...	1·0	·48
	1911	6,012	30	12·1	14·6	...	4·3	2·00
„ VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	1901-1910	13,126	54	23·5	7·6	...	·4	·27
	1910	13,775	32	7·3	1·7	...	...	...
	1911	14,142	29	7·9	2·8	...	·6	·35
„ VII.—North-Western Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	1901-1910	4,801	53	30·1	39·4	·02	·3	·31
	1910	5,064	34	7·1	19·2	...	...	...
	1911	5,600	34	6·8	7·3	...	...	...
„ VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	1901-1910	5,798	58	29·6	5·8	...	·1	·05
	1910	5,866	38	7·5	2·2	...	...	...
	1911	6,009	33	8·0	1·5	...	...	...
„ IX.—Deccan	1901-1910	9,951	51	21·4	2·8	·01	·5	·34
	1910	10,679	29	6·9	·9	...	...	...
	1911	11,240	27	5·3	·9	...	·4	·36
„ X.—Western Coast	1901-1910	1,517	55	20·4	1·9	...	·1	...
	1910	1,412	44	7·8	...	...	...	...
	1911	1,609	29	7·5	1·9	...	...	...
„ XI.—Southern India	1901-1910	3,512	55	20·6	2·4	...	·2	·09
	1910	3,235	35	12·4	·3	...	...	...
	1911	3,259	35	8·0	6·8	...	...	...
„ XII (*a*).—Hill Stations	1901-1910	10,770	41	17·7	6·4	·01	·3	·17
	1910	13,183	27	6·3	2·0	...	...	...
	1911	12,196	25	5·7	3·4	...	...	...
„ XII (*b*).—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanatoria ...	1901-1910	3,620	66	34·3	4·1	...	·2	·11
	1910	3,942	48	11·4	1·0	...	·8	·51
	1911	3,718	38	9·7	·3	...	...	...
India	1901-1910	68,663	52	24·4	7·5	·01	·5	·33
	1910	72,491	32	7·8	2·7	...	·1	·10
	1911	72,371	29	7·1	3·9	...	·1	·29

* The decennial ratios are worked on the total strength of the ten year period.

TROOPS.

MILLE OF STRENGTH.

A.—ADMISSIONS FROM
D.—DEATHS FROM

Small-pox.		Enteric fever.		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Venereal diseases.		All Causes.	
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
·6	...	2·3	·42	115·1	·67	110·3	...	1·2	·25	28·6	1·83	259·1	·08	996·4	9·17
·8	...	·8	...	9·9	...	81·2	...	...	...	6·8	...	72·9	...	372·1	6·07
...	...	·8	...	30·6	...	111·6	...	1·7	...	3·3	...	52·9	·83	441·3	6·61
·1	...	4·4	1·35	223·5	1·09	55·3	...	2·0	·52	11·4	·31	195·7	·21	970·2	8·80
...	...	1·1	·53	74·5	...	112·0	...	·5	...	6·9	...	78·7	...	655·0	2·64
...	...	1·6	...	55·8	...	114·0	...	...	...	10·7	...	114·8	...	676·0	4·92
·8	·11	5·9	1·03	184·7	·76	62·2	...	3·6	·81	30·8	·81	252·5	·11	968·8	13·56
...	...	1·0	...	51·0	...	72·5	...	1·0	·49	7·3	·49	64·7	...	388·5	6·86
...	...	2·1	...	61·4	...	84·1	...	3·1	·52	16·5	·52	74·3	...	459·5	5·16
1·3	·12	17·9	3·38	135·4	·23	70·7	...	2·9	·35	16·0	·58	148·0	·08	814·9	11·34
...	...	6·2	·48	69·4	...	54·2	...	4·0	·32	6·9	·48	74·8	...	583·0	4·47
...	...	9·1	·50	51·7	...	53·6	...	3·3	1·00	10·6	·50	63·5	...	526·4	9·65
·5	·02	17·9	3·92	262·5	·48	42·8	·01	4·8	·62	11·0	·57	130·7	·08	927·7	11·22
...	...	5·2	·80	167·0	...	52·2	...	1·7	·22	6·7	·15	48·1	·07	618·1	5·23
...	...	3·0	·21	81·9	·07	24·6	...	2·1	·14	4·3	...	46·5	·07	542·1	4·60
·9	·10	11·6	2·85	360·1	·37	65·8	·04	4·7	·48	7·3	·08	121·2	·04	1,065·3	9·91
...	...	4·9	·39	334·3	·39	35·0	...	3·8	·59	4·3	...	47·0	...	913·1	4·54
...	...	4·1	·89	137·5	·18	41·8	...	4·5	·36	6·2	·36	48·6	...	830·9	5·18
1·4	·05	21·0	5·24	349·0	·41	25·0	·07	3·4	·43	15·3	·64	170·6	·09	1,043·3	13·00
...	...	6·0	1·19	287·4	·51	15·0	...	2·4	·17	7·8	...	56·4	...	767·6	4·94
...	...	2·7	·33	165·3	...	6·0	...	2·0	·17	5·3	...	51·1	...	625·6	4·49
·8	·04	17·6	3·45	141·3	·09	30·4	...	2·8	·26	18·5	·45	185·9	·12	807·7	9·43
...	...	6·7	·93	65·9	...	26·6	...	1·8	·19	13·0	·37	69·0	...	452·7	4·40
...	...	5·0	·44	81·9	·09	15·9	...	1·6	·18	9·7	·36	56·4	...	428·9	4·18
·8	...	2·3	1·25	164·2	·46	9·0	...	2·8	·66	10·7	·07	210·0	·26	774·9	8·77
...	...	2·8	1·42	94·9	...	14·9	...	2·8	...	11·3	...	109·8	...	524·8	3·54
...	...	3·7	...	89·5	...	10·0	...	3·1	·62	4·4	·62	98·8	...	448·1	6·84
·5	·06	13·4	2·08	79·8	·14	30·8	...	2·3	·31	17·9	·17	203·9	...	862·9	6·75
·3	...	4·9	·31	67·7	·31	32·8	...	1·2	·31	10·8	·62	81·9	...	606·2	4·95
...	...	3·7	·61	96·7	...	16·9	...	·6	·31	18·1	·31	89·0	...	692·2	4·30
·2	...	10·7	1·96	95·8	·18	28·5	...	3·7	·56	8·4	·41	108·7	·16	657·4	6·70
·1	...	2·5	·23	85·5	·08	16·2	...	1·2	·38	4·6	·30	48·1	...	460·4	3·41
...	...	2·8	·25	95·5	·16	12·4	...	1·6	·08	7·3	·49	36·9	...	436·8	3·53
·2	...	12·0	2·24	196·3	·30	17·0	...	3·5	·41	13·9	·44	133·8	·28	896·3	9·97
...	...	7·6	1·27	166·4	...	31·5	...	2·3	...	5·8	·25	51·2	...	680·1	6·85
...	...	4·3	·27	82·6	·27	17·5	...	1·1	·27	10·0	·27	50·3	...	546·3	6·46
·7	·04	14·1	2·92	197·9	·35	39·9	·01	3·7	·47	14·3	·49	152·5	·12	854·2	9·91
·0	...	4·6	·63	132·0	·10	37·7	...	2·0	·25	7·7	·23	58·9	·01	576·5	4·66
·0	...	3·8	·33	90·2	·08	26·4	...	2·1	·26	7·7	·26	53·1	·03	524·7	4·89

B.—Admission and death rates from Enteric fever in stations of over 1,000 strength.

Stations.	1911.		DECENNIUM, 1901-1910.		Stations.	1911.		DECENNIUM, 1901-1910.	
	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.		Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
Bareilly	16·8	·65	12·2	2·17	Ahmednagar ...	2·9	·97	14·4	3·32
Lucknow	15·4	1·22	25·5	4·23	Mhow and Indore ...	2·7	·55	24·0	4·90
Nowshera	6·4	·91	9·1	3·30	Meerut	1·8	·46	28·6	6·04
Kirkee	5·4	...	22·7	2·69	Chakrata	1·6	...	6·0	·85
Bangalore	4·9	·97	18·2	2·56	Ferozepore... ...	1·0	·99	11·7	3·38
Jubbulpore	4·8	·95	23·5	4·82	Rangoon	·9	...	2·5	·46
Wellington Depôt ...	4·8	...	8·4	·81	Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal.	·8	...	3·2	·26
Secunderabad ...	4·5	·32	17·5	3·70	Sialkot	·8	...	18·2	4·30
Lahore Cantonment and Fort.	4·5	...	18·8	4·04	Rawalpindi ...	·7	...	17·9	3·28
Karachi	4·4	·73	4·6	·96	Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	·5	...	14·6	2·31
Colaba	3·9	...	2·0	1·46	Ambala	...	...	17·3	3·82
Quetta	3·5	·29	15·3	2·82	Agra	...	...	17·2	4·85
Peshawar	3·0	1·19	20·4	4·96	Aden	...	...	5·4	1·42
Poona	3·0	...	21·1	3·96					

Period.	C—OFFICERS.				D.—WOMEN.				E.—CHILDREN.			
	*Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	*Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	*Average annual strength.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
1901-1910... ...	2,190	710·9	27·3	10·87	3,344	675·7	29·6	10·32	5,397	441·2	19·5	35·91
1910	2,365	572·9	21·6	7·19	4,137	504·7	21·6	6·28	6,678	343·5	14·0	26·95
1911	2,345	582·1	20·6	8·10	4,248	495·8	20·4	7·30	7,056	370·6	13·2	30·33

*The decennial rates are worked on the total strength of the ten year period.

A—ARMIES AND DIVISIONS.	Years.	Average strength.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.											
			Admissions into hospital.	Constantly sick.	DEATHS FROM									Mortality including absent deaths.*
					Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Abscess of the liver.	All causes.	
Northern Army	1910	64,162	670	24	·09	·02	·65	·30	·16	1·79	·09	·02	5·69	...
	1911	62,777	572	22	·03	...	·53	·59	·32	1·23	·13	·02	5·26	...
Southern Army	1910	51,625	518	21	·06	...	·27	·23	·25	1·16	·12	·04	4·57	...
	1911	50,146	511	20	·16	...	·44	·24	·10	·82	·12	·02	4·17	...
st (Peshawar) Division	1910	9,681	870	28	·21	...	·72	·10	·10	3·51	·21	...	6·92	...
	1911	10,133	681	23	...	...	·69	·79	·20	1·58	·10	...	4·74	...
nd (Rawalpindi) ,, ...	1910	10,778	692	27	...	...	·46	·28	·28	1·48	...	·09	5·57	...
	1911	10,567	530	22	...	...	·76	·28	·57	·76	...	...	4·73	...
rd (Lahore) ,, ...	1910	12,499	423	16	·08	·08	·64	·56	·08	1·76	...	...	5·12	...
	1911	10,939	460	18	...	...	·18	·37	·46	1·01	·18	·09	4·39	...
th (Quetta) ,, ...	1910	9,449	526	21	·21	...	·32	·11	·32	2·01	...	...	5·50	...
	1911	9,483	482	20	·11	...	·84	·53	·21	·63	...	·11	4·43	...
th (Mhow) ,, ...	1910	14,148	488	19	·07	...	·21	·14	·28	...	·21	...	4·31	...
	1911	14,272	440	18	...	...	·49	·14	·14	·84	·07	...	3·22	...
th (Poona) ,, ...	1910	10,231	553	23	...	...	·59	·49	·49	2·15	·29	·10	7·72	...
	1911	9,742	567	24	...	...	·62	·10	·10	1·33	·10	...	3·70	...
th (Meerut) ,, ...	1910	12,638	443	21	·08	...	·95	·24	·24	·95	·08	...	5·22	...
	1911	12,447	439	22	·16	...	·88	·88	·40	·80	·16	...	6·99	...
th (Lucknow) ,, ...	1910	10,254	577	22	·10	...	·29	·20	·20	1·66	·29	...	5·27	...
	1911	10,159	530	20	...	...	·10	·49	...	·30	·30	...	3·35	...
th (Secunderabad) ,, ...	1910	11,380	475	20	...	...	·09	·18	...	·53	...	·09	2·90	...
	1911	10,511	454	17	·67	...	·10	·10	...	·19	·19	...	4·09	...
Burma Division	1910	5,097	553	23	...	...	·20	·39	·20	...	...	...	3·34	...
	1911	4,733	729	27	...	...	...	·63	...	1·27	·21	...	6·97	...
Kohat Derajat and Bannu Brigades ...	1910	8,312	1,236	33	·12	...	·84	·36	...	1·68	...	...	6·50	...
	1911	8,532	879	27	...	...	·47	·70	·23	3·40	...	...	7·38	...
Aden Brigade	1910	1,320		25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·03	...
	1911	1,405	713	27	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	·71	...	6·41	...
ARMY OF INDIA	1910	131,274	573	21	·09	·01	·44	·25	·19	1·34	·09	·02	4·89	7·12
	1911	131,213	516	20	·11	...	·42	·42	·21	·98	·12	·02	4·48	6·78

*Worked on the average annual strength of the troops present with and absent from their regiments during the year.

B.—Groups.	Years.	Average Strength.	RATIO PE					
			Cons-tantly sick.	Invalid-ings.	A.—ADMISSIO D.—DEATHS			
					Influenza.		Cholera.	
					A	D	A	D
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	1901-1910	1,323	22·9	...	2·1	...	...	...
	1910	1,284	24·1	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	1,298	30·8	...	3·9	...	...	...
„ II.—Burma Inland	1901-1910	3,281	26·5	...	·2	...	·2	·1
	1910	2,865	17·8	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	2,568	23·4	...	...	...	...	...
„ III.—Assam	1901-1910	1,068	31·1	...	1·0	...	·4	·2
	1910	891	22·4	...	9·0	...	...	...
	1911	884	18·1	...	...	...	...	...
„ IV.—Bengal and Orissa	1901-1910	2,248	29·0	...	5·1	...	·2	·3
	1910	2,125	24·9	...	...	...	·5	·47
	1911	2,296	24·0	...	...	...	...	...
„ V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur ...	1901-1910	6,360	20·2	...	2·7	·02	·9	·57
	1910	6,163	20·0	...	2·8	...	...	...
	1911	6,032	18·9	...	3·2	...	...	...
„ VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	1901-1910	18,550	22·1	...	2·2	...	·4	·32
	1910	22,509	22·9	...	1·2	...	·0	·04
	1911	21,805	20·1	...	3·9	...	·1	...
„ VII.—North-Western Frontier, Indus Valley and North Western Rajputana.	1901-1910	17,938	28·7	...	5·2	...	·3	·22
	1910	18,738	28·0	...	2·8	...	·5	·27
	1911	19,447	23·7	...	2·9	...	·1	·05
„ VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	1901-1910	12,188	24·8	...	2·2	...	·1	·04
	1910	11,320	17·9	...	2·4	...	·3	·09
	1911	11,170	17·3	..	1·6	...	...	...
„ IX.—Deccan	1901-1910	16,648	20·3	...	3·5	·02	·8	·50
	1910	17,645	18·9	...	1·8	...	·1	...
	1911	16,656	18·7	...	·3	...	·4	·30
„ X.—Western Coast	1901-1910	1,850	30·5	...	1·0	...	·1	·05
	1910	1,900	30·0	...	7·9	...	...	...
	1911	1,987	39·8	...	2·0	...	...	...
„ XI.—Southern India	1901-1910	5,623	24·5	...	.9	...	·9	·59
	1910	5,377	26·6	...	...	...	·2	..
	1911	4,898	18·6	...	...	...	·6	·41
„ XII.—Hill Stations	1901-1910	22,111	27·6	...	6·2	·03	·4	·24
	1910	23,650	22·2	...	1·1	..	·0	·04
	1911	22,477	22·7	...	7·5	...	·1	·09
Army of India	1901-1910	1,26,331	23·8	8·7	3·9	·01	·5	·30
	1910	1,31,274	21·1	5·21	1·7	...	·2	·09
	1911	1,31,213	19·8	4·43	3·0	...	·1	·11

TROOPS—contd.

MILLE OF STRENGTH.

FROM

FROM

Small-pox.		Enteric fever.		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Venereal diseases.		All causes.	
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
·2	...	·1	...	164·1	·76	66·4	·15	2·3	·68	56·2	·23	29·2	·08	677·3	5·14
...	...	...	...	1·3	...	131·6	·78	3·9	...	57·6	...	14·8	...	634·0	1·56
...	...	...	...	79·4	...	110·2	...	3·1	1·54	26·2	...	33·9	...	741·9	5·39
·1	...	·4	·06	303·7	1·71	24·2	·09	2·8	·58	28·1	·21	18·0	...	735·1	5·94
·3	...	1·4	·35	113·4	·35	31·8	1·05	1·7	...	22·0	...	9·1	...	443·6	3·84
·8	...	·4	...	228·6	1·17	153·8	·39	3·5	·78	12·1	·39	10·5	...	742·6	7·40
·1	...	1·9	·47	348·9	1·50	3·0	...	7·4	·94	50·7	·75	28·2	...	834·6	6·18
...	...	...	...	131·3	1·12	11·2	...	16·8	...	7·9	1·12	24·7	...	564·5	6·73
...	...	...	...	110·9	...	14·7	...	12·4	1·13	9·0	...	17·0	...	485·3	2·36
·3	...	·4	·18	307·1	1·38	22·7	·13	7·0	1·33	62·2	·44	26·9	·09	752·7	6·27
...	...	·5	...	107·8	...	118·6	...	7·5	2·35	36·2	·47	26·8	...	715·8	5·18
...	...	1·3	...	114·1	·87	88·4	...	5·7	...	27·9	·44	20·5	·44	586·7	3·48
·5	·02	·5	·22	151·8	·99	11·4	·09	8·3	1·64	36·7	·28	17·7	·09	536·5	7·01
...	...	1·5	·49	79·2	·16	36·7	·32	9·9	1·78	21·7	...	22·4	·16	502·7	4·87
...	...	·3	...	55·7	·50	52·4	...	5·5	·33	34·3	·33	19·4	...	513·1	3·48
·6	·03	1·8	·49	212·4	1·01	14·5	·08	13·8	2·51	27·4	·13	18·2	·04	591·5	7·64
·1	·04	2·0	·58	152·3	·40	32·1	·36	9·6	1·42	24·5	·04	18·7	...	581·5	5·46
·3	...	2·8	·64	69·6	·46	24·3	...	8·5	·87	19·4	·09	14·4	·05	476·0	5·92
·6	·03	1·6	·28	387·4	1·06	8·3	·04	18·6	3·61	47·1	·18	13·2	·02	900·8	8·40
·3	...	3·6	·64	361·7	·32	18·9	·21	14·9	2·78	36·8	·11	10·4	...	935·8	6·88
·4	...	3·0	·67	166·7	·57	19·9	·05	12·3	2·42	31·7	·05	6·3	...	714·1	5·55
·7	·01	1·1	·33	301·8	1·14	7·5	·05	13·3	2·41	23·9	·14	26·1	·04	718·0	7·38
·4	...	2·7	·35	139·8	·18	8·2	·27	10·2	1·24	15·6	·18	13·7	...	495·9	5·04
·2	...	4·7	·63	85·0	·18	9·8	...	5·8	·90	18·9	...	13·0	·09	436·0	3·13
·8	·03	1·3	·22	127·7	·53	21·7	·05	7·1	1·15	28·3	·15	30·1	·05	518·2	6·04
·1	...	2·7	·17	65·2	·11	38·8	...	9·5	1·02	27·3	·17	23·8	·11	440·5	3·80
·4	...	2·4	·36	59·3	·06	34·6	·30	4·9	·42	21·1	·12	21·1	·06	449·7	3·00
1·9	·05	·9	·54	238·0	1·24	8·4	·05	9·3	2·38	56·3	·65	43·5	·16	762·3	11·52
...	...	2·1	2·11	185·3	1·58	18·9	...	10·0	3·68	62·1	·53	32·1	...	695·3	11·58
·5	...	3·0	·50	315·6	·50	59·9	·50	11·6	4·53	56·9	·50	22·1	...	983·9	11·07
·7	·07	·4	·05	146·4	·60	23·2	·05	8·7	1·64	26·7	·34	34·4	·07	579·0	8·89
...	...	·6	...	224·5	·37	27·7	·19	5·0	·56	25·1	...	26·8	·19	619·9	3·72
·8	...	·8	...	172·7	·20	21·8	...	6·7	·20	14·1	·20	20·6	...	501·6	3·88
·3	·05	2·0	·50	241·1	1·28	18·9	·05	15·5	3·03	34·8	·26	21·1	·06	686·8	10·49
·1	...	4·5	·68	131·0	·17	28·3	·08	9·4	1·40	21·5	·04	16·8	...	543·2	5·03
·2	...	2·9	·62	110·0	·67	31·0	·13	8·5	·71	16·8	·09	16·3	...	520·6	4·89
·5	·03	1·3	·29	238·6	1·02	14·9	·05	12·2	2·26	35·7	·24	21·0	·04	655·3	7·88
·2	·01	2·5	·44	159·7	·25	28·5	·18	9·4	1·34	26·2	·09	16·9	·03	572·8	4·89
·3	...	2·3	·42	105·0	·42	31·0	·08	7·5	·98	22·6	·12	14·9	·03	515·8	4·48

I—ACTUAL. 2—RATIOS.

	C.—PLAINS AND HILLS.	Average annual strength.	Malaria.		Tubercle of the lungs.		Pneumonia.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Scurvy.		Anæmia and Debility.		All causes.		Average number constantly sick.
			A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
1907	Plains ...	99,460	22,265	50	218	25	1,171	85	2,464	19	3,802	17	223	14	1,168	6	61,973	582	2,047
			224·1	·50	2·2	·25	11·8	1·86	24·8	·19	38·2	·17	2·2	·14	11·8	·06	623·2	5·85	20·6
	Hills ...	22,399	5,155	32	52	13	379	66	660	6	982	8	54	2	338	3	14,412	187	568
			230·2	1·43	2·3	·58	16·9	2·95	29·5	·27	43·8	·36	2·4	·09	15·1	·13	643·4	8·35	25·4
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,378	1,292	8	22	7	152	16	231	3	501	4	42	2	129	...	5,499	59	230
			113·5	·71	1·9	·62	13·4	1·41	20·3	·26	44·6	·35	3·7	·18	11·3	...	483·3	5·19	20·2
	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,021	3,863	24	30	6	227	50	429	3	481	4	12	...	209	3	8,913	128	338
			350·5	2·18	2·7	·54	20·6	4·54	38·9	·27	43·6	·36	1·1	...	19·0	·27	808·7	11·61	30·7
1908.	Plains ...	98,138	27,893	51	272	32	1,210	214	1,720	26	4,724	28	140	...	1,144	12	67,837	653	2,201
			284·2	·52	2·8	·33	12·3	2·18	17·5	·26	48·1	·29	1·4	...	11·7	·12	691·2	6·65	22·4
	Hills ...	23,465	5,545	22	92	20	364	60	582	11	1,054	8	48	...	352	3	14,660	232	550
			236·3	·94	3·9	·85	15·5	2·56	24·8	·47	44·9	·34	2·0	...	15·0	·13	624·1	9·89	23·4
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	12,079	1,757	7	60	13	167	29	263	6	581	5	19	...	145	1	5,914	101	218
			145·5	·58	5·0	1·08	13·8	2·40	21·8	·50	48·1	·41	1·6	...	12·0	·08	489·6	8 36	18·0
	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,386	3,788	15	32	7	197	31	319	5	473	3	29	...	207	2	8,746	131	332
			332·7	1·32	2·8	·61	17·3	2·72	28·0	·44	41·5	·26	2·5	...	18·2	·18	768·1	11·51	29·2
1909.	Plains ...	1,03,073	20,399	30	206	22	1,228	186	1,898	19	4,265	20	118	2	1,187	4	62,981	538	2,119
			197·9	·29	2·0	·21	11·9	1·80	18·4	·18	41·4	·19	1·1	·02	11·5	·04	611·0	5·22	20·6
	Hills ...	24,735	3,067	6	86	29	308	61	612	7	718	3	54	...	249	2	11,894	192	501
			124·0	·24	3·5	1·17	12·5	2·47	24·7	·28	29·0	·12	2·2	...	10·1	·08	481·0	7·76	20·3
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	13,223	1,054	4	49	15	130	32	314	3	383	2	17	...	106	...	5,269	100	227
			79·7	·30	3·7	1·13	9·8	2·42	23·7	·23	29·0	·15	1·3	...	8·0	...	398·5	7·56	17·2
	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,512	2,013	2	37	14	178	29	298	4	335	1	37	...	143	2	6,625	92	274
			174·9	·17	3·2	1·22	15·5	2·52	25·9	·35	29·1	·09	3·2	...	12·4	·17	575·5	7·99	23·8
1910.	Plains ...	1,03,468	17,553	28	240	14	1,003	143	2,562	26	3,619	15	73	1	1,094	3	60,450	505	2,140
			169·6	·27	2·3	·14	9·7	1·38	24·8	·25	35·0	·14	·7	·01	10·6	·03	584·2	4·88	20·7
	Hills ...	23,650	3,097	4	58	9	223	33	530	10	699	2	22	...	266	...	12,847	119	526
			131·0	·17	2·5	·38	9·4	1·40	22·4	·42	29·6	·08	·9	...	11·2	...	543·2	5·03	22·2
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	12,483	904	1	26	2	102	16	284	4	327	1	11	...	154	...	5,114	57	223
			72·4	·08	2·1	·16	8·2	1·28	22·8	·32	26·2	·08	·9	...	12·3	...	409·7	4·57	17·9
	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,167	2,193	3	32	7	121	17	246	6	372	1	11	...	112	...	7,733	62	303
			196·4	·27	2·9	63	10·8	1·52	22·0	·54	33·3	·09	1·0	...	10·0	...	692·5	5·55	27·1
1911.	Plains ...	103,785	10,481	35	208	16	745	107	2,751	27	2,992	13	84	1	1,063	8	52,483	453	1,957
			101·0	·34	2·0	·15	7·2	1·03	26·5	·26	28·8	·13	·8	·01	10·2	·08	505·7	4·36	18·9
	Hills ...	22,477	2,472	15	56	9	191	16	719	12	610	4	9	...	229	...	11,702	110	510
			110·0	·67	2·5	·40	8·5	·71	32·0	·53	27·1	·18	·4	...	10·2	...	520·6	4·89	22·7
	Hills above 5,000 feet sea-level.	11,741	944	6	27	3	104	9	358	3	277	2	4	...	122	...	4,998	56	237
			80·4	·51	2·3	·26	8·9	·77	30·5	·25	23·6	·17	·3	...	10·4	...	425·7	4·77	20·2
	Hills below 5,000 feet sea-level.	10,736	1,528	9	29	6	87	7	361	9	333	2	5	...	107	...	6,704	54	273
			142·3	·84	2·7	·56	8·1	·65	33·6	·84	31·0	·19	·5	...	10·0	...	624·4	5·03	25·4

D—ENTERIC FEVER.	1897-1906.		1911.	
	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.
European troops	20·8	5·09	3·8	·33
Indian troops*	·5	·15	2·3	·42
Gurkhas only	2·2	·64	5·2	1·22
Prisoners	·4	·14	·8	·21

* Including Gurkhas also.

—	E—TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS, 1911.		F—VENEREAL DISEASES 1911.
	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.
Army of India excluding Gurkhas	1·9	·14	13·7
Gurkhas only	3·6	·70	23·2

—	G—INFLUENZA.				H—PNEUMONIA.			
	1897-1906.		1911.		1897-1906.		1911.	
	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000.	Admission rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000
European troops	7·1	·01	3·9	...	4·1	·58	2·1	·26
Indian troops	5·1	·03	3·0	...	13·6	2·90	7·5	·98
Prisoners	13·0	·18	·8	·01	13·3	3·49	10·7	2·62

A.—Highest, lowest and mean temperature in shade and its departure from the

Station.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Calcutta (Alipore)	86·7	48·0	70·1	+3·9	94·7	48·0	71·1	—0·1	96·4	58·5	79·7	—0·5	101·9	68·0	85·5	—0·1	98·9	72·5	87·1	+1·1	96·4	73·5	84·7	—0·1
Narayanganj	83·5	48·8	68·6	+2·1	88·5	49·3	70·4	0	90·5	58·8	76·8	—2·3	95·5	64·3	82·5	—1·3	94·5	69·8	82·7	—0·9	93·5	74·8	83·5	—0·1
Chittagong	82·5	48·0	68·0	+1·1	85·0	47·0	63·8	—1·8	90·0	59·0	76·4	—0·7	90·0	63·0	79·7	—1·6	90·5	68·0	81·3	—0·7	93·0	74·0	81·6	—0·1
Sibsagar	74·6	46·0	61·7	+1·9	78·6	46·0	62·4	—0·8	83·6	54·0	68·4	—1·2	91·6	61·0	72·9	—1·6	90·6	65·0	77·2	—1·7	94·6	72·0	81·9	—1·0
Silchar	82·8	45·8	66·2	+1·2	87·8	47·3	67·4	—0·7	86·8	52·8	71·7	—2·9	92·3	61·8	77·8	—1·1	92·3	66·3	78·6	—2·0	97·3	72·3	82·9	+0·1
Cuttack	89·4	54·2	73·2	+1·0	97·4	51·7	74·6	—3·3	98·4	62·7	83·1	—1·7	106·4	69·2	88·5	—1·5	106·4	73·2	90·5	—0·3	98·9	74·2	84·5	—3·3
Hazaribagh	84·7	44·3	65·4	+3·7	88·6	41·3	64·1	—2·1	94·6	52·3	71·4	—4·8	101·6	61·3	80·5	—3·2	108·6	75·0	91·0	+3·5	99·6	69·0	80·9	—3·3
Patna	79·0	44·2	64·5	+2·9	86·5	44·2	65·4	—0·5	91·5	56·2	73·6	—3·9	103·5	65·7	85·0	—2·1	105·0	69·2	88·3	—0·7	104·0	74·2	85·3	—2·9
Darjeeling	56·8	27·7	43·2	+2·4	56·3	29·2	42·3	+0·5	60·8	35·2	47·4	—2·0	69·3	43·7	55·1	—0·5	68·8	48·2	58·4	+0·2	72·8	53·2	61·9	+1·1
Allahabad	82·1	41·0	65·3	+4·2	94·6	40·5	65·2	—0·8	99·1	53·5	73·4	—4·1	109·1	63·0	86·3	—1·8	115·1	73·5	95·2	+1·9	111·6	75·0	91·5	—0·6
Lucknow	81·0	41·6	63·6	+3·3	92·0	39·1	64·9	+0·1	97·0	52·6	72·2	—3·7	109·0	62·6	85·7	—0·9	114·0	71·1	94·0	+2·6	111·0	75·1	92·2	+1·2
Meerut	77·1	38·8	58·2	+0·5	87·6	36·8	60·9	—0·5	91·1	47·8	66·9	—5·3	105·6	55·8	81·2	—2·1	112·1	70·3	91·4	+1·9	107·1	72·8	91·3	+0·9
Delhi	79·0	42·7	60·2	+1·0	90·0	40·2	64·6	+1·3	92·0	51·2	69·4	—5·4	105·0	61·7	84·7	—1·9	113·0	76·2	95·6	+3·1	110·5	80·7	96·3	+1·4
Agra	81·5	41·5	63·6	+2·5	92·5	40·5	66·3	+0·9	96·0	53·0	72·4	—4·5	108·5	62·0	86·5	—1·6	115·5	75·0	96·9	+2·5	111·5	77·5	96·3	+1·9
Jhansi	86·0	43·5	66·2	+2·5	97·0	41·5	67·8	—0·5	99·5	53·0	74·7	—5·1	109·5	61·5	88·0	—2·4	115·5	75·0	98·1	+2·1	111·5	75·0	93·6	+0·2
Ajmer	83·9	40·7	63·2	+3·4	89·4	40·7	66·3	+2·7	92·9	54·2	71·3	—3·1	101·4	61·2	85·2	—0·2	109·4	76·2	94·5	+2·9	106·9	77·2	91·3	+0·7
Saugor	85·6	42·1	68·0	+3·7	93·6	42·6	69·2	+0·9	97·1	53·1	74·4	—3·9	104·6	65·6	86·5	—0·7	111·6	77·1	94·8	+2·9	105·6	69·1	84·4	—3·3
Jubbulpore	86·3	40·3	67·0	+4·1	93·8	39·3	65·3	—2·1	97·8	50·3	73·8	—3·0	105·8	60·3	84·4	—1·9	112·3	71·3	94·0	+1·7	103·8	72·3	85·3	—2·3
Multan	75·8	40·5	56·6	—0·1	86·3	38·5	63·0	+2·4	90·3	51·0	68·1	—4·3	103·8	56·5	81·2	—2·5	117·3	71·5	93·3	+1·2	118·3	75·5	97·1	+1·3
Lahore	76·9	40·2	57·1	+2·3	84·9	36·2	60·6	+2·1	85·4	45·2	65·6	—4·2	101·9	53·2	78·9	—2·3	116·4	64·2	90·7	+1·5	116·9	71·7	94·1	+0·7
Peshawar	69·2	34·9	50·1	—1·4	80·7	32·9	54·8	+0·5	79·2	41·9	59·2	—4·7	95·2	47·9	72·4	—1·5	117·7	56·9	85·3	+1·1	119·2	68·9	93·4	+1·8
Chakrata	73·2	23·2	42·3	—1·1	70·7	22·7	48·9	+5·2	67·7	29·7	46·3	—6·7	75·7	40·7	59·9	—1·3	83·2	50·2	69·1	+3·6	79·2	53·7	66·2	—0·9
Indore	88·1	41·1	68·0	+3·5	93·6	37·6	67·6	—0·1	99·1	49·1	73·3	—3·1	102·6	58·1	83·7	—1·5	109·1	74·6	91·3	+1·9	100·6	70·1	83·4	—1·5
Deesa	96·3	36·9	68·8	+1·5	98·3	39·4	71·2	+0·4	102·3	53·9	76·1	—3·9	109·3	58·4	86·1	—1·9	114·3	70·4	93·4	+1·3	112·3	73·4	90·6	—0·7
Karachi	85·5	47·0	64·8	—1·8	84·0	49·0	69·6	+0·5	84·0	58·0	72·8	—2·2	90·5	65·0	78·4	—1·3	90·0	76·0	83·1	—0·7	91·5	78·0	84·6	—2·1
Bombay	90·5	61·5	76·2	+0·9	91·0	58·5	76·0	+0·3	90·0	69·5	79·3	—0·2	92·0	73·0	82·1	—1·0	94·0	78·5	86·0	+0·3	93·0	76·0	84·0	+0·5
Belgaum	89·3	48·5	71·0	+0·5	91·3	51·5	71·6	—2·5	96·8	55·5	76·5	—2·5	101·3	59·5	81·3	—0·5	100·3	63·5	81·3	+0·7	92·3	65·0	74·3	—0·1
Nagpur	89·1	48·8	71·1	+1·5	96·6	44·3	71·8	—2·9	102·6	59·8	80·1	—2·9	109·6	65·8	90·3	—0·6	114·6	79·3	98·3	+2·7	109·6	73·3	87·1	—1·3
Bellary	95·0	56·8	75·6	+1·6	97·5	57·3	77·3	—2·5	103·5	62·8	86·2	—0·1	107·0	73·3	91·4	+1·1	109·0	69·3	91·0	+1·1	102·0	73·8	85·9	+0·8
Bangalore	86·8	52·8	70·2	+1·7	88·8	51·8	70·7	—2·1	93·3	57·3	77·9	+0·1	97·8	64·8	81·4	+0·2	96·3	63·3	80·1	—0·1	91·3	64·8	75·9	+0·1
Madras	90·0	63·0	76·9	+0·8	92·0	61·0	76·1	—1·4	94·5	64·5	81·3	+0·2	102·5	73·5	85·9	+0·8	105·5	78·0	90·0	+0·3	106·5	72·5	91·1	+1·5
Rangoon	90·6	61·4	76·8	+0·1	94·1	56·4	78·0	—1·3	98·6	66·9	82·4	—1·5	100·6	70·4	85·9	—1·5	98·1	71·9	84·2	—0·5	90·1	73·9	81·5	0
Akyab	83·4	53·0	70·1	—0·3	85·4	51·5	70·7	—2·5	89·9	63·0	77·2	—1·7	90·9	67·5	81·4	—2·5	91·9	73·0	83·1	—1·3	89·9	75·5	81·4	—0·7

average of each month at thirty-three stations in India during 1911.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				Station.
Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Departure.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
95·4	75·0	84·9	+1·6	92·4	77·0	83·9	+1·2	92·4	76·0	83·7	+0·9	90·9	68·0	81·4	+0·9	87·9	62·5	74·9	+1·9	79·9	48·5	65·2	—1·0	Calcutta (Alipore).
92·0	74·8	83·7	—0·1	93·5	76·3	83·7	+0·4	94·0	75·8	84·1	+0·5	92·0	69·8	81·3	—0·3	86·0	60·3	74·1	—0·7	80·5	49·8	65·8	—1·9	Narayanganj.
89·0	73·0	81·0	—0·1	89·0	75·0	81·2	+0·4	93·0	75·0	82·1	+0·5	89·5	66·0	78·9	—1·0	86·5	57·0	73·0	—1·5	83·0	48·0	65·4	—2·7	Chittagong.
92·6	74·1	82·4	—1·5	91·6	75·0	82·4	—1·0	93·6	73·5	80·9	—1·3	89·6	63·0	76·3	—1·5	81·1	54·0	67·0	—2·0	73·6	44·0	59·2	—1·9	Sibsagar.
92·8	72·3	82·4	—1·3	93·3	71·3	83·1	—0·1	95·3	74·8	83·6	+0·5	91·3	63·3	78·6	—1·9	86·3	54·8	72·6	—1·6	84·3	45·3	65·4	—2·0	Silchar.
97·4	77·2	85·8	+1·6	92·4	74·2	82·7	—1·1	91·9	71·2	83·3	—0·9	91·9	68·2	81·8	—0·4	89·4	61·7	76·9	+1·3	82·4	52·7	68·9	—1·5	Cuttack.
94·1	72·0	81·8	+2·7	87·6	71·5	78·7	+0·2	87·6	70·0	78·0	—0·5	88·6	61·0	75·5	+0·5	81·6	55·0	67·5	—0·1	73·6	44·0	59·5	—1·9	Hazaribagh.
98·5	73·7	86·7	+1·8	92·0	75·7	83·2	—1·1	91·0	72·2	83·1	—1·4	93·0	68·2	80·3	—0·1	84·0	52·7	69·9	—1·2	74·5	45·2	60·5	—2·3	Patna.
71·8	56·2	63·1	+1·2	71·3	52·2	62·2	+0·8	72·8	51·7	60·9	+1·1	68·8	44·2	55·5	+0·4	58·8	36·7	46·0	—2·3	52·3	33·2	41·5	—1·1	Darjeeling.
110·1	77·5	92·3	+6·9	101·1	74·0	85·1	+0·9	93·6	74·0	82·5	—1·7	92·6	64·5	79·8	+0·7	87·1	47·5	68·6	—0·5	78·6	41·5	60·0	—1·7	Allahabad.
111·0	76·1	93·5	+7·7	102·0	74·1	84·6	+0·1	93·5	72·1	81·7	—2·5	93·0	62·1	79·5	+1·1	86·5	47·1	67·2	—0·9	77·5	40·6	59·2	—1·7	Lucknow.
109·1	72·8	91·6	+5·5	106·1	71·3	90·0	+5·5	96·6	70·8	83·0	—0·1	91·6	57·8	76·9	+0·5	82·6	40·8	62·1	—3·9	0	0	0	0	Meerut.
108·5	73·3	93·3	+6·1	106·0	77·3	92·0	+6·5	99·5	71·3	85·5	+0·5	93·0	63·8	79·1	—0·9	85·0	47·8	65·3	—4·3	78·0	43·3	59·6	—1·7	Delhi.
113·0	78·0	95·6	+8·7	107·0	76·0	91·8	+6·9	97·0	73·5	83·7	—1·3	97·5	60·5	82·0	+1·5	91·5	47·0	67·9	—2·3	79·0	44·0	61·3	—1·1	Agra.
111·5	76·5	92·4	+7·4	108·0	72·0	87·3	+4·3	93·0	72·0	80·8	—2·9	94·5	61·5	80·0	—1·0	91·5	45·0	68·7	—4·1	82·5	43·0	62·3	—2·9	Jhansi.
102·4	78·2	90·4	+6·1	100·4	75·2	85·8	+4·1	94·4	70·2	81·9	—0·3	96·4	62·7	81·4	+3·8	89·4	45·7	67·5	+0·1	78·9	44·2	62·0	+1·1	Ajmer.
96·4	68·1	81·7	+2·1	91·8	67·1	77·9	—0·3	88·8	69·1	77·1	—1·9	91·3	60·6	77·8	+1·1	88·8	51·1	69·3	—0·3	82·8	48·1	65·4	+1·1	Saugor.
98·3	71·3	83·1	+2·9	91·3	69·3	78·7	—0·6	90·3	72·3	79·0	—1·1	90·8	59·8	78·1	+2·4	88·3	51·8	70·6	+3·1	82·8	40·8	61·9	+0·5	Jubbulpore.
08·8	80·0	94·0	+0·3	106·8	74·0	92·3	+0·9	105·8	76·5	90·6	+1·7	104·3	61·5	81·7	+1·8	89·3	43·5	64·9	—3·5	74·3	42·0	58·1	—1·1	Multan.
114·4	74·7	94·9	+4·9	111·9	73·2	94·3	+6·3	103·9	71·2	88·3	+2·5	104·9	55·2	80·4	+3·3	87·4	38·2	62·7	—2·5	75·4	37·2	56·1	—0·6	Lahore.
113·2	71·9	93·4	+2·3	111·7	73·9	93·3	+4·8	103·7	64·4	85·7	+2·7	98·2	53·9	74·4	+1·6	81·2	34·4	57·8	—3·3	71·7	32·9	52·1	—1·1	Peshawar.
78·2	57·2	67·0	+2·0	75·7	54·2	65·2	+1·1	74·7	51·7	63·0	+0·1	72·7	41·7	59·3	+0·8	63·7	29·7	48·4	—3·5	64·7	29·7	48·0	+0·9	Chakrata.
95·6	70·6	80·7	+2·1	92·1	69·6	77·5	+0·5	88·1	67·1	76·7	—1·0	94·1	60·1	78·5	+2·7	89·6	55·1	71·0	+2·3	85·6	48·1	68·4	+4·1	Indore.
05·8	74·9	89·8	+5·1	102·8	74·4	87·1	+4·9	106·3	70·4	86·3	+2·9	105·3	65·9	86·4	+4·5	99·3	49·9	76·6	+2·0	93·3	51·9	73·4	+4·3	Deesa.
90·0	77·0	83·0	—0·9	88·5	75·0	81·4	+0·6	88·0	72·0	81·1	+0·7	91·5	68·0	79·4	+0·3	95·0	55·0	74·1	—0·7	83·0	55·5	68·9	—0·6	Kara chi.
89·5	74·5	82·4	+1·5	86·5	74·5	80·5	—0·1	87·5	75·5	81·6	+1·1	93·0	73·5	83·3	+1·3	92·5	72·5	81·8	+1·7	91·0	70·0	80·6	+3·5	Bombay.
83·8	64·0	71·7	+0·4	78·3	64·0	70·1	—1·1	84·3	62·0	71·6	—0·5	88·8	57·5	74·1	+0·1	88·3	59·0	73·5	+1·9	85·3	55·5	71·7	+1·9	Belgaum.
98·6	72·8	83·3	+1·7	92·1	70·8	79·8	—1·0	94·6	71·3	80·8	—0·7	93·6	61·8	80·0	+0·7	90·6	56·8	74·5	+1·9	84·6	44·3	67·6	—0·3	Nagpur.
97·0	70·8	83·5	+0·7	97·0	70·3	82·3	+0·1	96·5	70·8	82·8	+1·2	96·0	64·3	82·1	+1·7	93·5	62·3	78·6	+2·5	93·5	58·3	76·1	+2·9	Bellary.
85·8	63·8	73·4	—0·5	85·3	61·8	73·5	—0·1	89·8	61·3	75·8	+2·2	87·3	58·3	73·6	+0·3	83·8	59·3	72·1	+1·5	85·3	54·8	69·8	+1·5	Bangalore.
03·5	74·0	89·2	+1·9	103·5	74·0	88·0	+2·5	100·0	70·5	86·2	+1·2	99·5	66·5	83·0	+0·9	88·5	69·5	79·9	+1·2	87·5	64·5	77·4	+0·9	Madras.
90·1	72·4	80·5	—0·1	88·1	73·4	79·8	—0·5	90·6	73·4	81·3	+0·5	90·1	73·4	81·3	—0·4	92·6	68·4	80·9	+0·9	93·1	66·9	80·4	+3·1	Rangoon.
88·9	73·5	81·0	—0·1	88·4	74·0	80·6	—0·3	93·9	75·0	82·1	—0·2	88·9	69·5	80·2	—2·1	86·9	65·0	76·3	—1·9	86·4	55·0	70·4	—2·5	Akyab.

B.—Monthly and Annual RAINFALL and its departure from the average at thirty-four Stations in India during 1911.

Station.	JANUARY.		FEBRURAY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.	Actual.	Departure.
	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Calcutta (Alipore)	0·02	—0·30	0·05	—0·95	1·95	+0·76	2·03	+0·60	3·09	—2·65	11·07	—0·36	5·45	—7·44	8·49	—3·67	7·31	—3·01	3·45	—0·46	0·46	—0·10	0	—0·21	43·37	—17·82
Narayanganj ...	0·60	+0·22	0·01	—1·27	4·49	+1·74	2·87	—1·64	26·72	+17·78	20·00	+7·38	10·19	—2·27	18·62	+6·45	4·69	—4·68	6·34	+1·76	0·99	+0·03	0	—0·17	95·50	+25·33
Chittagong ...	0·34	+0·04	0	—0·98	1·80	—0·94	7·53	+3·68	14·34	+5·03	24·25	+3·86	22·14	+0·80	37·98	+20·01	7·81	—3·82	6·45	+0·23	0	—1·82	0·08	—0·71	122·72	+25·38
Sibsagar ...	3·40	+2·09	2·05	+0·07	5·98	+0·87	11·72	+2·22	15·10	+3·33	12·86	—1·34	13·24	—3·40	13·30	—3·65	12·51	+0·65	10·73	+5·76	3·22	+2·15	0·43	—0·06	104·54	+8·69
Silchar ...	5·58	+4·86	0·04	—2·27	9·01	+0·40	11·47	—2·14	21·76	+6·54	16·18	—6·09	21·52	+2·40	21·60	+1·23	22·84	+8·91	10·93	+4·44	0·07	—1·33	0	—0·43	141·00	+16·52
Cuttack ...	0	—0·16	0·12	—0·34	4·99	+3·76	1·75	+0·77	2·17	—1·82	15·01	+5·17	3·95	—7·69	10·10	—3·96	12·75	+2·66	3·81	—1·18	0	—1·28	0	—0·35	54·65	—4·42
Hazaribagh ...	0	—0·48	0	—0·75	1·60	+0·80	0·18	—0·21	0·06	—2·13	30·49	+22·20	3·93	—9·37	14·01	+1·27	19·76	+10·72	2·30	—0·53	2·91	+2·66	0	—0·22	75·24	+23·96
Patna ...	0·15	—0·41	0	—0·60	0·82	+0·43	0·08	—0·19	1·86	+0·20	11·98	+4·11	5·55	—6·66	17·77	+4·89	9·25	+1·96	3·17	+0·41	1·27	+1·10	0	—0·09	51·90	+5·15
Darjeeling ...	1·09	+0·38	0·54	—0·47	2·03	+0·48	2·84	—1·50	11·40	+2·66	27·04	+4·27	41·32	+8·95	26·69	+0·09	16·26	—2·20	4·27	—0·22	0·40	+0·11	0	—0·21	133·88	+12·34
Allahabad ...	0·86	+0·10	0	—0·47	1·57	+1·31	0·23	+0·10	0	—0·26	2·13	—2·79	2·79	—8·97	9·44	—2·59	14·16	+8·77	5·63	+3·11	1·98	+1·67	0	—0·27	38·79	—0·29
Lucknow ...	2·48	+1·52	0	—0·44	1·02	+0·69	0·03	—0·01	0	—0·88	2·01	—2·64	1·33	—10·52	5·53	—5·74	20·53	+14·77	2·14	+0·94	2·56	+2·46	0	—0·35	37·63	—0·20
Meerut ...	4·06	+2·71	0·02	—0·88	1·55	+0·92	0·03	—0·16	0	—0·58	1·23	—2·01	1·75	—7·54	0·42	—8·87	13·66	+7·94	0·16	—0·40	1·28	+1·16	0	—0·49	24·16	—8·20
Delhi ...	2·32	+1·09	0	—0·71	1·13	+0·63	0	—0·21	0	—0·63	3·80	+0·70	1·46	—6·60	1·19	—6·69	11·70	+7·30	1·24	+0·95	1·23	+1·13	0	—0·48	24·07	—3·52
Agra ...	1·14	+0·61	0	—0·29	0·37	+0·11	0	—0·13	0	—0·48	0·76	—1·75	1·14	—8·43	3·00	—5·26	11·39	+7·54	0·02	—0·81	2·35	+2·28	0·25	—0·08	20·42	—6·69
Jhansi ...	0·73	+0·11	0	—0·41	0·71	+0·45	0	—0·12	0·07	—0·28	2·11	—2·76	1·89	—10·02	5·41	—6·22	13·18	+7·04	1·68	+0·96	1·18	+1·07	0	—0·27	26·96	—10·45
Ajmer ...	0·14	—0·30	0	—0·24	0·48	+0·32	0	—0·11	0·04	—0·51	1·61	—0·62	0·34	—6·64	1·80	—5·25	3·48	+0·91	0·04	—0·18	0·65	+0·49	0	—0·28	8·58	—12·41
Saugor ...	0·74	+0·10	0	—0·41	0·90	+0·61	0	—0·09	0	—0·46	8·73	+1·80	8·48	—6·08	7·34	—6·03	11·92	+4·60	0·55	—0·44	2·00	+1·60	0	—0·53	40·66	—5·33
Jubbulpore ...	0·50	—0·22	0	—0·56	0·56	+0·13	0	—0·15	0·30	—0·19	6·00	—1·69	10·60	—7·84	11·39	—5·15	11·90	+4·04	3·05	+1·42	3·41	+2·98	0	—0·31	47·71	—7·54
Multan ...	0·45	0	0	—0·43	2·81	+2·42	0·72	+0·62	0·34	+0·05	1·64	+1·05	0	—2·04	0·12	—1·62	0·15	—0·21	0·56	+0·55	0·20	+0·12	0	—0·25	6·99	+0·26
Lahore ...	2·56	+1·44	0·17	—0·93	4·01	+3·36	0·38	—0·04	0·58	—0·09	2·10	+0·26	1·14	—4·35	3·50	—1·80	0·30	—2·17	0·27	+0·11	0·60	+0·55	0	—0·40	15·61	—4·06
Peshawar ...	3·58	+1·98	0·62	—0·60	7·52	+5·48	1·16	—0·59	0·70	—0·23	0·09	—0·23	0·04	—1·38	0	—2·08	0·26	—0·49	0·50	+0·38	0·53	+0·21	0·66	+0·17	15·66	+2·62
Ranikhet ...	5·05	+2·53	1·04	—2·23	6·16	+4·36	0·77	—0·49	0·10	—2·28	3·89	—2·41	2·63	—10·84	12·34	—1·05	7·20	+0·47	0·48	—0·79	2·21	+1·93	0	—0·89	40·87	—11·69
Chakrata ...	16·35	+12·62	1·77	—2·43	16·76	+14·46	1·97	+0·53	0·21	—2·25	7·50	—0·29	6·84	—13·38	14·27	—5·71	8·42	+2·07	0·77	—0·05	5·90	+5·47	0	—1·39	80·76	+9·65
Indore ...	0	—0·13	0	—0·18	0·05	+0·01	0	—0·13	0	—0·47	4·13	—1·51	3·21	—6·63	4·01	—3·66	6·84	—0·21	0·25	—0·83	1·39	+1·09	0	—0·25	19·88	—12·90
Deesa ...	0	—0·15	0	—0·07	1·49	+1·44	0	—0·01	0	—0·19	2·74	+0·82	0·21	—9·40	0·37	—7·64	1·44	—2·18	0	—0·21	0	—0·12	0	—0·06	6·25	—17·77
Karachi ...	0·50	—0·16	0·02	—0·29	3·83	+3·64	0	—0·25	0	—0·06	0	—0·98	0	—3·12	0·09	—1·50	0·12	—0·32	0	0	0·28	+0·23	0	—0·13	4·84	—2·94
Bombay ...	0·06	—0·04	0	—0·02	0	—0·02	0	—0·07	0·04	—0·67	10·85	—7·63	15·24	—9·93	17·09	+2·90	2·96	—7·88	0	—1·84	0·27	—0·11	0	—0·07	46·51	—25·38
Belgaum ...	0	—0·04	0	—0·03	0	—0·43	0	—1·90	3·38	+0·93	8·87	+0·49	11·86	—4·11	10·90	+1·67	1·66	—2·93	4·65	—0·38	0·52	—0·95	0·64	+0·30	42·48	—7·38
Nagpur ...	1·06	+0·63	0	—0·38	0·45	—0·03	0	—0·48	0·13	—0·62	15·55	+6·84	5·43	—8·95	13·24	+1·48	5·69	—2·88	1·39	—0·53	3·44	+2·76	0	—0·56	46·38	—2·72
Bellary ...	0	—0·09	0	—0·02	0	—0·14	0·60	—0·14	1·45	—0·59	0·15	—1·89	0·95	—0·76	2·38	+0·02	3·40	—1·14	3·64	—0·34	0·22	—1·74	0·06	—0·06	12·85	—6·89
Bangalore ...	0	—0·14	0	—0·09	2·13	+1·65	1·10	—0·16	3·71	—0·63	2·04	—0·83	6·07	+1·90	1·87	—3·62	0·78	—5·98	11·63	+5·35	1·22	—1·61	0·62	+0·13	31·17	—4·03
Madras ...	0	—0·52	0	—0·23	0	—0·21	0	—0·40	0·01	—1·07	0·63	—1·27	1·14	—2·95	2·16	—2·78	7·62	+2·48	5·91	—5·36	12·69	—0·09	6·37	+0·13	36·53	—12·27
Rangoon ...	0	—0·12	0	—0·31	0	—0·20	1·13	—0·70	9·37	—2·86	22·85	+5·28	22·26	+1·33	22·12	+2·45	15·63	0	10·90	+4·15	0·03	—2·35	0	—0·15	104·29	+6·52
Akyab ...	0·08	+0·02	0·23	+0·11	0·50	—0·02	15·83	+14·55	15·73	+4·11	47·43	+2·37	36·39	—16·38	67·03	+23·82	17·89	—3·82	8·23	—1·66	0	—3·98	0·17	—0·56	209·51	+18·56

C.—*Births.*

Province.	Population under registration.	RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
		Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.			
Bengal	52,468,818	53·45	21·77	40·01	104	7·32	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	33,229,865	43·32	26·54	34·59	106	8·91	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	46,835,108	57·51	25·44	43·84	108·44	...	1·11
Punjab	19,731,722	51·3	20·0	43·9	109·4	9·8	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	2,041,077	38·1	31·5	35·1	122·5	11·8	...
Central Provinces and Berar ...	13,916,308	54·63	44·59	49·47	104·79	14·80	...
Madras Presidency	40,347,357	38·1	21·0	30·4	104·7	7·3	...
Coorg	174,976	39·00	20·13	27·25	103·41	...	5·30
Bombay Presidency	19,587,383	52·29	16·03	36·00	107·74	7·65	...
Burma... Lower	6,391,845	39·35	18·31	31·44	106	7	...
Upper	3,486,748	39·83	28·24	34·85	104	8	...
Ajmer-Merwara	*476,912	58·11	44·47	47·60	111·83	3·18	...

* According to Census of 1901.

D.—*Deaths.*

Province.	Population under registration.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			DEATH RATE BY SEX.	
				Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	52,468,818	111,447	470	49·18	20·90	32·69	33·92	31·46
Eastern Bengal and Assam	33,229,865	74,501	446	38·78	19·26	25·68	26·16	25·17
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	46,835,108	106,402	440	60·05	27·47	44·95	44·22	45·74
Punjab	19,731,722	97,213	203	55·2	19·2	34·1	32·0	36·6
North-West Frontier Province.	2,041,077	13,418	152	25·9	21·8	23·3	23·6	23·0
Central Provinces and Berar.	13,916,308	99,803	139	52·63	27·87	34·67	36·75	32·61
Madras Presidency ...	40,347,357	129,870	311	42·3	14·2	23·1	24·0	22·3
Coorg	174,976	1,583	111	44·23	23·21	32·55	32·83	32·19
Bombay Presidency ...	19,587,383	122,978	159	68·07	11·43	28·35	28·23	28·48
Burma Lower ...	6,391,845	75,952	84	38·31	17·03	23·99	25·13	22·71
Upper ...	3,486,748	32,885	106	46·42	20·37	27·07	28·28	25·94
Ajmer-Merwara ...	476,912	2,711	176	45·29	41·45	44·41	44·21	44·64

E.—*Total number of deaths by months.*

Province.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATIO	
														1911.	1910
Bengal ...	141,498	121,358	138,547	136,941	144,346	108,595	140,344	161,862	137,634	167,303	163,904	153,087	1,715,419	32·69	33·1
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	99,236	70,058	63,290	68,955	72,282	57,173	59,677	60,348	56,232	81,713	78,368	86,146	853,478	25·68	33·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	170,496	164,522	234,693	233,078	184,568	168,219	202,535	152,060	123,865	148,348	170,873	152,035	2,105,292	44·95	38·6
Punjab ...	55,321	53,964	75,760	104,787	106,274	56,991	39,395	35,405	31,459	34,627	38,171	39,765	671,919	34·05	33·2
North-West Frontier Province.	4,987	4,415	4,079	4,053	4,054	4,664	3,630	3,324	3,254	3,403	3,554	4,141	47,558	23·30	26·8
Central Provinces and Berar.	36,759	36,979	37,583	35,140	44,030	33,067	37,262	46,511	44,354	45,665	42,583	42,564	482 497	34·67	44·8
Madras Presidency.	85,002	72,818	70,595	64,462	68,318	72,854	87,395	83,432	76,163	77,620	78,967	95,884	933,510	23·1	24·7
Coorg ...	415	425	451	393	526	597	562	526	478	480	387	455	5,695	32·55	37·7
Bombay Presidency.	46,223	46,433	46,945	43,245	39,133	32,985	39,391	47,222	56,441	57,496	50,613	49,185	555,312	28·35	30·3
Burma { Lower	12,458	11,876	11,255	12,683	12,499	13,887	15,555	14,753	13,107	11,902	11,396	11,941	153,312	23·99	26·9
Burma { Upper	7,941	6,720	6,700	6,288	6,010	7,912	9,414	9,121	8,617	8,880	8,547	8,220	94,370	27·07	30·2
Ajmer-Merwara.	1,724	2,012	2,610	2,688	2,311	1,500	1,378	1,186	1,175	1,410	1,605	1,583	21,182	44·41	50·0
Total ...	662,060	591,580	692,508	712,713	684,351	558,444	636,538	615,750	552,779	638,847	648,968	645,006	7,639,544	32·01	33·2

F.—*Ratio of deaths from all causes according to months.*

Province.	ANNUAL* DEATH RATE PER MILLE FOR THE MONTH OF												Ratio for the year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bengal	31·75	30·15	31·09	31·75	32·39	25·18	31·49	36·32	31·92	37·54	38·01	34·35	32·69
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	35·16	27·48	22·43	25·25	25·61	20·93	21·15	21·38	20·59	28·95	28·69	30·52	25·68
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	42·86	45·79	59·00	60·55	46·40	43·70	50·92	38·23	32·18	37·29	44·39	38·22	44·95
Punjab	33·01	35·65	45·21	64·61	63·42	35·14	23·51	21·13	19·40	20·66	23·54	23·73	34·05
North-West Frontier Province ...	28·77	28·20	23·53	24·16	23·39	27·80	20·94	19·17	19·40	19·63	21·19	23·89	23·30
Central Provinces and Berar ...	31·10	34·64	31·80	30·72	37·25	28·91	31·53	39·35	38·78	38·64	37·23	36·01	34·67
Madras Presidency	24·81	23·53	20·60	19·44	19·94	21·97	25·50	24·35	22·97	22·65	23·81	27·98	23·1
Coorg	27·93	31·66	30·35	27·33	35·39	41·51	37·82	35·39	33·24	32·30	26·91	30·62	32·55
Bombay Presidency	27·79	30·90	28·22	26·86	23·52	20·49	23·68	28·39	35·06	34·56	31·44	29·57	28·35
Burma ... { Lower	22·95	24·22	20·73	24·14	23·02	26·43	28·65	27·18	24·95	21·92	21·69	22·00	23·99
Burma ... { Upper	26·82	25·12	22·62	21·94	20·29	27·61	31·79	30·80	30·07	29·99	29·82	27·76	27·07
Ajmer-Merwara	42·56	54·99	64·44	68·57	57·05	38·27	34·02	29·28	29·98	34·81	40·95	39·08	44·41
India	32·66	32·31	34·16	36·33	33·76	28·47	31·40	30·37	28·18	31·51	33·08	31·82	32·01

* The ratios in this statement have been calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.

G.—*Deaths according to age.*

Province.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																			
	Under one year.		1—5 years.		5—10 years.		10—15 years.		15—20 years.		20—30 years.		30—40 years.		40—50 years.		50—60 years		60 years and upwards.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal ...	198·7*	180·30*	54·53	4[illegible]·76	19·57	17·35	14·40	13·42	15·44	15·69	17·74	17·63	20·08	18·98	26·05	21·53	41·39	36·22	82·05	67·99
Eastern Bengal and Assam	197·88	179·34	34·65	30·18	13·44	10·58	9·90	9·27	13·31	16·58	13·80	17·44	16·35	18·60	21·51	20·71	34·30	32·62	61·69	52·33
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	254·22	237·31	71·33	70·79	22·30	24·04	17·97	21·85	20·12	25·75	23·09	26·71	27·11	28·53	36·79	35·78	57·36	52·59	94·58	84·81
Punjab ...	194·23	191·87	46·51	47·25	14·18	17·72	13·03	21·56	16·05	21·99	15·73	19·50	18·68	23·39	25·33	27·44	34·98	37·83	71·87	78·91
North-West Frontier Province.	174 97	167·14	41·5	36·2	9·0	9·5	6·6	8·6	7·8	9·4	11·3	11·9	13·3	15·7	18·0	18·1	26·3	26·3	53·1	50·2
Central Provinces and Berar.	262·17	228·53	64·00	54·56	13·81	12·74	9·23	9·95	13·57	13·95	12·93	12·98	15·04	13·73	21·55	16·83	34·91	29·28	68·70	58·41
Madras Presidency	1[illegible]1·82	174·61	31·4	29·7	9·8	9·3	6·9	6·9	9·6	11·7	10·9	11·6	13·9	12·4	18·9	14·6	29·8	24·6	70·2	68·6
Coorg ...	251·95	229·95	41·69	38·71	13·99	11·24	10·66	9·08	16·79	15·91	20·37	24·52	30·29	27·44	35·22	33·91	55·27	46·83	87·36	72·08
Bombay Presidency.	172·[illegible]6	159·[illegible]1	44·73	4[illegible]·41	13·15	14·94	1[illegible]·61	15·80	13 70	16·60	14·8[illegible]	16·63	17·43	17·26	23·71	19·09	37·13	30·82	76·06	72·85
Burma { Lower	231 09	187·21	...	61·70	12·18	10·64	8·60	7·88	12·97	11·21	14·02	...	...	13·83	22·06	...	...	19·47	60·46	59·50
Burma { Upper	261·[illegible]7	2[illegible]·[illegible]3	...	79 90	11·62	10·46	7·55	6·39	10 00	8·44	12·07	...	...	13·33	20·80	...	...	17·82	68·59	66·15
Ajmer-Merwara.	274·45	289·94	192·26	192·87	17·[illegible]9	15·61	7·17	7·09	11·93	16·87	17·06	20·34	21·50	20·94	30·42	12·98	53·00	44·40	88·62	61·03
Total ...	213·97	196·00	50·36	44·55	15·94	15·36	12·43	13·60	14·74	17·03	15·70	18·56	19·97	18·52	25·13	23·90	41·45	33·61	76·42	70·31

* Calculated on the number of births of 1911.

NOTE.—The total ratios under the age periods "1—5" to "60 years and upwards" exclude Ajmer-Merwara for which the age distribution of the population is not known.

H.—*Deaths in Towns and Rural Circles compared.*

Province	NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.			POPULATION.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Rural.	Town.	Total	Rural.	Town.	Total.	Rural.	Town.	Total.
Bengal ...	415	131	546	48,980,618	3,488,200	52,468,818	33·10	26·91	32·69
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	265	54	319	32,498,016	731,849	33,229,865	25·83	18·82	25·68
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,081	95	1,176	43,726,543	3,108,565	46,835,108	44·16	56·04	44·95
Punjab	408	130	538	17,796,718	1,935,004	19,731,722	33 43	39·74	34·05
North-West Frontier Province.	65	13	78	1,849,832	191,245	2,041,077	23·12	25·00	23·30
Central Provinces and Berar	361	107	468	12,775,178	1,141,130	13,916,308	33 75	44·94	34·67
Madras Presidency...	231	269	500	35,516,696	4,830,661	40,347,357	22·4	28·2	23·1
Coorg	5	2	7	164,9[illegible]5	9,981	174,976	31·56	48 89	32·55
Bombay Presidency	228	65	293	16,850,573	2,736,810	19,587,383	26 96	36 89	28·35
Burma { Lower ...	223	41	264	5,591,470	800,375	6,391,845	22·22	36·35	23·99
Burma { Upper ...	20	18	138	3,191,172	295,576	3,486,748	24·93	50·16	27·07
Ajmer-Merwara ...	17	6	23	347,280	129,632	476,912	44·72	43·57	44·41

I—Deaths from CHOLERA *in the different provinces in India from 1880 to 1911.*

YEAR.	* Bengal.	Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	(a) N.-W. Frontier Province.	Central Provinces. ¶	Berar.	Madras.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma. †	Ajmer-Merwara.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Hyderabad (cantonment stations).	Mysore.
1880	39,643	2,083	71,546	274	...	330	1	613	...	684	2,638	...	3	...	299	...	25
1881	79,180	5,010	25,865	5,207	...	9,140	3,404	9,446	3	16,694	5,239	...	16	197	581	1,721	25
1882	182,352	21,055	89,372	39	...	11,932	3,573	23,604	31	7,904	7,177	...	289	1,327	1,562	150	893
1883	90,439	14,908	18,160	190	...	16,235	27,897	36,284	...	37,954	[illegible],185	...	87	797	1,740	1,947	124
1884	134,421	22,276	30,143	614	...	149	87	75,476	..	13.804	5,515	...	227	1,297	1,018	2,479	330
1885	173,767	7,753	63,457	1,936	...	21,868	3,683	58,109	...	37,287	7,685	...	100	1,615	4,624	1,387	2,677
1886	118,368	20,188	34,565	12	...	16,679	976	12,417	...	167	4,027	...	765	173	290	499	10
1887	172,578	7,941	200,628	8,804	...	12,576	14,396	28,359	3	25,711	2,649	...	384	2,612	8,868	2,831	832
1888	111,391	9,693	18,704	14,938	...	921	305	58,677	2	36,500	15,982	...	13	32	191	2,057	1,015
1889	171,103	18,288	48,494	2,838	...	52,588	10,925	76,020	9	32,431	3,240	...	55	6,923	3,344	1,128	1,590
1890	145,885	15,396	80,295	3,401	...	4,787	847	35,288	5	3,259	1,076	...	408	2,746	3,132	...	1,326
1891	229,575	23,882	169,013	10,107	...	21,312	7,958	98,773	7	17,850	2,400	...	532	2,946	13,474	3,102	1,204
1892	259,398	21,552	194,886	75,959	...	39,972	2,030	79,033	58	42,900	6,208	...	2,352	26,760	8,384	53	5,497
1893	126,976	21,849	12,154	639	...	557	1,188	32,209	9	18,853	2,393	...	3	314	127	165	680
1894	236,150	13,497	178,079	113	...	7,043	3,452	42,289	8	33,588	7,428	...	...	2	5,210	1,862	328
1895	177,087	18,962	51,562	549	...	15,506	11,919	21,172	...	8,890	5,150	...	289	1,049	6,043	467	2,334
1896	226,824	17,042	69,147	5,146	...	52,985	12,264	47,847	49	35,404	2,959	...	12	3,797	15,766	525	2,100
1897	196,247	33,240	44,208	622	...	57,131	10,122	143,445	106	57,109	8,538	...	19	1,496	13,202	1,039	4,248
1898	65,020	11,149	2,508	33§	...	7	...	65,444	8	4,368	2,972	...	1	6	2	6	1,193
1899	107,678	8,380	8,142	1,816	...	76‖	541	29,082	...	8,579	4,942	2.050	1	498	...	...	123
1900	345,878	23,761	84,960	28,260	...	63,114	18,375	60,662	...	163,889	3,440	41	4,842	28,719	20,450	3,813	779
1901	110,753	7,468	53,995	180	117	49	17	81,370	58	13,600	3,552	‡	50	6	72	1	11,351
1902	150,971	12,658	25,160	371	...	28	16	29,769	...	3,230	1,844	57	32	1,519	12	...	218
1903	203,405	8,360	47,159	14,688	1,354	437	...	27,393	...	1,825	5,346	2,887	...	236	1,110	...	98
1904	137,701	5,588	6,617	716	1	2,967	...	23,109	...	13,156	2,472	508	...	1	150	...	471
1905	146,339	142,312**	121,790	2,197	300	1,217	...	16,888	...	5,396	3,511	1,836	...	3	27	64	626
1906	192,596	108,278	149,549	4,232	...	38,768	...	142,811	10	46,119	5,529	2,343	284	4,714	10,147	1,061	7,223
1907	205,702	77,181	22,438	437	266	4,291	...	81,565	187	7,656	7,964	414	1	64	413	1	4,972
1908	268,908	59,329	83,544	12,297	2,845	9,048	...	141,970	114	1,759	9,336	2,575	...	737	1,730	937	2,449
1909	56,711	71,737	21,823	1,513	134	7,687	...	39,424	99	28,714	4,041	7,348	...	403	1,421	164	1,629
1910	162,611	117,969	102,402	2,131	1,605	5,316	...	32,594	56	3,694	1,834	177	2	8	2,864	2	1,812
1911	124,560	39,248	117,689	1,260	12	2,998	...	58,174	6	5,817	2,595	1,596	50	85	1,054	803	201

* Excluding Calcutta from 1880 to 1892.
† Statistics from 1880 to 898 not available.
‡ Statistics not available.
§ Including 30 deaths in cantonments.
‖ Excluding Zamindaris.
¶ Including Berar from 1903.
** Eastern Bengal and Assam.
(a) 1880-1900 included in the Punjab.

J.—*Deaths from cholera in British Provinces, by months, during the year 1911.*

Province.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
														1911.	1910.
engal ...	5,750	3,601	4,993	10,813	12,092	10,905	16,205	18,856	7,007	9,511	14,393	10,434	124,560	2·37	3·21
astern Bengal and Assam.	8,730	3,732	3,146	5,733	3,972	1,369	840	607	637	1,256	3,753	5,473	39,248	1·18	3·95
nited Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	96	81	127	1,448	3,457	19,771	52,081	16,250	4,921	8,565	9,133	1,759	117,689	2·51	2·15
unjab ...	...	...	...	6	16	29	12	180	622	385	10	...	1,260	0·06	0·11
orth-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	12	0·01	0·84
entral Provinces and Berar.	17	13	...	5	29	61	534	756	484	533	321	245	2,998	·22	·44
adras Presidency.	6,455	4,018	2,410	2,493	3,590	5,834	7,289	6,513	2,711	2,748	3,939	10,174	58,174	1·4	0·9
oorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	·03	·31
ombay Presidency.	99	80	278	208	182	556	935	1,072	826	951	278	352	5,817	·30	·20
urma Lower	141	145	268	587	407	182	190	48	4	48	126	449	2,595	·41	·33
urma Upper	...	4	151	153	46	89	224	279	167	291	128	64	1,596	·46	·06
Ajmer-Merwara.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	..	50	·10	·004
Total ...	21,288	11,674	11,373	21,446	23,791	38,797	78,310	44,561	17,389	24,290	32,131	28,955	354,005	1·48	1·90

K.—*Details of the distribution and occurrence of cholera during the year 1911.*

Province.	Mortality in 1911.	Mean mortality of previous 5 years.	Urban mortality	Rural mortality.	Percentage of villages attacked.	Maximum mortality in any one district excluding towns.	Maximum mortality in any one town	Month of maximum mortality.
Bengal	2·37	3·37	2·41	2·37	11·01	5·94	16·97	August.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1·18	2·61	1·17	1·18	7·94	2·62	8·22	January.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2·51	1·59	1·56	2·58	8·68	14·89	9·92	July.
Punjab	0·06	0·21	0·10	0·06	*1·11	0·91	3·17	September.
North-West Frontier Province ...	0·01	0·48	0·06	0·01	*·04	0·004	0·37	September.
Central Provinces and Berar ...	·22	1·09	·48	·19	1·04	·73	9·27	August.
Madras Presidency	1·4	2·4	2·0	1·4	12·83	4·3	31·1	December.
Coorg	0·3	·53	·10	·03	·40	·19	·27	December.
Bombay Presidency	·30	·95	·21	·31	2·13	2·26	3·92	August.
Burma Lower	·41	1·03	·96	·33	2·42	1·10	9·77	April.
Burma Upper	·46	·87	1·63	·35	2·44	·95	8·46	October.
Ajmer-Merwara	·10	·12	·32	·02	·41	·57	·83	November.

* Including towns.

L.—*Small-pox mortality.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Bengal.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
I.—Mortality by Provinces :—													
A.—Deaths by months—													
January	388	659	67	247	103	137	1,945	5	475	133	6	40	4,205
February	420	719	87	242	99	146	2,110	33	563	363	33	46	4,861
March	640	923	164	382	132	212	2,826	41	863	886	66	167	7,302
April	798	1,207	230	431	97	260	2,665	49	806	926	90	336	7,895
May	815	1,299	244	714	107	221	2,211	63	706	995	76	249	7,700
June	498	1,046	214	732	84	209	1,871	35	281	685	44	117	5,816
July	368	754	218	440	48	138	2,056	20	249	500	14	31	4,836
August	230	471	102	358	21	134	1,785	4	126	388	10	29	3,658
September	116	245	28	196	24	63	1,446	3	130	208	9	6	2,474
October	86	395	17	170	50	56	1,560	5	73	237	6	19	2,674
November	236	280	47	339	72	41	1,680	8	137	112	3	150	3,105
December	146	352	61	773	113	97	1,662	31	318	210	4	242	4,009
Total ...	4,741	8,350	1,479	5,024	950	1,714	23,817	297	4,727	5,643	361	1,432	58,535
B.—Annual death ratios :—													
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1911	·09	·25	·03	0·25	0·47	·12	0·6	1·70	·24	·88	·10	3·00	·25
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1910	·14	·35	·02	0·15	0·43	·23	0·5	·25	·25	·31	·03	·16	0·23
Difference ...	—·05	—·10	+·01	+10	+·04	—·11	+·1	+1·45	—·01	+·57	+·07	+2·84	+·02
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1906-1910 ...	·50	·35	·43	·60	0·40	·50	0·6	·61	·20	·46	·19	·72	·47
Difference ...	—·41	—·10	—·40	—·35	+0·07	—·38	...	+1·09	+·04	+·42	—·09	+2·28	—·22
II.—District mortality excluding towns :—													
Number of districts affected ...	29	21	44	28	5	24	24	5	25	17	10	17	249
Highest district ratio	·35	·95	·14	·88	1·05	·47	1·1	3·01	1·74	3·60	·55	10·18	10·18
Name of that district	Balasore	Mymensingh.	Aligarh.	Jhelum.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Nagpur.	Tanjore.	Nanjarapatna.	Karachi.	Tharrawaddy.	Yamethin	Goelia.	Goelia.
Lowest district ratio	·002	·002	·01	·01	·03	·01	0·04	·48	·003	·02	·01	·06	·002
Name of that district	Khulna.	Cachar.	Muttra.	Kangra.	Hazara.	Chhindwara.	Anantapur.	Yedenalknand.	Dharbar.	Tayo.	Mandalay.	Pisangan, R. D.	Cachar.
Number of districts without mortality.	3	1	4	1	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	1	*Nil*	11
District death rate per 1,000 of population.	·08	·24	·02	0·22	0·45	·11	0·5	1·64	·17	·73	·07	3 29	·21
III.—Town mortality :—													
Number of towns affected ...	48	21	46	79	8	33	142	2	36	35	10	6	165
Highest town ratio	4·65	3·81	2·93	5·86	1·83	3·59	15·3	3·35	5·63	9·19	12·37	4·76	15·3
Name of that town	Bhagalpur.	Barpeta.	Hathras.	Kalabagh.	Lakki.	Hiwar-Khed.	Cannanore.	Marcara.	Malegaon.	Minhla.	Yamethin.	Ajmer Town.	Cannanore.
Lowest town ratio	·02	·03	·01	·04	0·19	·03	0·02	1·35	·04	·16	·06	·05	·01
Name of that town	Garden Reach.	Chittagong.	Cawnpore.	Jhang Maghiana	Tank.	Amraoti.	Vizagapatam.	Virajendrapet.	Bijapur.	Zalun.	Myingyan	Beawar Town.	Cawnpore.
Number of towns without mortality.	83	33	49	51	5	74	127	*Nil*	29	6	8	*Nil*	465
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.	·17	·34	·11	0·56	0·62	·28	1·0	2·60	·71	1·96	·45	2·24	·59
IV.—Infantile mortality :—													
Children under one year... ...	757	1,383	557	1,130	204	489	7,246	*Nil*	1,212	490	16	533	14,017
Children, 1—10 years	1,591	2,613	768	3,005	575	798	7,700	*Nil*	1,981	1,560	102	*888	21,581
Percentage of children in total small-pox mortality.	49·53	47·86	89·59	82·30	82·00	75·09	62·75	*Nil*	67·55	36·33	32·69	99·23	60·81

* Under 12 years.

M.—*Fever mortality.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Bengal.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
.—Mortality by Provinces :—													
.—Deaths by months													
January	83,378	69,608	1,01,045	30,530	3,889	15,493	27,579	346	21,712	4,759	2,283	1,486	3,62,108
February	70,003	50,226	90,799	26,824	3,319	15,653	23,720	344	21,777	4,458	1,830	1,684	3,10,637
March	76,698	45,615	1,07,000	29,063	2,869	16,457	23,967	343	21,565	3,475	1,783	1,983	3,30,818
April	78,865	48,663	1,15,442	27,433	2,875	17,808	21,537	297	19,459	4,032	1,739	1,921	3,40,071
May	94,567	53,855	1,25,297	31,233	2,907	24,828	23,069	413	18,179	3,708	1,535	1,724	3,81,315
June	68,785	43,454	1,18,505	29,770	3,535	18,072	23,587	493	14,942	4,334	2,047	1,191	3,28,715
July	85,590	45,766	1,16,897	23,891	2,782	17,895	28,096	456	15,864	5,103	2,519	1,142	1,46,001
August	99,818	46,207	1,03,476	20,842	2,535	21,937	26,260	434	16,701	4,891	2,488	979	3,46,568
September	92,505	42,390	88,005	17,649	2,492	21,283	25,077	406	16,432	4,362	2,317	971	3,13,889
October	1,15,039	62,012	1,04,872	19,807	2,561	23,008	23,973	400	17,227	3,720	2,341	1,208	3,76,168
November	1,12,234	56,632	1,24,515	22,401	2,773	21,617	24,003	304	19,268	3,634	2,385	1,217	3,90,983
December	1,03,867	61,393	1,12,645	22,974	3,167	20,438	27,820	319	19,901	3,797	2,602	1,160	3,80,083
Total .	10,81,349	6,25,821	13,08,498	3,02,417	35,704	2,34,489	2,98,688	4,555	2,23,027	50,273	25,869	16,666	42,07,356
.—Annual death ratios :—													
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1911	20·60	18·82	27·94	15·33	17·48	16·85	7·4	26·03	11·38	7·87	7·42	34·95	17·63
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1910...	20·42	23·31	27·07	17·10	19·53	21·43	8·7	31·65	14·26	9·62	8·89	31·80	19·17
Difference ...	+·18	−4·49	+·87	−1·77	−2·05	−4·58	−1·3	−5·62	−2·88	−1·75	−1·47	+3·15	−1·54
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1906-1910	21·25	20·29	31·05	22·95	22·72	18·28	8·0	27·42	13·70	9·75	8·30	28·96	20·48
Difference ...	−·65	−1·47	−3·11	−7·62	−5·24	−1·43	−·6	−1·39	−2·32	−1·88	−·88	+5·99	−2·85
.—District mortality excluding Towns :—													
Number of districts affected ...	32	22	48	29	5	24	24	5	25	18	11	17	260
Highest district ratio	31·43	35·70	40·99	21·55	19·63	27·64	20·0	37·07	19·67	12·81	15·54	46·75	46·75
Name of that district	Shahabad	Dinajpur	Farrukhabad.	Muzaffargarh.	Kohat	Damoh	Cuddapah	Nanjaraj patna.	Ahmedabad.	Thayetmyo.	Mandalay	Srinagar	Srinagar.
Lowest district ratio	7·30	9·54	18·80	5·30	15·49	6·67	2·7	18·18	5·18	2·42	3·89	26·42	2·42
Name of that district	Puri ...	Sibsagar	Dehra Dun.	Simla	Dera Ismail Khan.	Buldana	N. Arcot	Yedenalknad.	Belgaum	Maubin	Sagaing	Sawar	Maubin.
Number of districts without mortality.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
District death rate per 1,000 of population.	21·39	19·02	28·12	15·25	17·86	17·41	7·7	26·77	12·01	8·37	7·76	39·37	18·19
.—Town mortality :—													
Number of towns affected ...	131	54	95	130	13	107	267	2	65	41	18	6	929
Highest town ratio	37·41	29·33	46·20	43·01	21·45	26·89	25·3	16·75	34·97	13·17	5·57	48·29	48·29
Name of that town	Kumarkhali.	Malda	Deoband	Faridabad	Nawashahr.	Hoshangabad.	Mudugula	Mercara	Amarkot	Kawkareik.	Salin ...	Beawar Town.	Beawar.
Lowest town ratio	2·05	1·77	4·90	0·82	2·97	1·58	0·1	8·89	1·64	1·15	1·40	13·10	0·1
Name of that town	Balasore	Mangaldai	Meerut	Khangah Dogran.	Tank ...	Khamgaon.	Dharapuram.	Virajendrapet.	Gokak	Maubin	Myingyan	Ajmer Town.	Dharapura.
Number of towns without mortality	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	2	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	2
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.	9·51	10·00	25·40	16·00	13·99	10·53	5·0	13·83	7·53	4·33	3·69	23·08	11·22

N.—*Dysentery and Diarrhœa mortality.*

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Bengal.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
I.—Mortality by Provinces :—													
A.—Deaths by months—													
January	3,778	2,071	1,063	677	15	2,506	5,637	4	2,296	476	114	34	18,671
February	2,877	1,533	1,042	557	10	2,359	4,874	7	2,011	386	76	45	15,787
March	2,779	1,426	1,317	694	13	2,514	4,503	9	2,125	402	144	53	15,979
April	2,999	1,652	1,848	870	23	2,898	4,387	8	2,160	623	112	32	17,612
May	3,320	1,924	2,658	1,862	41	3,222	4,548	12	2,150	801	188	53	20,779
June	2,557	1,834	2,595	1,411	28	2,591	5,050	11	2,271	971	344	41	19,705
July	4,184	1,916	2,886	1,028	19	4,816	6,772	8	3,446	1,174	445	61	26,755
August	5,410	1,868	2,494	915	20	6,817	6,257	9	3,782	945	299	43	28,859
September	4,461	1,846	2,058	857	21	5,443	5,321	8	3,471	780	247	51	24,564
October	4,409	2,269	2,312	1,089	30	4,464	4,980	17	2,741	560	185	75	23,131
November	3,666	2,209	2,185	999	21	3,292	5,256	14	2,477	494	176	46	20,835
December	3,473	2,052	1,676	754	18	2,845	6,804	9	2,619	536	141	32	20,959
Total ...	43,913	22,600	24,135	11,713	259	43,777	64,389	116	31,549	8,148	2,471	566	2,53,636
B.—Annual death ratios :—													
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1911...	·83	·69	·51	0·59	0·13	3·15	1·6	·66	1·61	1·27	·71	1·19	1·06
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1910...	·90	·85	·38	0·50	0·23	4·45	1·6	1·50	2·52	1·22	·74	·92	1·18
Difference ...	—·07	—·16	+·13	+·09	—·10	—1·30	...	—·84	—·91	+·05	—·03	+·27	—·12
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1906-1910...	·94	·74	·42	0·75	0·22	3·62	1·6	1·58	2·58	1·58	·73	1·16	1·19
Difference ...	—·11	—·05	+·09	—·16	—·09	—·47	...	—·92	—·97	—·31	—·02	+·03	—·13
II.—District mortality excluding towns :—													
Number of districts affected ...	32	22	48	29	5	24	24	5	25	18	11	8	251
Highest district ratio	3·94	4·60	9·57	4·24	0·31	8·48	4·8	1·12	4·44	1·89	1·16	·58	9·57
Name of that district	Puri.	Darrang.	Garhwal.	Simla.	D.I Khan	Akola.	Nilgiris.	Padinalknad.	Sholapur.	Kyaukpyu.	Pakokku.	Kekri.	Garhwal.
Lowest district ratio	·03	0·3	·02	0·06	0·004	·12	0·3	·08	·01	·27	·10	·04	0·004
Name of that district	Shahabad	Malda.	Bahraich.	Hoshiarpur.	Kohat.	Bhandara.	Vizagapatam.	Yedenalknad.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Toungoo.	Kyaukse.	Ajmer.	Kohat.
Number of districts without mortality.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	9	9
District death rate per 1,000 of population.	·73	·65	·34	0·46	0·08	3·07	1·3	·38	1·47	·99	·56	·08	·91
III.—Town mortality :—													
Number of towns affected ...	127	51	87	120	11	106	251	2	64	40	17	5	881
Highest town ratio	9·47	4·66	10·15	10·33	1·49	17·30	13·0	9·43	9·96	12·09	6·35	7·81	17·30
Name of that town	Gaya.	Tezpur.	Saran.	Dharmsala.	Buffa.	Balgoan.	Palamcottah.	Virajendrapet.	Sholapur.	Wakema.	Maymyo.	Ajmer. Suburb.	Balgoan.
Lowest town ratio	·10	·22	·05	0·17	0·12	·10	0·1	2·87	·06	·11	·35	·43	·05
Name of that town	Chatra.	Cox's bazar.	Kanauj.	Hafizabad	Kohat.	Ramtek.	Kalahasti.	Meacara.	Larkhana.	Letpadan.	Nyaungu.	Kekri Town.	Kanauj.
Number of towns without mortality	4	3	8	10	2	1	18	*Nil*	1	1	1	1	50
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.	2·29	1·42	2·92	1·83	0·61	4·00	3·7	5·31	2·50	3·24	2·32	4·14	2·83

O.—*Plague mortality.*

Province or State.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	
													1911.	1910.
BRITISH PROVINCES.														
Bengal	13,017	15,028	24,435	14,146	3,001	313	361	156	103	905	1,043	3,173	75,681	46,584
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	27	46
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	46,234	51,899	1,03,686	88,760	26,263	972	302	99	259	1,284	3,752	8,791	332,301	158,074
Punjab	7,971	11,472	30,149	61,177	54,742	8,301	284	55	15	123	394	662	175,345	135,483
North-West Frontier Province.	19	8	31	84	88	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	243	30
Central Provinces and Berar	5,507	5,816	5,570	1,380	123	7	52	461	1,663	1,973	2,033	3,353	27,938	28,961
Madras Presidency ...	1,559	1,118	717	208	79	218	782	1,544	2,304	3,087	1,943	1,626	15,185	4,867
Coorg	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	10	32	57	9
Bombay Presidency ...	5,535	6,077	5,763	4,480	2,580	1,409	3,638	9,318	19,582	20,456	12,723	8,837	100,399	25,043
Burma Lower ...	359	460	498	442	515	591	534	221	120	46	32	88	3,906	4,417
Burma Upper ...	744	683	371	51	14	19	27	30	37	40	42	96	2,154	3,324
Ajmer-Merwara ...	2	25	142	152	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	346	6,517
TOTAL 1911 ...	80,953	92,587	1,71,369	1,70,880	87,429	11,842	5,980	11,902	24,091	27,917	21,974	26,658	733,582	...
TOTAL 1910 ...	51,091	69,954	104,219	74,850	32,886	4,195	1,887	3,494	5,748	8,761	20,062	36,207	...	413,355
NATIVE STATES, ETC.														
Eastern Bengal and Assam Native States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Native States.	604	820	1,085	870	275	13	...	1	...	...	...	1	3,669	211
Punjab Native States ...	1,180	1,985	3,365	8,327	6,752	1,224	21	...	...	2	35	110	23,001	34,338
Jammu and Kashmir States	43	27	73	394	456	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,096	339
Baluchistan	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21
Rajputana	2,647	3,330	5,111	4,792	1,662	389	19	38	37	69	194	148	18,435	34,578
Central India	2,542	2,109	2,127	840	181	3	12	196	866	3,513	2,029	1,411	16,129	6,083
Native States in Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	60	300	373	...
Bombay Presidency Native States.	1,358	1,226	1,407	1,656	851	341	431	1,906	3,037	2,713	1,713	820	17,469	11,170
Hyderabad State ...	1,032	784	699	250	8	...	114	364	854	2,471	4,273	6,730	17,579	5,366
Mysore	1,317	591	422	241	211	448	1,302	2,090	2,348	2,273	1,960	1,414	14,617	6,338
Bangalore, Civil and Military Station.	57	51	35	11	13	13	43	92	119	150	141	123	848	804
Madras Native States ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	47	7	12	71	2
TOTAL 1911 ...	11,080	10,923	14,326	17,382	10,420	2,534	1,942	4,687	7,269	11,247	10,412	11,069	113,291	...
TOTAL 1910 ...	5,541	9,917	18,428	18,022	11,709	1,169	981	2,577	5,790	7,985	8,508	8,623	...	99,250
GRAND TOTAL 1911 ...	92,033	103,510	185,695	188,262	97,849	14,376	7,922	16,589	31,360	39,164	32,386	37,727	846,873	...
GRAND TOTAL 1910 ...	56,632	79,871	122,647	92,872	44,595	5,365	2,868	6,071	11,538	16,746	28,570	44,830	...	512,605
Calcutta City	47	63	218	597	366	204	111	40	26	20	31	13	1,736	1,262
Bombay City	110	385	871	1,293	799	197	111	65	60	33	30	43	3,997	3,641
Madras City	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5

* Jammu Province only.

P.—*Mortality from Respiratory Diseases*—concld.

Provinces, Districts, Towns.	Bengal.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Coorg.	Bombay Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Registration India.
I.—Mortality by Provinces :—													
A.—Deaths by months—													
January	1,620	454	2,059	4,562	143	3,058	3,297	11	4,904	387	175	42	20,71
February	1,642	421	2,262	4,436	105	3,287	3,036	5	4,972	409	166	43	20,78
March	1,392	414	2,473	4,464	127	3,124	3,048	6	4,963	404	166	36	20,61
April	1,279	405	2,406	4,119	129	2,907	2,695	4	4,375	419	179	34	18,95
May	1,224	301	2,233	4,623	136	2,945	2,624	1	3,826	389	141	15	18,15
June	887	351	1,779	3,920	151	2,346	2,666	1	3,175	521	189	7	15,99
July	1,121	330	2,051	3,242	113	2,820	3,294	8	3,651	511	241	10	17,39
August	1,148	364	1,792	2,935	106	3,039	3,174	3	3,877	507	212	11	17,16
September	1,054	344	1,596	2,729	104	2,963	3,172	6	4,197	414	171	15	16,76
October	1,155	336	1,785	3,029	90	3,189	3,143	4	4,137	477	169	15	17,52
November	1,324	463	2,220	3,499	94	3,401	3,176	8	4,467	481	190	29	19,35
December	1,556	402	1,998	3,736	101	3,272	3,386	10	4,925	464	208	42	20,10
Total ...	15,402	4,585	24,654	45,294	1,399	36,351	36,711	67	51,470	5,383	2,207	299	223,82
B.—Annual death ratios:—													
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1911...	·29	·14	·53	2·30	0·69	2·61	0·9	·38	2·63	·84	·63	·63	·94
Ratio per 1,000 of population, 1910	·30	·15	·45	2·34	·95	3·48	1·0	·35	3·24	·84	·76	·61	1·03
Difference ...	—·01	—·01	+·08	—·04	—·26	—·87	—·1	+·03	—·61	...	—·13	+·02	—·09
Mean ratio per 1,000 during 1906-1910 ...	·28	·11	·42	2·82	0·84	2·53	0·8	·30	3·10	·84	·76	·63	·97
Difference ...	+·01	+·03	+·11	—·52	—·15	+·08	+·1	+·08	—·47	...	—·13	...	—·03
II.—District mortality excluding towns :—													
Number of districts affected ...	32	22	48	29	5	24	24	4	25	18	11	5	247
Highest district ratio	1·62	1·99	9·71	9·51	1·23	10·67	2·6	·29	7·67	·83	1·13	·28	10·67
Name of that district	Puri	Lakhimpur.	Hamirpur.	Delhi	Hazara	Saugor	Anantpur.	Yedenalknad.	Kaira	Pegu	Shwebo	Masuda	Saugor
Lowest district ratio	·0005	·003	·01	0·01	0·15	·17	0·2	·05	·01	·01	·02	·04	·0005
Name of that district	Purnea	Ncakhali	Gonda	Multan	Peshawar	Bhandara	Vizagapatam.	Nanjarajpatna.	Upper Sind Frontier	Toungoo	Kyaukse	Kekri	Purnea
Number of districts without mortality	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	12	13
District death rate per 1,000 of population.	·16	·13	·30	1·97	0·47	2·38	·8	·11	1·86	·37	·25	·05	·70
III.—Town mortality :—													
Number of towns affected ...	108	43	89	130	13	106	203	2	62	32	15	5	807
Highest town ratio	6·60	2·51	18·39	18·56	7·75	55·51	8·1	6·70	16·31	9·28	10·99	4·80	55·51
Name of that town	Maniktala	Goalpara	Rath	Kila Sobha Singh.	Haripur	Mowar	Gocty.	Mercara	Kaira	Yandoon	Myingyan	Nasirabad Town.	Mowar
Lowest town ratio	·04	·04	·06	0·16	0·39	·17	0·04	1·89	·12	·07	·35	·14	·04
Name of that town	Sasaram	Sirajganj	Man	Shujabad	Tank	Umrer	Srirangam	Virajendrapet.	Larkhara	Thaton	Pokokku	Kekri Town.	Srirangam
Number of towns without mortality	23	12	6	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	66	*Nil*	3	9	3	1	124
Town death rate per 1,000 of population.	2·10	·32	3·67	5·32	2·78	5·19	1·8	4·91	7·35	4·13	4·80	2·17	3·58

A.—Administrations.	Years.	Average strength.‡	Constantly sick.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH. *																			
				A.—Admissions from D.—Deaths from																			
				Cholera.		Small-pox.		Malaria.		Tubercle of the lungs.		Pneumonia.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Anæmia and debility.		All causes.	
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Burma	1901-1910	12,831	18	1·3	·75	·1	·02	69·5	·48	7·6	3·59	4·0	1·11	11·6	·48	31·5	1·98	19·2	·52	3·7	·23	362·3	15·05
	1910	14,774	15	·4	·27	...	...	45·4	·14	6·8	2·91	2·9	·81	18·6	·61	14·3	1·29	10·2	...	2·8	·14	309·1	11·98
	1911	16,282	15	·1	·06	·7	·06	44·0	·37	6·9	3·56	3·3	·63	9·1	·25	15·0	1·41	8·6	·12	4·1	·06	307·3	12·28
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1901-1910	6,733	42	1·5	1·10	·4	·07	275·1	2·32	10·5	3·88	10·6	3·48	34·4	1·14	252·0	7·78	75·9	·95	22·8	1·31	979·9	29·67
	1910	7,436	39	1·2	·81	...	...	173·9	2·42	13·0	6·45	13·0	4·03	31·2	1·88	202·4	7·93	45·2	·94	19·9	1·88	793·0	34·16
	1911	7,399	42	·4	...	·1	...	198·3	2·97	12·2	5·00	14·2	4·19	32·3	1·49	223·7	9·06	68·7	·95	18·8	1·49	905·0	33·65
Bengal	1901-1910	14,768	37	1·7	·96	·8	·09	311·2	1·68	11·7	3·94	10·0	2·53	30·2	·60	175·1	5·67	88·4	1·14	10·6	·62	951·2	23·61
	1910	13,947	35	·6	·22	·4	·07	281·8	1·43	7·5	3·30	8·4	2·22	32·9	·57	99·2	3·59	110·5	·57	12·2	·50	876·0	18·36
	1911	13,274	34	·4	·30	·2	...	254·6	1·28	9·0	2·64	8·1	1·73	34·4	·60	100·4	3·62	122·8	·75	15·6	·98	836·6	17·85
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	1901-1910	25,633	30	·7	·44	·7	·07	224·1	1·03	7·8	2·79	14·0	3·25	23·1	·97	41·7	3·27	26·2	1·16	11·8	·26	642·4	18·99
	1910	25,362	23	·6	·35	·1	...	123·2	·87	6·3	2·37	14·2	2·96	21·5	·83	25·8	1·85	23·0	1·23	5·7	·28	461·7	15·65
	1911	23,932	24	·2	·13	·1	...	94·0	·96	7·4	2·80	11·4	2·05	22·2	·75	32·1	2·13	19·4	1·17	5·1	·17	442·6	14·62
Punjab	1901-1910	11,988	30	·2	·08	·6	·07	312·7	·69	10·6	4·39	19·1	4·55	38·0	·75	48·5	2·74	53·2	1·07	21·0	·72	825·3	22·13
	1910	11,875	29	...	...	·3	...	116·0	·25	18·3	6·57	22·2	4·38	43·3	1·52	46·6	3·87	37·4	1·18	20·7	1·09	575·7	28·63
	1911	11,910	33	...	...	·3	...	98·2	·76	24·9	7·22	20·2	4·62	55·3	·84	39·5	3·02	42·1	1·26	26·1	1·01	631·0	27·04
North-West Frontier Province ...	1901-1910	1,305	32	·1	...	1·7	·46	485·6	·77	5·7	1·53	20·0	4·37	33·1	1·00	73·7	3·06	42·1	·46	14·8	·38	1,083·7	20·53
	1910	1,436	26	...	...	1·4	·70	353·1	...	7·0	2·79	15·3	3·48	44·6	2·09	71·0	1·39	37·5	·70	9·1	·70	870·5	23·63
	1911	1,594	21	...	...	·6	...	197·6	...	2·5	...	16·9	3·14	25·7	...	32·0	...	16·3	·63	6·3	...	670·0	11·29
Central Provinces	1901-1910	4,102	23	·2	·07	·4	·05	237·4	·73	6·0	2·73	8·5	1·88	20·8	1·29	51·2	4·95	42·1	1·22	15·0	·83	677·7	21·01
	1910	3,998	21	1·0	·25	·8	...	104·8	·75	10·3	4·75	5·5	1·75	17·5	2·00	87·3	16·26	32·5	1·00	11·0	·50	499·7	36·52
	1911	3,576	22	...	...	1·1	...	65·7	·84	13·4	6·15	7·8	2·80	13·4	1·12	95·9	11·47	18·5	·28	12·0	·84	524·0	31·32
Bombay	1901-1910	8,268	29	·6	·25	1·0	·08	179·9	1·32	5·6	2·73	19·3	5·21	35·1	1·32	46·6	1·64	39·7	1·34	11·8	·79	653·5	22·62
	1910	8,071	35	...	...	·7	...	95·3	1·61	3·1	·99	11·6	2·73	26·0	·62	43·9	·99	29·0	1·49	19·1	·62	511·0	14·62
	1911	8,598	22	...	...	1·4	...	86·8	·70	3·7	1·98	11·6	4·42	39·3	1·51	31·1	1·40	34·1	1·05	9·0	·58	429·5	18·73
Madras	1901-1910	10,176	21	5·9	2·59	·3	·02	88·5	·90	10·0	3·21	8·0	1·87	22·1	·56	58·3	3·64	6·5	·09	9·2	·50	458·8	20·54
	1910	10,559	21	·1	...	·2	...	94·2	·57	9·4	2·65	5·6	1·61	23·4	·28	49·1	3·88	11·6	...	10·2	·09	451·1	15·25
	1911	10,050	21	·4	·20	·4	·10	64·2	·60	13·1	3·18	4·4	·70	26·2	·60	33·5	1·69	10·9	·30	6·3	·30	415·6	13·83
INDIA†	1901-1910	96,453	29	1·4	·75	·6	·07	217·0	1·10	8·8	3·35	12·1	3·02	26·4	·82	79·2	3·68	41·5	·95	12·4	·55	688·1	20·92
	1910	98,032	26	·4	·23	·3	·03	134·7	·90	8·7	3·41	11·0	2·57	26·8	·91	57·7	3·46	36·9	·80	11·0	·53	549·4	19·29
	1911	97,215	26	·2	·10	·4	·03	113·8	·96	10·5	3·65	10·2	2·37	28·3	·75	56·6	2·91	38·6	·78	10·8	·53	537·7	18·44
ANDAMANS	1901-1910	13,518	72	·0	·01	...	...	1,135·0	3·60	11·3	7·13	13·5	4·81	62·8	1·18	134·2	8·20	47·2	1·04	·4	·01	1,793·0	34·33
	1910	12,423	90	...	...	...	...	995·1	5·07	14·7	8·53	19·2	7·08	57·9	·72	98·3	7·41	25·1	·24	...	...	1,566·3	40·01
	1911	11,884	62	...	...	...	...	680·4	2·02	5·8	5·22	15·0	4·71	67·8	·59	93·8	3·70	50·5	·84	·2	...	1,249·8	24·40
INDIA§	1901-1910	109,971	34	1·2	·65	·5	·06	329·9	1·41	9·1	3·82	12·3	3·24	30·8	·86	86·0	4·23	42·2	·96	10·9	·48	823·9	22·57
	1910	110,455	33	·4	·21	·2	·03	231·5	1·37	9·4	3·98	11·9	3·08	30·3	·89	62·3	3·90	35·6	·73	9·7	·47	653·8	21·62
	1911	109,099	30	·2	·09	·4	·03	175·5	1·07	9·9	3·82	10·7	2·62	32·6	·74	60·7	3·00	39·9	·79	9·6	·48	615·2	19·09

* Excluding subsidiary jails.

† Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Mercara and Secunderabad and excluding Andamans.

§ Including Andamans.

‡ The decennial ratios are worked on the total strength of the ten year period.

B.—Groups.	Years.	Average strength.‡	Constantly sick.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.* A.—Admissions from D.—Deaths from																			
				Influenza.		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Enteric Fever.		Malaria.		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands ...	1901-1910	14,069	33	3·4	·02	·5	·27	·1	·02	·4	·14	444·8	1·68	12·5	...	6·3	2·03	72·5	4·76	41·9	·86	899·7	21·90
	1910	10,361	15	11·1	...	·3	·19	...	...	1·6	·58	56·8	·10	27·5	...	2·9	·58	12·3	1·16	12·0	...	346·4	11·77
	1911	11,314	13	·5	...	·1	...	1·1	·09	2·3	·44	55·9	·27	38·6	...	3·3	·44	14·8	1·59	10·7	·18	1 342·0	13·08
„ II.—Burma Inland	1901-1910	3,972	19	2·0	...	2·3	1·49	·1	...	·8	·33	72·4	·53	8·8	...	6·1	1·74	48·1	2·95	25·8	1·08	372·7	18·00
	1910	4,413	13	...	...	·7	·45	...	...	...	...	18·4	·23	17·7	...	2·9	1·36	19·3	1·59	5·9	...	221·4	12·46
	1911	4,968	14	...	...	·2	·20	...	...	2·6	·20	16·7	·60	22·1	·20	3·2	1·21	15·7	1·01	3·8	...	228·5	10·47
„ III.—Assam	1901-1910	1,375	36	20·2	...	1·8	1·67	·7	·07	·8	·29	339·1	3·64	2·2	...	7·5	2·47	176·1	9·38	77·7	1·16	893·0	32·88
	1910	1,630	31	8·0	...	1·9	1·23	...	...	4·9	1·84	227·6	2·45	·6	...	13·5	3·07	134·4	4·29	66·9	1·84	766·3	31·90
	1911	1,675	47	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	...	199·3	4·77	1·8	...	26·8	7·76	237·5	17·30	90·1	2·98	1,008·9	61·46
„ IV.—Bengal and Orissa	1901-1910	12,550	41	14·5	·33	1·6	·92	·6	·08	·9	·26	290·9	1·86	7·8	·02	10·8	3·12	221·0	6·44	81·7	1·00	569·3	25·81
	1910	13,207	40	·2	...	·7	·38	·3	...	·8	·23	265·8	1·59	8·2	...	11·4	3·10	141·2	4·85	88·5	·45	577·0	22·56
	1911	12,678	38	·6	·08	·4	·16	·2	...	·4	·24	253·4	1·34	1·5	·08	10·1	2·60	162·3	5·44	105·3	·47	905·6	20·11
„ V.—Gangetic plain and Chutia Nagpur	1901-1910	23,859	30	8·7	·07	1·2	·70	·9	·07	·5	·13	228·6	1·24	6·2	·01	10·6	2·38	80·4	4·06	44·0	1·15	694·6	20·24
	1910	22,617	25	·5	...	·8	·44	·2	·04	·4	·13	123·9	1·15	3·6	·04	9·2	1·90	52·5	3·14	37·1	1·11	509·0	17·64
	1911	21,203	26	1·3	...	·3	·24	·1	...	·8	·24	113·5	1·37	4·4	·05	7·8	1·27	49·4	2·55	44·0	1·45	498·6	16·60
„ VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	1901-1910	12,827	31	12·1	·16	·1	·08	·5	·10	·7	·19	351·6	·82	4·5	·01	20·0	4·89	49·2	3·06	43·6	1·32	837·5	20·62
	1910	12,637	25	1·5	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	157·6	·47	2·8	...	21·0	4·75	27·4	1·82	31·4	1·35	548·4	20·97
	1911	12,745	27	1·0	...	·1	...	·2	...	·2	·16	119·3	·94	6·8	·08	18·9	4·63	27·0	1·65	34·5	1·19	555·8	21·42
„ VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	1901-1910	8,210	29	6·0	·12	·2	·96	1·2	·16	·4	·12	248·8	1·08	1·9	·02	25·4	6·59	49·6	2·70	42·3	·74	721·1	24·35
	1910	8,763	29	·6	...	...	...	·9	·23	1·0	·23	129·2	1·48	1·3	...	22·0	4·91	63·9	4·45	30·8	·68	580·1	28·07
	1911	9,101	30	·4	...	...	...	·9	·11	·3	·11	109·1	·33	5·7	·11	20·7	5·38	42·7	1·65	23·4	·55	592·2	23·29
„ VIII.—South-Western Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.	1901-1910	4,593	35	7·8	·02	·3	·24	·6	·02	·2	·11	224·8	·72	·7	·07	19·5	4·57	29·6	1·87	32·0	1·00	674·7	20·05
	1910	4,297	29	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	·23	136·1	·47	4·2	·23	17·5	3·72	17·0	·23	56·1	2·09	606·0	16·52
	1911	4,197	23	4·1	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	83·9	·95	·2	...	12·2	2·38	14·5	1·43	20·5	·48	443·7	12·87
„ IX.—Deccan	1901-1910	7,802	30	9·3	·06	·3	·18	·3	·04	·4	·13	238·4	·73	4·7	...	7·6	1·73	51·5	3·20	44·8	1·14	757·4	17·60
	1910	7,482	27	3·7	...	·7	·27	·4	...	·8	·27	125·2	·53	9·5	...	5·2	1·60	74·3	9·49	31·7	·80	607·2	24·19
	1911	7,236	24	2·1	...	...	...	·6	...	·7	·14	98·1	·83	11·9	...	6·8	2·07	70·1	6·08	29·9	·55	546·4	22·39
„ X.—Western Coast	1901-1910	2,553	23	·8	...	1·5	·59	·8	·08	5·4	1·21	128·1	1·80	11·9	·08	9·0	2·39	55·2	2·59	35·0	1·65	517·4	26·44
	1910	2,363	21	...	...	...	...	·8	...	5·9	·85	64·3	1·69	18·2	·85	9·7	2·54	63·9	2·12	48·7	2·12	499·4	25·39
	1911	2,329	22	...	...	...	...	1·3	·43	2·6	·43	49·8	...	4·3	...	8·2	2·58	34·8	2·58	48·9	1·72	416·5	20·61
„ XI.—Southern India	1901-1910	9,194	21	2·3	·01	6·0	2·53	·3	·02	1·0	·20	89·5	·73	23·7	...	7·9	1·93	57·5	3·60	5·3	·09	459·7	19·77
	1910	9,638	21	...	...	·1	...	·2	...	1·2	·10	95·0	·42	23·9	...	5·1	1·35	45·3	3·74	5·4	...	422·0	13·38
	1911	9,170	21	...	...	·4	·22	·2	...	·9	·22	66·1	·65	14·9	...	4·1	·55	35·9	1·74	10·6	·33	413·0	13·85
„ XII.—Hills	1901-1910	596	28	2·5	...	7·4	5·20	·8	...	2·5	1·34	259·2	3·02	12·1	...	21·0	5·53	87·9	8·22	59·0	3·19	867·8	39·06
	1910	565	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	...	249·6	3·54	1·8	...	17·7	·77	90·3	5·31	61·9	1·77	950·4	23·01
	1911	540	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172·2	3·70	7·4	...	18·5	3·70	77·8	...	61·1	...	874·1	12·96
INDIA †	1901-1910	96,453	29	8·2	·09	1·4	·75	·6	·07	·8	·21	217·0	1·10	8·6	·01	12·1	3·02	79·2	3·68	41·5	·95	688·1	20·92
	1910	98,032	26	2·0	...	·5	·23	·3	·03	·9	·23	134·7	·90	9·8	·03	11·0	2·57	57·7	3·46	36·9	·80	549·4	19·29
	1911	97,215	26	·9	·01	·2	·10	·4	·03	·9	·22	113·8	·96	11·0	·05	10·2	2·37	56·6	2·91	38·6	·78	537·7	18·44
ANDAMANS	1901-1910	13,518	72	6·4	·01	·0	·01	...	...	·1	·01	1,135·0	3·60	9·2	·01	13·5	4·81	134·2	8·20	47·2	1·04	1,793·0	34·33
	1910	12,423	90	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·08	995·1	5·07	·3	·08	19·2	7·08	98·3	7·41	25·1	·24	1,566·3	40·01
	1911	11,884	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·17	680·4	2·02	·1	...	15·0	4·71	93·8	3·70	50·5	84	1,249·8	24·40
INDIA§	1901-1910	109,971	34	7·9	·08	1·2	·66	·5	·06	·7	·19	329·9	1·41	8·7	·01	12·3	3·24	86·0	4·23	42·2	·96	823·9	22·57
	1910	110,455	33	1·8	...	·4	·21	·2	·03	·8	·22	231·5	1·37	8·8	·05	11·9	3·08	62·3	3·90	35·6	·73	653·8	21·62
	1911	109,099	30	·8	·01	·2	·09	·4	·03	·8	·21	175·5	1·07	9·5	·05	10·7	2·62	60·7	3·00	39·9	·79	615·2	19·09

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* Excluding subsidiary jails.

† Including Aden and excluding Andamans.

‡ The decennial ratios are worked on the total strength of the ten year period.

§ Including Andamans.

C.—Causes of admission.	Years*.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cholera	1907	2	2	3	8	92	2	6	16	3	1	3	2	140
	1908	6	1	10	16	33	65	114	81	3	4	3	1	337
	1909	2	1	4	5	7	54	82	33	6	4	2	1	201
	1910	2	2	4	5	2	4	13	8	1	...	1	...	42
	1911	...	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	3	4	19
Total ...	1907-1911	12	6	23	37	137	125	216	139	13	11	12	8	739
Enteric Fever	1907	6	9	2	3	9	3	3	6	7	6	5	6	65
	1908	5	8	3	9	5	13	11	13	24	14	3	5	113
	1909	2	1	9	6	10	5	14	18	7	7	4	3	6
	1910	4	7	3	8	6	9	9	11	8	8	11	3	87
	1911	2	6	8	6	3	13	12	5	8	8	10	6	80
Total ...	1907-1911	19	31	25	32	33	42	49	53	54	43	33	23	437
Malaria	1907	1,481	963	1,063	1,181	1,372	1,273	1,447	1,609	2,041	2,145	1,865	1,401	17,841
	1908	926	663	824	967	1,132	1,217	1,267	1,803	3,084	3,634	2,768	1,755	20,039
	1909	1,119	822	1,070	1,442	1,664	1,380	1,793	1,751	1,666	1,713	1,518	1,144	17,082
	1910	778	699	795	940	1,002	1,002	1,243	1,342	1,481	1,465	1,406	1,056	13,209
	1911	797	726	709	777	795	815	1,023	1,061	1,066	1,211	1,240	840	11,060
Total ...	1907-1911	5,101	3,872	4,461	5,307	5,965	5,687	6,773	7,566	9,338	10,168	8,797	6,196	79,231
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	1907	25	39	29	22	40	50	47	56	66	42	25	37	478
	1908	36	35	61	68	77	79	78	69	66	208	97	79	953
	1909	65	62	65	77	102	68	118	109	100	116	102	87	1,071
	1910	69	52	62	77	105	80	104	111	95	81	63	66	965
	1911	60	74	71	48	66	103	115	141	94	127	87	54	1,040
Total ...	1907-1911	255	262	288	292	390	380	463	486	421	574	374	323	4,507
Dysentery	1907	480	342	502	398	506	470	645	736	672	583	497	497	6,328
	1908	350	260	422	539	543	559	837	1,023	953	824	810	676	7,796
	1909	502	413	508	404	443	599	863	843	643	604	619	518	6,959
	1910	316	290	406	372	399	425	687	737	539	505	498	485	5,659
	1911	306	280	455	387	411	366	591	672	566	535	527	407	5,503
Total ...	1907-1911	1,954	1,585	2,293	2,100	2,302	2,419	3,623	4,011	3,373	3,051	2,951	2,583	32,245
Diarrhœa	1907	200	178	282	262	269	294	341	371	306	262	221	221	3,207
	1908	177	167	297	359	336	354	464	472	355	336	254	235	3,806
	1909	222	199	325	302	379	307	510	476	326	279	272	225	3,822
	1910	184	210	249	253	257	270	492	499	320	301	317	264	3,616
	1911	222	196	358	355	274	315	428	434	357	302	321	195	3,757
Total ...	1907-1911	1,005	950	1,511	1,531	1.515	1,540	2,235	2,252	1,664	1,480	1,385	1,140	18,208

* Excluding Andamans

D.—SICKNESS AND MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

Years.	Average annual strength.†	Influenza. Actuals. Admissions.	Influenza. Actuals. Deaths.	Influenza. Ratios. Admission rates.	Influenza. Ratios. Death rates.	Cholera. Actuals. Admissions.	Cholera. Actuals. Deaths.	Cholera. Ratios. Admission rates.	Cholera. Ratios. Death rates.	Small-pox. Actuals. Admissions.	Small-pox. Actuals. Deaths.	Small-pox. Ratios. Admission rates.	Small-pox. Ratios. Death rates.	Enteric Fever. Actuals. Admissions.	Enteric Fever. Actuals. Deaths.	Enteric Fever. Ratios. Admission rates.	Enteric Fever. Ratios. Death rates.	Malaria. Actuals. Admissions.	Malaria. Actuals. Deaths.	Malaria. Ratios. Admission rates.	Malaria. Ratios. Death rates.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Actuals. Admissions.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Actuals. Deaths.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Ratios. Admission rates.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin. Ratios. Death rates.	Tubercle of the lungs. Actuals. Admissions.	Tubercle of the lungs. Actuals. Deaths.	Tubercle of the lungs. Ratios. Admission rates.	Tubercle of the lungs. Ratios. Death rates.	Pneumonia. Actuals. Admissions.	Pneumonia. Actuals. Deaths.	Pneumonia. Ratios. Admission rates.	Pneumonia. Ratios. Death rates.
1902 ...	101,427	886	15	8·7	·16	36	24	·4	·24	47	6	·5	·06	69	15	·7	·15	28,823	154	284·2	1·51	440	1	4·3	·01	918	362	9·1	3·67	1,339	330	13·2	3·25
1903 ...	88,780	834	13	9·4	·15	97	57	1·1	·64	62	6	·7	·07	45	25	·5	·28	22,758	97	256·6	1·09	540	1	6·1	·01	769	281	8·7	3·17	1,206	302	13·6	3·41
1904 ...	90,353	370	17	4·1	·19	47	31	·5	·34	25	4	·3	·04	55	14	·6	·15	19,627	75	217·2	·83	735	...	8·1	...	763	279	8·4	3·09	965	252	10·7	2·79
1905 ...	91,917	1,057	15	11·5	·16	73	40	·8	·44	31	4	·3	·04	64	15	·7	·16	16,813	104	182·9	1·13	892	1	9·7	·01	803	293	8·7	3·19	896	210	9·7	2·28
1906 ...	95,394	565	12	5·9	·13	187	105	2·0	1·10	82	9	·9	·09	102	18	1·1	·19	19,905	92	208·7	·96	630	...	9·7	...	844	306	8·8	3·21	963	243	10·1	2·55
1907 ...	93,265	454	7	4·9	·08	140	55	1·5	·59	65	6	·7	·06	65	19	·7	·20	17,841	88	191·3	·94	478	...	5·1	...	704	256	7·5	2·74	1,074	270	11·5	2·90
1908 ...	101,336	430	4	4·2	·04	337	170	3·3	1·68	123	15	1·2	·15	113	35	1·1	·36	20,039	105	197·7	1·04	953	2	9·4	·02	951	381	9·4	3·76	1,259	328	12·4	3·24
1909 ...	99,104	149	...	1·5	...	201	111	2·0	1·12	50	2	·5	·02	86	21	·9	·21	17,076	118	172·3	1·19	1,071	2	10·8	·02	980	368	9·9	3·71	1,422	357	14·3	3·60
1910 ...	98,032	194	...	2·0	...	42	23	·4	·23	27	3	·3	·03	87	23	·9	·23	13,209	88	134·7	·90	965	4	9·8	·03	853	334	8·7	3·41	1,079	252	11·0	2·57
1911 ...	97,215	90	1	·9	·01	19	10	·2	·10	43	3	·4	·03	86	21	·9	·22	11,060	93	113·8	·95	1,040	5	11·0	·05	1,016	355	10·5	3·65	988	230	10·2	2·37

Years.	Respiratory diseases. Actuals. Admissions.	Respiratory diseases. Actuals. Deaths.	Respiratory diseases. Ratios. Admission rates.	Respiratory diseases. Ratios. Death rates.	Dysentery. Actuals. Admissions.	Dysentery. Actuals. Deaths.	Dysentery. Ratios. Admission rates.	Dysentery. Ratios. Death rates.	Diarrhœa. Actuals. Admissions.	Diarrhœa. Actuals. Deaths.	Diarrhœa. Ratios. Admission rates.	Diarrhœa. Ratios. Death rates.	Anæmia and debility. Actuals. Admissions.	Anæmia and debility. Actuals. Deaths.	Anæmia and debility. Ratios. Admission rates.	Anæmia and debility. Ratios. Death rates.
1902 ...	2,773	74	27·3	·73	8,951	407	88·2	4·01	4,862	111	47·9	1·39	1,389	60	13·7	·59
1903 ..	2,423	63	27·3	·71	7,292	283	82·3	3·19	3,714	68	41·9	·77	1,058	39	11·9	·44
1904 ...	2,264	59	25·1	·65	7,747	263	85·7	2·91	3,774	88	41·8	·97	1,116	37	12·4	·41
1905 ...	2,428	85	26·4	·92	7,496	277	81·6	3·01	3,603	68	39·2	·74	1,014	50	11·0	·54
1906 ...	2,400	68	25·2	·71	7,525	310	78·9	3·25	3,734	70	39·1	·73	1,193	52	12·5	·55
1907 ...	2,568	68	27·5	·73	6,328	240	67·9	2·57	3,207	75	34·4	·80	1,048	42	11·2	·45
1908 ...	2,366	104	23·3	1·03	7,796	473	76·9	4·67	3,806	95	37·6	·94	1,194	56	11·8	·55
1909 ...	2,311	83	23·3	·84	6,959	416	70·2	4·20	3,822	103	38·6	1·04	1,165	59	11·8	·60
1910 ...	2,632	89	26·8	·91	5,659	339	57·7	3·46	3,616	78	36·9	·80	1,075	52	11·0	·53
1911 ...	2,747	74	28·3	·76	5,503	283	56·6	2·91	3,757	76	38·6	·78	1,049	52	10·8	·53

E.

Causes of deaths. 1911.	Died per 1,000 of average strength. European troops.	Died per 1,000 of average strength. Indian troops.	Died per 1,000 of average strength. Prisoners.†	Relative liability in percentages. European troops.	Relative liability in percentages. Indian troops.|	Relative liability in percentages. Prisoners.†	Percentages in deaths from all causes. European troops.	Percentages in deaths from all causes. Indian troops.	Percentages in deaths from all causes. Prisoners.†
Cholera	·29	·11	·10	58	22	20	5·9	2·4	·6
Fevers *	·41	·92	1·23	16	36	48	8·5	20·6	6·6
Bowel-complaints ...	·28	·14	3·69	7	3	90	5·6	3·2	20·0
Anæmia and debility ...	...	·06	·53	...	10	90	...	1·4	2·9
Pneumonia... ...	·26	·98	2·37	7	27	66	5·4	21·8	12·8
Respiratory diseases ...	·11	·34	·76	9	28	63	2·3	7·5	4·1
Tubercle of the lungs...	·07	·21	3·65	2	5	93	1·4	4·6	19·8
All other causes ...	3·47	1·72	6·11	31	15	54	70·9	38·5	33·2
All causes ...	4·89	4·48	18·44	18	16	66	100·0	100·0	100·0

*Enteric, Malaria and Pyrexia of uncertain origin.

† Excluding Andamans.

F.—Statistics of convicts only. Ad.=Admission rates. D.=Death rates.		1907.			1908.			1909.			1910.			1911.		
		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	
			Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.		Ad.	D.
Burma ...	Central...	8,226	255·9	10·45	8,376	279·8	12·89	8,137	331·4	19·17	9,779	299·1	11·56	10,868	305·4	12·42
	District...	4,782	235·5	12·97	4,788	261·3	13·58	4,817	261·2	10·59	4,151	310·6	10·60	4,471	281·6	11·41
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central...	2,026	530·6	25·67	2,001	785·6	43·48	2,032	668·8	31·00	2,016	568·0	27·28	2,045	609·3	20·54
	District...	5,147	991·1	31·09	4,883	981·2	27·65	4,852	1,011·8	30·40	5,107	905·4	36·81	5,056	1,060·7	39·95
Bengal ...	Central...	7,511	1,008·1	13·85	7,852	927·0	26·36	7,943	965·4	28·45	7,300	922·9	18·49	7,239	851·2	19·62
	District...	6,121	928·6	21·40	6,724	973·4	38·22	7,123	948·9	20·78	5,863	899·4	19·79	5,208	880·2	17·28
United Provinces.	Central...	9,394	498·2	11·60	11,287	453·2	20·20	10,682	443·9	24·81	10,406	397·8	14·70	9,952	348·9	12·96
	District...	12,316	671·1	17·94	14,076	845·6	26·57	13,262	657·5	23·68	12,759	497·8	16·15	11,910	498·4	15·45
Punjab ...	Central...	4,667	649·5	26·14	4,522	529·4	31·84	4,488	522·5	31·42	4,919	516·4	35·37	4,872	710·4	35·71
	District...	5,549	792·8	15·86	6,244	649·3	18·90	6,026	710·8	20·74	6,030	639·8	23·86	6,120	611·6	23·69
North-West Frontier Province.	Central...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District...	960	1,311·5	19·79	1,040	1,431·7	14·42	974	1,238·2	23·61	1,044	1,030·7	19·16	1,076	784·4	12·08
Central Provinces.	Central...	2,213	521·9	19·88	2,358	681·5	19·93	2,613	559·1	13·78	2,499	517·0	43·22	2,204	534·0	36·30
	District...	731	595·1	12·31	1,177	604·1	26·34	1,220	480·3	19·67	1,162	511·2	30·12	1,074	518·6	25·14
Bombay ...	Central...	3,236	928·9	18·23	3,321	727·8	19·57	3,000	643·0	18·67	3,166	532·8	14·53	3,360	402·7	15·48
	District...	6,123	370·9	16·50	4,592	615·4	16·77	4,913	674·5	17·50	4,831	511·7	15·11	5,083	464·9	20·66
Madras ...	Central...	7,341	394·8	20·16	7,641	417·1	21·86	7,845	521·7	24·35	7,738	435·5	14·09	7,938	407·4	12·60
	District...	2,702	457·4	16·65	2,876	675·2	58·07	2,892	566·4	29·74	2,804	613·4	21·04	1,960	610·7	18·88
Total of the above Provinces.	Central...	44,614	372·1	16·23	47,358	547·2	22·23	46,740	562·6	24·26	47,823	498·4	18·67	48,478	483·2	17·62
	District ...	44,431	670·2	18·82	46,400	765·3	26·70	46,063	709·0	21·80	43,750	623·0	20·23	41,958	616·0	20·35

G.—Statistics of convicts only. Arranged according to duration of confinement.			Not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.	Above three years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years.	Total.
1907.	District Jails ...	Strength	12,378	8,339	8,508	6,454	5,957	3,046	44,672
		Deaths	231	132	124	75	125	37	724
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	18·66	15·83	14·57	11·62	21·02	12·15	16·21
	Central Jails ...	Strength	21,741	10,058	5,947	2,494	2,001	415	42,656
		Deaths	495	175	99	32	31	4	836
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	22·77	17·40	16·65	12·83	15·49	9·64	19·60
1908.	District Jails ...	Strength	24,367	10,893	6,330	2,727	1,961	372	46,650
		Deaths	819	214	122	34	43	7	1,239
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	33·61	19·65	19·27	12·47	21·93	18·82	26·56
	Central Jails ...	Strength	13,622	8,999	8,930	6,601	6,324	3,136	47,612
		Deaths	286	172	192	140	198	65	1,053
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	21·00	19·11	21·50	21·21	31·31	20·73	22·12
1909.	District Jails ..	Strength	24,024	10,705	6,201	2,902	2,038	355	46,225
		Deaths	626	186	114	36	35	7	1,004
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	26·06	17·38	18·38	12·41	17·17	19·72	21·72
	Central Jails	Strength	13,170	8,624	8,423	6,693	6,835	3,088	46,833
		Deaths	264	164	253	145	243	65	1,134
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	20·05	19·02	30·04	21·66	35·55	21·05	24·21
1910.	District Jails ...	Strength	22,000	10,803	6,126	2,568	2,119	364	43,980
		Deaths	495	181	134	30	38	7	885
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	22·50	16·75	21·87	11·68	17·93	19·23	20·12
	Central Jails ...	Strength	13,820	8,937	8,628	6,068	7,056	3,302	47,811
		Deaths	209	151	188	128	168	49	893
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	15·12	16·90	21·79	21·09	23·81	14·84	18·68
1911.	District Jails ...	Strength	14,807	9,408	8,688	5,830	7,191	2,450	48,374
		Deaths	174	146	160	107	202	65	854
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	11·75	15·52	18·42	18·35	28·09	26·53	17·65
	Central Jails ...	Strength	20,444	10,423	5,735	2,742	2,252	492	42,088
		Deaths	457	192	118	39	41	7	854
		Ratio per 1,000 of strength ...	22·35	18·42	20·58	14·22	18·21	14·23	20·29

Statement No. I.—Total primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations, successful cases among childre cost of the Special Vaccination Department, etc., during the official year 1911-12.

Province.	Number of operations performed by the Special and Dispensary Staffs combined.		Percentage of successful cases* to total operations.		Number of children successfully vaccinated by the Special and Dispensary Staffs combined.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator of the Special Staff.	Total cost of the Special‡ Department.	Average cost of each successful case vaccinated by the Special Department.
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Under one year.	1 to 6 years		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	1,974,927	79,829	99·26	59·67	1,043,179	818,645	1,181	199,666	0 1 7
†Eastern Bengal	1,115,741	93,704	96·10	75·36	296,544	655,593	1,405	54,652	0 0 9
†Assam	290,915	14,930	98·14	80·98	62,068	172,899	877	64,501	0 3 8
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,391,266	103,291	97·65	78·13	941,980	357,792	1,620	153,200	0 1 7
Punjab	701,700	190,589	95·03	71·85	525,314	101,448	3,170§	124,320	0 2 8
North-West Frontier Province ...	112,579	21,223	98·74	83·66	63,280	33,557	3,376‖	15,493	0 2 0
Central Provinces and Berar ...	599,067	83,110	98·89	78·48	443,702	131,341	1,994	72,643	0 1 10
Madras	1,455,485	147,492	89·7	77·2	563,637	572,092	1,861¶	(*b*) 316,559	0 3 9
Coorg	8,425	4,944	94·83	81·92	598	3,797	1,462	2,818	0 3 10
Bombay	692,413	68,707	99·00	51·18	501,708	118,758	1,718	353,707	0 8 9
Burma	422,521	94,871	96·61	71·79	92,154	205,637	(*a*) 1,850	200,604	0 7 5
Ajmer-Merwara	15,486	1,034	98·17	81·81	9,499	3,487	1,108	3,098	0 3 2
Total ...	8,780,525	903,724	96·34	72·82	4,543,663	3,175,046	1,584	1,561,261	0 2 10

* Excluding those the results of which were not known.
†Separate reports received for each province for 1911-12.
‡Excluding dispensaries.
§ Including vaccinations performed in Cantonments.
‖ Including vaccinations performed in Cantonments and Political Agencies.
¶ Excludes average of work done by each medical subordinate.
(*a*) Excluding the work done by private medical practitioners.
(*b*) Excluding Madras town.

Statement No. II.—Vaccination operations performed by the Special and Dispensary Establishments separately, deaths from small-pox, etc., during the official year 1911-12.

Province.	Population.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED (PRIMARY AND RE-VACCINATIONS COMBINED).			Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of annual estimated births at 40 per 1,000 of population successfully vaccinated.	DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.*	
		By Special Department.	By Dispensary Staff.	Total.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Bengal	50,221,069	1,937,714	117,042	2,054.756	37·78	51·93	4,741	·09
†Eastern Bengal	17,534,554	1,206,849	2,596	1,209,445	63·82	42·28	} ‡8,350	‡·25
†Assam	7,059.857	304,167	1,678	305,845	41·85	21·98		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	46,835,108	1,494,173	384	1,494.557	30·26	50·28	1,479	·03
Punjab	19,961,008	890,699	1,590	892,289	37·67	65·79	5,024	0·25
North-West Frontier Province ...	3,109,484	132,529	1,273	133,802	39·73	50·88	950	0·47
Central Provinces and Berar	16,033,310	675,618	6,559	682,177	39·99	69·18	1,714	·12
Madras	40,388,179§	1,602,782	195	1,602,977	34·5	34·89	23,817	0·6
Coorg	174,976	13,161	208	13,369	66·00	8·54	297	1·70
Bombay	22,657,077	752,933	8,187	761,120	28·64	55·36	4,727	·24
Burma	12,115,217	507,475	9,917	517,392	36·96	19·02	6,004	·61
Ajmer-Merwara	501,395	16,520	Not available	16,520	31·13	47·36	1,432	** 3·00
Total ...	236,591,234	9,534,620	149,629	9,684,249	37·22	48·01	58,535	·25

*For the Calendar year, from the Provincial Sanitary reports.
†Separate reports received for each province for 1911-12.
**Worked out according to the census population of 1901.
§Excluding the population of Bangalore and Secunderabad Cantonments.
‡Figures are not separately shown for each province.

Statement No. III.—Vaccination in the European and Indian Armies during 1911.

Effective strength.

Armies.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.								INDIAN TROOPS.							
	OFFICERS.				WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.				EUROPEAN OFFICERS.				INDIAN COMMISSIONED, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			
	Number.		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Northern	...	99	...	46	...	4,095	...	43	...	154	...	66	3,825	31,148	65	44
Southern	...	36	...	58	1	2,630	100	39	...	44	...	34	1,958	16,012	67	46
Extra India not in the Indian Command	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	50	91	1,161	57	60
India	...	135	...	50	1	6,725	100	41	...	210	...	59	5,874	48,321	66	45

NON-EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.—FAMILIES.

A.—European Troops.

Armies.	OFFICERS' WIVES.				OFFICERS' CHILDREN.				SOLDIERS' WIVES.				SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.			
	Number.		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Northern	...	10	...	30	6	...	83	...	1	163	100	69	620	148	81	70
Southern	...	13	...	77	5	...	100	...	1	120	100	77	501	171	75	57
India	...	23	...	57	11	...	91	...	2	283	100	72	1,121	319	78	63

B.—Indian Troops.

Armies.	EUROPEAN OFFICERS' WIVES.				EUROPEAN OFFICERS' CHILDREN.				INDIAN SOLDIERS' WIVES.				INDIAN SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.			
	Number.		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*		*Number.*		*Percentage of successful cases to total operations.*	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Northern	...	39	...	54	9	3	100	100	863	323	92	46	3,657	179	88	58
Southern	...	9	...	11	17	2	82	50	361	549	81	48	4,467	340	79	43
Extra India not in the Indian Command	...	4	...	25	2	4	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	52	...	44	28	9	86	56	1,224	872	88	47	8,124	519	84	48

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ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA

OF THE

INDIAN ARMY AND OF THE JAIL POPULATION

FOR THE YEAR

1911

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
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COMPILED AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY

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Cholera by months, jails, groups, and administrations	XXX	68—71
Dysentery by months, jails, groups, and administrations	XXX	
Diarrhœa by months, jails, groups, and administrations	XXXII	

IV.—TROOPS AND PRISONERS, 1911.

	Table.	Page.
Detail of diseases	XXXIII	72—77

Note.—In the tables for European troops, Indian troops, and for prisoners, the months mentioned are calendar months.

TABLE A.

Grouping of Diseases in the Main Tables for 1911.

HEAD OF DISEASE.	Includes or includes also	
CHOLERA		
HEAT-STROKE . . .	Sunstroke.	
ALCOHOLISM . . .	Delirium tremens. Alcoholic Poisoning.	
TUBERCLE OF THE LUNGS .	Tubercular Phthisis, and Hæmoptysis due to tubercle.	
RESPIRATORY DISEASES .	Includes Hæmoptysis and Cirrhosis of the lung not due to tubercle.	
ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY .	Old age (Tables for men and women). Premature birth (Tables for children).	
DIARRHŒA		
HEPATIC CONGESTION AND INFLAMMATION.	Congestion of liver, Hepatitis, Perihepatitis ; but excludes Cirrhosis of liver.	
VENEREAL DISEASES . .	Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and Soft Chancre.	
OTHER ENTOZOA . . .	The entozoa numbered from 1 to 84, 95 to 113: also Nos. 152 and 153.	
PHAGEDÆNA, SLOUGH, AND GANGRENE.	Nomenclature of 1906, Nos. 17, 954, and 967.	These two headings appear only in jail tables.
ABSCESS, ULCER, AND BOIL .	Nomenclature of 1906, Nos. 953 and 965.	
ABORTION AND AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY	Nos. 506 and 827 to 838.	
AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH AND CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.	Nos. 839 to 870 and all other diseases stated as puerperal by medical officers.	
ALL OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.	Nos. 765 to 826 and 871 to 882.	

I.—EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1911.

TABLE B.

STATIONS by ARMIES.

STATIONS.	Height above sea level in feet.*	Authority for height.††
NORTHERN ARMY—		
Ambala	902	S. G.
Agra and Fatehgarh	554 444	,, I. B.
Allahabad and Fort	298	S. G.
Amritsar	756	,,
Bareilly	560	,,
†Barian Camp and Khairagali	7,133 7,678	I. B S. G.
Barrackpore	24	,,
Benares	256	,,
Campbellpore	1,200	M. O.
Attock	1,192	S. G.
Cawnpore	417	,,
†Chakrata	6,885	,,
†Cherat	4,546	,,
†Dagshai	5,982	,,
†Dalhousie Convalescent Depôt.	6,732	,,
†Darjeeling ditto	7,168	,,
Delhi	715	,,
Dinapore	171	,,
Dum-Dum	...	...
Ferozepore	645	S. G.
Fort William	17	,,
Fulta and Chingrikhal		
Fyzabad	336	,,
†Gharial	6,811	,,
Jullundur	900	,,
†Jutogh	6,371	,,
†Kalabagh and Baragali	7,936 7,800	I. B. M. O.
†Kasauli Convalescent Depôt	6,320	S. G.
†Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	7,500	M. O.
†Kuldana	7,049	S. G.
Lahore Cantonment and Fort.	706	,,
NORTHERN ARMY—*contd.*		
†Landour Convalescent Depôt.	7,362	S. G.
†Lebong	6,000	I. B.
Lucknow and Military Prison	400	S. G.
Meerut	739	,,
Multan	402	,,
†Murree Convalescent Depôt and Upper and Lower Topas.	7,250 7,000 7,320	,, M. O. I. B.
Muttra	576	,,
†Naini Tal Convalescent Depôt.	6,400	S. G.
Nowshera	1,100	M. O.
Peshawar	1,165	S. G.
†Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	5,983 6,942	,, ,,
Rawalpindi	1,707	,,
Rurki	884	,,
Sialkot	829	,,
Shahjehanpur	507	,,
†Solon	5,166	,,
†Subathu	4,124	,,
SOUTHERN ARMY—		
Aden	26	S. G.
Ahmednagar	2,125	,,
Bangalore	3,021	,,
Belgaum	2,473	,,
Bellary and Ramandroog	1,483	,,
Bhamo	351	,,
Cannanore	47	,,
Calicut	27	M. D.
Malapuram	500	M. O.
SOUTHERN ARMY—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	20	S. G.
†Khandalla Sanatorium	2,000	M. O.
Deolali Depôt	1,829	S. G.
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	249	,,
Hyderabad (Sind)	134	I. B.
Jhansi	860	S. G.
Jubbulpore	1,306	,,
Karachi	28	,,
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	930	,,
Kirkee	1,837	,,
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount.	15 250	S. G. ,,
†Maymyo	3,508	S. G.
Meiktila	860	,,
Mhow and Indore	1,903 1,806	,, ,,
Mount Abu Sanatorium	3,960	,,
Nasirabad	1,461	,,
†Taragarh	2,855	,,
Neemuch	1,613	,,
Nowgong	770	I. B.
Pachmarhi Sanatorium	3,481	S. G.
Port Blair	85	,,
Poona	1,909	,,
Poonamalee Depôt	50	M. O.
Purandhar Sanatorium	4,560	S. G.
†Quetta	5,511	,,
Rangoon	14	,,
Secunderabad	1,732	,,
Shwebo	600	M. O.
St. Thomas' Mount	250	S. G.
Thayetmyo	145	,,
†Wellington Convalescent Depôt.	6,160	,,

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* These heights are usually those of the survey-marks or of the mercury-surface in barometer-cisterns of meteorological observatories.

†† S. G. = Surveyor-General of India ; I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff ; M. D. = Meteorological Department M. O. = Medical Officers in charge of Station Hospitals in their Sanitary Reports.

† Official Hill Stations and Hill Sanatoria and Convalescent Depôts.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1911.

TABLE I.

RATIOS OF ARMIES.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table III.

	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.
I.—STRENGTH	37,715	32,059	72,371
II.—† CONSTANTLY SICK PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH	28·7	31·2	28·8
III.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Influenza	4·6	3·3	3·9
Cholera	·9	·1	·1
Small-pox	...	·0	·0
Enteric Fever	3·9	3·7	3·8
Malaria	86·1	99·9	90·2
Sandfly Fever	33·6	3·9	19·2
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	32·3	20·6	26·4
Tubercle of the lungs	1·1	·9	·9
Pneumonia	2·5	1·6	2·1
Respiratory Diseases	13·0	11·7	12·2
Dysentery	6·4	9·4	7·7
Diarrhœa	12·2	9·5	10·9
Hepatic Abscess	1·1	·9	1·0
„ Congestion and Inflammation	8·3	6·1	7·1
Venereal Diseases	47·3	61·9	53·1
ALL CAUSES	540·3	529·7	524·7
IV.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—			
Cholera	·45	·12	·29
Small-pox	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	·34	·34	·33
Malaria	·13	·03	·08
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	·50	·12	·33
Circulatory Diseases	·34	·16	·25
Tubercle of the lungs	·08	·06	·07
Pneumonia	·34	·19	·26
Respiratory Diseases	·16	·06	·11
Dysentery	·27	·28	·26
Diarrhœa	...	...	·01
Hepatic Abscess	·42	·50	·46
ALL CAUSES	5·54	4·27	4·89

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† Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE II.

RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table III.

	Ratios per 1,000 of the Average Strength.												
	I Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	II Burma Inland.	IV Bengal and Orissa.	V Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	VI Upper Sub-Himalaya.	VII N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	VIII S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	IX Deccan.	X Western Coast.	XI Southern India.	XII*a* Hill Stations.	XII*b* Hill Convalescent Depôts, and Sanatoria.	India.
I.—Strength	1,210	1,219	1,939	6,012	14,142	5,600	6,009	11,240	1,609	3,259	12,196	3,718	72,371
II.—†Constantly sick per 1,000 of the Average Strength	26·5	37·4	27·4	29·6	29·3	34·4	32·6	27·0	28·9	34·5	24·5	38·4	28·8
III.—Admission rate of the Year—													
Influenza	19·0	...	...	14·6	2·8	7·3	1·5	·9	1·9	6·8	3·4	·3	3·9
Cholera	...	...	...	4·3	·6	...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	·1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0
Enteric Fever	·8	1·6	2·1	9·1	3·0	4·1	2·7	5·0	3·7	3·7	2·8	4·3	3·8
Malaria	30·6	55·8	61·4	51·7	81·9	137·5	165·3	81·9	89·5	96·7	95·5	82·6	90·2
Sandfly Fever	...	...	...	18·6	28·3	133·9	1·3	9·3	...	...	1·5	...	19·2
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	111·6	114·0	84·1	53·6	24·6	41·8	6·0	15·9	10·6	16·9	12·4	17·5	26·4
Rheumatic Fever	·8	5·7	3·1	2·7	4·2	2·5	2·8	4·4	1·2	5·8	7·5	5·4	4·3
Tubercle of the lungs	1·7	·8	1·5	·5	1·0	·4	1·5	·6	...	·6	·8	3·8	·9
Pneumonia	1·7	...	3·1	3·3	2·1	4·5	2·0	1·6	3·1	·6	1·6	1·1	2·1
Respiratory Diseases	5·0	16·4	8·8	12·3	13·0	20·2	15·3	9·1	14·9	12·0	11·0	12·9	12·2
Dysentery	3·3	10·7	16·5	10·6	4·3	6·2	5·3	9·7	4·4	18·1	7·3	10·0	7·7
Diarrhœa	8·3	21·3	23·2	15·1	11·6	14·3	14·3	5·4	11·2	12·6	7·4	10·5	10·9
Hepatic Abscess	...	·8	1·5	2·0	1·3	·7	1·2	1·2	·6	·6	·4	·8	1·0
Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation	·8	9·0	10·3	9·3	7·4	6·2	16·1	5·8	6·2	2·8	4·6	8·9	7·1
Venereal Diseases	52·9	114·8	74·3	63·5	46·5	48·6	51·1	56·4	98·8	89·0	36·9	50·3	53·1
All Causes	441·3	676·0	459·5	526·4	542·1	830·9	625·6	428·9	448·1	692·2	436·8	546·3	524·7
IV.—Death rate of the Year—													
Cholera	...	...	...	2·00	·35	...	...	·36	...	...	...	..	·29
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	·50	·21	·89	·33	·44	...	·61	·25	·27	·33
Malaria	...	...	...	...	·07	·18	...	·09	...	...	·16	·27	·08
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	1·00	·71	·36	·50	·18	...	...	...	...	·33
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	·83	·14	·36	...	...	·62	·61	·25	·54	·25
Tubercle of the lungs	...	·82	...	...	·07	·18	·17	...	...	...	...	·27	·07
Pneumonia	...	...	·52	1·00	·14	·36	·17	·18	·62	·31	·08	·27	·26
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	·17	·21	·18	...	·09	...	·31	...	·27	·11
Dysentery	...	...	·52	·50	...	·36	...	·36	·62	·31	·49	·27	·26
Diarrhœa	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Hepatic Abscess	...	·82	·52	1·16	·28	·18	·83	·53	·62	·31	·16	·81	·46
All Causes	6·61	4·92	5·16	9·65	4·60	5·18	4·49	4·18	6·84	4·30	3·53	6·46	4·89

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† Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE III.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.					1. ADMISSION RATE.					2. DEATH RATE.					3. CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.						
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Port Blair	10	...	...	...	...	7·7	...	15·4	...	...	...	...	15·4	...	15·4	..	...	...	23·1	307·7	15·4	...	7·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7·69	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	·2	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	·7	...	1·4	...	...	...	2·5	14·6	1·5	...	1·1
Rangoon	1,080	21·3	...	...	·9	33·3	...	123·1	·9	...	1·9	1·9	..	5·6	1·9	9·3	...	·9	56·5	457·4	12·0	14·8	29·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·93	6·48	·93	..	...
		·7	...	...	·2	1·2	...	3·0	·3	...	·1	·6		·2	·2	·3	·0	·0	11·7	27·9	5·6	1·5	4·7
GROUP I.— BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS.	* 1,210	19·0	...	...	·8	30·6	...	111·6	·8	...	1·7	1·7	1·7	5·0	3·3	8·3	...	·8	52·9	441·3	12·4	13·2	27·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·	·83	6·61	·83	...	...
		·6	...	...	·2	1·1	...	2·9	3	...	·1	·5	·1	·2	·3	·3	·0	·0	10·7	26·5†	5·1	1·3	4·3
Thayetmyo	224	...	...	...	4·5	75·9	...	133·9	4·5	...	..	...	...	13·4	4·5	35·7	...	13·4	133·9	875·0	22·3	17·9	93·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·93	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·6	2·7	...	3·8	·2	...	...	...	...	·8	·6	·6	...	·7	13·9	39·7	·6	2·2	11·2
Meiktila	189	...	...	...	5·3	15·9	...	84·7	...	...	10·6	...	...	52·9	31·7	21·2	5·3	5·3	153·4	783·1	21·2	52·9	79·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5·29	...	...	10·58	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·8	·3	...	2·9	...	...	1·8	...	...	4·2	1·8	·7	·0	·2	19·7	56·3	·6	5·4	13·7
Fort Dufferin	243	...	...	...	...	61·7	...	49·4	12·3	...	...	4·1	...	4·1	12·3	4·1	...	...	144·0	535·0	24·7	45·3	74·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4·12	..	...	...
		...	...	...	...	1·4	...	1·4	1·6	...	1·1	·4	...	·1	1·2	·0	...	...	13·3	35·9	1·3	5·2	6·8
Shwebo	391	...	...	...	...	46·0	...	71·6	2·6	...	12·8	...	...	5·1	7·7	28·1	...	17·9	63·9	552·4	5·1	12·8	46·0
		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	1·5	...	2·3	·2	...	1·3	...	...	·1	·3	·9	...	·9	5·1	24·2	·6	·5	4·0
Bhamo	171	...	...	...	...	87·7	...	309·9	11·7	...	17·5	...	...	23·4	...	11·7	...	...	122·8	783·6	23·4	17·5	81·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	2·9	...	8·7	1·4	...	1·0	...	...	·8	...	·3	...	...	17·8	45·4	2·3	3·5	12·0
GROUP II.— BURMA INLAND.	* 1,219	...	...	...	1·6	55·8	...	114·0	5·7	...	8·2	·8	...	16·4	10·7	21·3	·8	9·0	114·8	676·0	17·2	27·1	70·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·82	...	...	...	...	·82		...	4·92	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·2	1·7	...	3·4	·6	...	1·0	·1	...	1·0	·7	·5	...	·5	12·4	37·4†	1·0	3·0	8·5
Forts William, Fulta and Chingri Khal.	1,268	...	...	...	·8	51·3	...	98·6	·8	...	4·7	1·6	3·9	7·1	14·2	11·0	·8	5·5	75·7	441·6	13·4	18·9	43·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·1	1·5	...	3·2	·0	...	·6	·4	·3	·2	1·1	·4	·1	·2	8·9	27·3	1·9	1·7	5·3
Dum-Dum	348	...	...	...	...	54·6	...	48·9	8·6	...	5·7	2·9	2·9	5·7	8·6	40·2	2·9	17·2	89·1	425·3	17·2	28·7	43·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·87	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	2·9	...	2·2	·3	...	·3	·1	·3	·3	·5	2·0	·3	·8	7·1	24·1	1·4	1·2	4·5
Barrackpore	323	...	...	...	9·3	108·4	...	65·0	6·2	...	9·3	...	...	18·6	34·1	52·6	3·1	21·7	52·6	566·6	18·6	24·8	9·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	...	3·10	...	...	15·48	...	...	..
		...	...	...	·9	2·9	...	3·6	·5	...	·2	..	...	1·1	2·3	1·4	·0	1·5	5·3	31·4	1·4	2·7	1·2
GROUP IV.— BENGAL AND ORISSA.	* 1,939	...	...	...	2·1	61·4	...	84·1	3·1	...	5·7	1·5	3·1	8·8	16·5	23·2	1·5	10·3	74·3	459·5	15·0	21·7	37·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·52	...	·52	...	·52	...	..	5·16	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·2	2·0	...	3·1	·1	...	·4	·3	·3	·4	1·2	·8	·1	·6	8·0	27·4†	1·7	1·8	4·5
B																							
Dinapore	560	7·1	...	...	5·4	21·4	33·9	10·7	...	...	3·6	...	...	16·1	...	12·5	...	...	51·8	358·9	8·9	3·6	39·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·36	...	...	...
		·2	...	...	1·1	·8	1·2	1·7	...	...	·1	·0	...	·6	...	·5	...	...	7·4	21·7	·9	·1	6·4
Benares	178	...	146·1	...	...	16·9	...	84·3	5·6	16·9	11·2	...	...	16·9	44·9	11·2	...	...	95·5	837·1	28·1	28·1	39·3
		...	67·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·62	...	..	...	...	78·65	...	...	...
		...	8·4	...	...	·4	...	2·5	·2	·4	·8	...	...	·6	2·2	·3	...	...	7·5	36·3	1·8	2·0	3·7
Allahabad and Fort.	962	87·3	...	...	4·2	90·4	...	16·6	2·1	8·3	6·2	1·0	5·2	15·6	5·2	...	...	7·3	62·4	539·5	15·6	7·3	39·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·08	1·04	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·32	...	...	...
		1·8	...	...	·6	3·0	...	1·0	·0	·2	·4	·4	·5	·4	·6	...	...	·3	8·5	26·3	1·3	·8	6·4
Fyzabad	859	...	...	...	11·6	41·9	...	29·1	1·2	...	1·2	...	1·2	9·3	17·5	40·7	1·2	16·3	87·3	499·4	4·7	7·0	75·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	..	1·16	...	...	...	..	...	3·49	...	...	...
		...	...	...	2·0	1·5	...	1.9	·1	...	·0	...	·1	·6	1·6	1·5	·1	·5	11·5	30·1	·7	·4	10·3
Lucknow	2,462	...	...	...	15·4	56·9	37·8	101·5	3·2	1·6	9·3	·8	2·8	11·0	13·8	16·7	4·5	13·0	61·3	583·7	13·4	11·8	36·1
		...	...	...	1·22	...	...	...	...	·81	·81	...	·41	...	·41	...	2·84	...	...	8·94	...	...	...
		...	...	...	2·4	1·6	·7	4·0	·3	·1	1·2	·2	·3	·8	·7	·3	·4	·8	9.2	35·1	2·0	1·0	6·2
Cawnpore	936	...	...	...	...	11·8	...	10·7	4·3	4·3	5·3	...	7·5	12·8	...	6·4	...	3·2	51·3	413·5	8·5	4·3	38·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	...	4·27	...	1·07	...	...	...	...	7·48	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	·5	...	1·0	·3	·1	·2	...	·7	·5	·0	·1	·2	·1	5·6	21·5	·7	·4	4·4
Fatehgarh	55	...	...	...	...	400·0	...	...	...	18·2	...	...	...	...	36·4	...	·	...	36·4	781·8	...	...	36·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	10·9	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	1·8	25·1	...		1·8
GROUP V.— GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR.	* 6,012	14·6	4·3	...	9·1	51·7	18·6	53·6	2·7	3·3	6·5	·5	3·3	12·3	10·6	15·1	2·0	9·3	63·5	526·4	11·6	8·8	43·1
		...	2·00	...	·50	...	...	...	..	1·00	·83	...	1·00	·17	·50	...	1·16	...	...	9·65	...	...	...
		·3	·2	...	1·5	1·6	·4	2·5	·2	·1	·6	·1	·3	·6	·7	·4	·2	·5	8·6	29·6†	1·4	·8	6·4

* Derived from the aggregates.

† Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE III—*continued.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.							2. Death rate.									3. Constantly sick rate.					
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammaon.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
A																							
Bareilly	1,548	1·9 ... ·0	·6 ·65 ·0	... ...	16·8 ·65 2·6	32·9 ... ·8	... ...	23·3 ... 2·4	1·3 ... ·1	·6 ... ·0	3·9 ... ·7	... ... ·2	·6 ... ·1	13·6 ... ·6	·6 ... ·0	8·4 ... ·4	... ...	15·5 ... ·8	55·6 ·65 6·3	332·0 3·88 23·4	11·0 ·65 2·0	18·1 ... 2·2	26·5 ... 2·1
Rurki	341	20·5 ... ·9	20·5 11·73 ·7	... ...	2·9 ... ·6	67·4 ... 2·8	... ...	8·8 ... 1·7	5·9 ... ·7	8·8 ... ·2	5·9 ... ·1	... ...	5·9 ... ·2	17·6 ... ·5	2·9 ... ·1	... ...	2·9 2·93 ·1	23·5 ... ·8	64·5 ... 5·6	527·9 14·66 27·7	26·4 ... 3·2	5·9 ... ·6	32·3 ... 1·9
Meerut	2,171	·5 ... ·0	... ... ·0	... ...	1·8 ·46 ·2	81·5 ... 1·9	... ...	·9 ... ·1	1·4 ... ·3	12·9 ·46 1·1	4·6 ... ·5	·9 ... ·2	1·4 ·46 ·1	12·9 ... ·9	2·3 ... ·3	12·0 ... ·4	·9 ... ·1	4·6 ... ·2	48·4 ... 9·0	450·5 4·61 29·6	13·4 ... 2·3	7·8 ... 1·7	27·2 ... 5·1
Delhi	347	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ... ·2	141·2 ... 8·4	.. ..	2·9 ... ·2	... ... ·4	8·6 2·88 ·5	2·9 ... ·4	... ...	5·3 2·88 1·5	... ... ·3	5·8 ... ·3	17·3 ... ·5	2·9 2·88 ·1	11·5 ... ·9	86·5 ... 1·5	527·4 11·53 28·6	20·2 ... ·2	37·5 ... ·7	28·8 ... ·6
Ambala	2,246	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ... ·1	41·4 ... 2·0	... ...	41·0 ... 2·2	4·9 ... ·5	... ...	9·8 ... 1·2	2·2 ·45 ·7	1·3 ... ·1	3·6 ... ·3	9·3 ... ·7	7·1 ... ·3	2·7 ·45 ·4	5·8 ... ·5	37·8 ... 9·8	451·9 3·12 35·1	5·3 ... 2·0	5·8 ... ·9	26·7 ... 6·9
B																							
Jullundur	568	.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	95·1 ... 2·9	... ...	8·8 ... ·2	8·8 ... 1·2	... ...	1·8 ... ·1	1·8 ... ·4	... ... ·1	12·3 ... ·5	... ...	15·8 ... ·4	1·8 ... ·1	12·3 ... ·5	56·3 ... 7·9	424·3 3·52 24·7	15·8 ... ·8	3·5 ... ·5	37·0 ... 5·7
Ferozepore	1,013	... ...	... ...	... ...	1·0 ·99 ·1	94·8 ... 3·2	66·1 ... 1·6	25·7 ... 1·7	2·0 ... ·8	8·9 2·96 ·3	7·9 ·99 1·1	... ...	2·0 ... ·1	20·7 ·99 1·0	3·9 ... ·2	... ...	1·0 ... ·0	11·8 ... ·8	36·5 ... 6·4	582·4 8·88 29·8	10·9 ... 1·8	4·9 ... ·4	20·7 ... 4·2
Amritsar	183	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·5 ... ·7	49·2 ... 2·4	.. ..	38·3 ... 1·4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·5 ... ·2	... ...	5·5 ... ·2	... ...	21·9 ... ·8	43·7 ... ·7	437·2 ... 17·3	21·9 ... ·3	5·5 ... ·2	16·4 ... ·2
Lahore Cantt. and Fort.	1,117	...	... ...	... ...	4·5 ... 1·1	86·8 ... 3·2	11·6 ... ·3	90·4 ... 2·8	2·7 ... ·4	2·7 ·90 ·0	1·8 ·90 ·6	·9 ... ·1	3·6 ... ·2	14·3 ·90 ·7	13·4 ... ·7	3·6 ... ·1	1·8 ... ·2	2·7 ... ·4	72·5 ... 10·2	615·0 7·16 36·2	8·1 ... 1·0	5·4 ... 1·0	59·1 ... 8·1
Sialkot	1,235	6·5 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	·8 ... ·4	38·9 ·81 1·9	... ...	4·0 ... ·3	4·9 ... ·3	15·4 1·62 ·5	6·5 ... ·5	1·6 ... ·3	2·4 ... ·3	16·2 ... ·7	8·1 ... ·9	38·9 ... 1·0	·8 ·81 ·1	2·4 ... ·3	34·0 ... 4·2	525·5 4·05 25·1	5·7 ... ·8	4·0 ... ·8	24·3 ... 2·5
Rawalpindi	3,004	6·3 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	·7 ... ·2	138·5 ... 3·5	95·5 ... 1·4	18·6 ... ·7	7·7 ... ·4	2·7 ·67 ·2	6·3 ... ·6	1·0 ... ·1	3·3 ... ·2	16·3 ·33 ·6	·3 ... ·0	11·0 ... ·2	·3 ... ·1	3·3 ... ·1	33·6 .. 4·9	747·7 3·00 29·1	9·3 ... 1·5	6·7 ... ·7	17·6 ... 2·7
Campbellpore	245	4·1 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	... ...	102·0 ... 2·5	73·4 ... 1·7	4·1 ... ·1	... ... ·2	4·1 ... ·2	8·2 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	20·4 ... ·8	... ...	20·4 ... ·6	8·2 ... ·2	16·3 ... ·6	69·4 ... 2·0	657·1 ... 21·3	16·3 ... ·2	12·2 ... ·1	40·8 ... 1·7
Attock	123	33·1 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	8·1 ... ·2	162·6 ... 5·3	122·0 ... 2·7	105·7 ... 2·1	16·3 ... 1·1	... ...	16·3 ... 1·5	... ...	... ...	16·3 ... ·2	8·1 ... ·3	24·4 ... ·9	... ...	16·3 ... ·4	97·6 ... 1·1	1,154·5 ... 30·1	32·5 ... ·5	8·1 ... ·2	6·9 ... ·5
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA.	* 14,142	2·8 ... ·1	·6 ·35 ·0	... ...	3·0 ·21 ·5	81·9 ·07 2·6	28·2 ... ·5	24·6 ... 1·2	4·2 ... ·4	5·3 ·71 ·3	5·9 ·14 ·7	1·0 ·07 ·2	2·1 ·14 ·2	13·0 ·21 ·6	4·3 ... ·3	11·6 ... ·3	1·3 ·28 ·1	7·4 ... ·4	46·5 ·07 6·8	542·1 4·60 29·3†	10·6 ·07 1·7	8·2 ... 1·0	27·7 ... 4·1
A																							
Nowshera	1,095	... ...	... ...	... ...	6·4 ·91 1·5	130·6 ... 3·7	139·7 ... 3·3	12·8 ... 1·0	·9 ... ·2	15·5 ·91 ·6	21·0 ·91 1·5	... ... ·0	6·4 1·83 ·0	32·0 ·91 ·8	4·6 ·91 2	6·4 ... ·1	... ...	8·2 ... ·4	42·9 ... 5·4	712·3 10·05 29·9	6·4 ... ·9	5·5 ... ·3	31·1 ... 4·2
Peshawar	1,679	19·1 ... ·7	... ...	... ...	3·0 1·19 ·5	206·1 ... 5·3	349·6 ... 6·7	95·9 ... 1·9	6·0 ... ·4	1·8 ... ·1	4·2 ·4	... ...	4·8 ... ·2	29·8 .. ·8	10·7 ... ·5	30·4 ... ·5	·6 ... ·2	7·1 ... ·2	39·3 ... 4·6	1,219·8 2·38 40·4	5·4 ... ·6	5·4 ... ·4	28·6 ... 3·6
Multan	899	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·4 1·11 1·0	65·6 1·11 2·1	... ...	61·2 ... 1·5	2·2 ... ·1	4·4 ... ·4	7·8 ... ·3	1·1 1·11 ·2	10·0 ... 1·1	6·7 ... ·1	6·7 1·11 ·4	10·0 ... ·2	2·2 1·11 ·1	3·3 ... ·2	25·6 ... 4·2	611·8 5·56 28·1	4·4 ... 1·0	5·6 ... ·6	15·6 ... 2·7
C																							
Hyderabad	556	3·6 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	1·8 ... ·3	151·1 ... 5·0	... ...	3·6 ... ·2	... ...	3·6 1·80 ·0	3·6 ... ·1	... ...	1·8 ... ·2	16·2 ... 1·0	3·6 ... ·4	9·0 ... ·3	... ...	1·8 ... ·2	62·9 ... 8·2	509·0 3·60 25·4	5·4 ... ·9	28·8 ... 3·9	28·8 ... 3·3
Karachi	1,371	5·1 ... ·1	... ...	.. ..	4·4 ·73 ·8	100·7 ... 3·4	7·3 ... ·2	1·5 ... ·1	·7 ... ·1	5·1 ... ·1	5·8 ·73 1·0	·7 ... ·4	... ...	9·5 ... ·5	2·9 ... ·2	5·8 ... ·1	·7 ... ·1	7·3 ... ·5	73·7 ... 10·0	723·6 5·11 38·3	15·3 ... 2·0	29·9 ... 4·2	28·4 ... 3·8
GROUP VII.—N.-W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA.	* 5,600	7·3 ... ·3	... ...	... ...	4·1 ·89 ·8	137·5 ·18 4·0	133·9 ... 2·7	41·8 ... 1·1	2·5 ... ·2	5·9 ·36 ·2	8·4 ·36 ·7	·4 ·18 ·1	4·5 ·36 ·3	20·2 ·18 ·6	6·2 ·36 ·3	14·3 ... ·2	·7 ·18 ·1	6·2 ... ·3	48·6 .. 6·4	830·9 5·18 34·4†	7·9 ... 1·1	13·7 ... 1·7	27·0 ... 3·6

* Derived from the aggregates.

† Worked on the aggregates.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate. 2. Death rate. 3. Constantly sick rate.																					
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
A																							
Deesa	49	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	122·4 ... 3·5	... ...	20·4 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	81·6 ... 3·9	61·2 ... 3·9	428·6 ... 22·0	40·8 ... 2·2	... ...	20·4 ... 1·6
B																							
Neemuch	448	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·2 ... ·5	98·2 ... 2·3	... ...	8·9 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	4·5 ... ·0	2·2 ... 1·5	... ...	17·9 ... ·8	11·2 ... ·4	8·9 ... ·1	... ...	6·7 ... ·2	44·6 ... 5·6	542·4 ... 23·0	13·4 ... 1·4	6·7 ... 1·1	24·6 ... 3·1
Nasirabad	831	... ...	... ...	... ...	6·0 ... 1·6	75·8 ... 3·4	... ...	15·7 ... ·9	3·6 ... ·3	... ...	14·4 ... 1·7	1·2 ... ·1	3·6 ... ·1	31·3 ... 1·9	3·6 ... ·3	22·9 ... 1·4	1·2 ... ·1	9·6 ... ·4	56·6 ... 8·6	596·9 ... 37·4	13·2 ... 1·9	9·6 ... 1·6	33·7 ... 5·1
Muttra	517	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	210·8 ... 6·0	11·6 ... ·3	... ...	... ...	3·9 ... ·2	5·8 ... ·1	... ...	1·9 ... ·2	... ...	... ...	7·7 ... ·3	... ...	17·4 ... ·7	42·6 ... 5·0	657·6 3·87 26·5	3·9 ... ·3	1·9 ... ·5	36·8 ... 4·1
Agra	1,037	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	144·6 ... 5·5	... ...	11·6 ... ·5	1·9 ... ·3	31·8 1·93 1·4	2·9 ... ·0	3·9 ... 1·1	3·9 ... ·2	10·6 ... ·8	... ...	9·6 ... ·2	1·0 ·96 ·0	40·5 ... 1·5	55·0 ... 6·3	607·5 7·71 29·7	10·6 ... 1·3	15·4 ... 1·1	28·9 ... 3·8
Jhansi	945	1·1 ... ·0	... ...	... ...	3·2 1·06 ·6	87·8 ... 3·1	... ...	3·2 ... ·6	5·3 ... ·8	6·3 1·06 ·2	15·9 ... 1·5	2·1 1·06 ·3	... ...	13·8 ... ·6	8·5 ... 1·1	4·2 ... ·1	1·1 1·06 ·0	2·1 ... ·1	64·6 ... 9·2	557·7 4·23 33·0	20·1 ... 3·6	10·6 ... 1·3	33·9 ... 4·3
Nowgong	350	2·9 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	5·7 ... 1·6	222·9 ... 8·5	2·9 ... ·1	2·9 ... ·2	2·9 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	2·9 ... 1·6	... ...	17·1 ... 1·3	11·4 ... ·5	34·3 ... ·9	... ...	25·7 ... 1·3	25·7 ... 5·7	817·1 2·86 42·4	2·9 ... 1·3	5·7 ... ·6	17·1 ... 3·7
Mhow and Indore	1,833	3·8 ... ·1	... ...	... ...	2·7 ·55 ·3	251·0 ... 6·7	·5 ... ·0	1·1 ... ·1	3·3 ... ·3	5·5 ... ·1	12·0 ... 1·3	... ... ·0	2·2 ·55 ·3	15·3 ... ·5	6·5 ... ·4	18·0 ... ·4	2·2 1·64 ·2	10·9 ... ·9	48·0 ... 7·8	663·4 6·55 34·3	9·3 ... 1·8	9·8 ... 1·3	28·9 ... 4·6
GROUP VIII.—SOUTH-EAST RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA AND GUJARAT.	*6,009	1·5 ... ·0	... ...	... ...	2·7 ·33 ·6	165·3 ... 5·2	1·3 ... ·0	6·0 ... ·4	2·8 ... ·3	8·5 ·50 ·3	9·5 ... ·9	1·5 ·17 ·5	2·0 ·17 ·1	15·3 ... ·8	5·3 ... ·4	14·3 ... ·4	1·2 ·83 ·1	16·1 ... ·8	51·1 ... 7·3	625·6 4·49 32·6†	11·5 ... 1·8	9·7 ... 1·2	30·0 ... 4·3
A																							
Saugor	24	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	333·3 ... 7·9	... ...	41·7 ... ·4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	41·7 ... 1·2	500·0 ... 13·3	... ...	41·7 ... 1·2	... ...
Jubbulpore	2,104	4·8 ... ·3	... ...	... ...	4·8 ·95 1·0	185·8 ·48 6·0	... ...	5·7 ... 1·1	2·9 ... ·2	16·2 ·48 ·5	13·3 ... 1·5	1·0 ... ·5	·5 ·48 ·1	9·5 ... ·6	11·9 ·48 1·0	1·9 ... ·1	2·4 ·95 ·3	9·5 .. ·6	32·8 ... 5·0	565·6 4·75 31·9	6·7 ... ·9	2·4 ... ·2	23·8 ... 3·9
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	873	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·4 ... ·7	119·1 ... 3·9	120·3 ... 2·4	2·3 ... ·4	1·1 ... ·1	1·1 ... ·5	9·2 ... ·8	... ...	4·6 ... ·2	11·5 ... 1·1	6·9 1·15 ·3	8·0 ... ·1	1·1 ... ·1	4·6 ... ·3	48·1 ... 4·9	567·0 2·29 24·3	10·3 ... ·8	1·1 ... ·1	36·7 ... ·4
B																							
Secunderabad	3,102	... ...	1·3 1·29 ·0	... ...	4·5 ·32 1·1	14·5 ... ·7	... ...	13·9 ... ·5	7·1 ... ·4	·3 ·32 ·0	7·1 ... ·8	1·0 ... ·3	2·6 ·32 ·1	7·7 ... ·3	1·6 ... ·2	·3 ... ·0	·3 ... ·2	4·5 ... ·3	59·3 ... 8·8	354·9 5·16 25·5	10·3 ... 1·8	8·7 ... ·4	40·3 ... 6·2
Belgaum	998	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·0 1·00 2·6	41·1 ... 1·4	... ...	24·0 ... 1·4	4·0 ... ·2	... ...	1·0 ... ·0	1·0 ... ·3	... ...	3·0 ... ·1	13·0 ... ·3	1·0 ... ·0	1·0 ... 1·0	2·0 ... ·0	57·1 ... 6·1	296·6 3·01 20·6	10·0 ... ·8	19·0 ... 2·0	28·1 ... 3·3
Satara	21	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	47·6 ... 4·3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	47·6 ... 4·3	95·2 ... 8·6	... ...	... ...	47·6 ... 4·3
Poona	1,975	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·0 ... ·5	88·1 ... 2·7	... ...	33·9 ... 1·4	4·6 ... ·2	... ...	3·6 .. ·7	·5 ... ·3	... ...	6·6 ·51 ·3	23·8 ·51 1·5	17·2 ... ·6	1·5 1·52 ·4	7·1 ... ·6	63·8 ... 10·2	425·8 4·05 28·5	19·7 ... 3·7	7·1 ... ·6	37·0 ... 5·9
Kirkee	1,112	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·4 ... 1·0	80·0 ... 4·2	... ...	12·6 ... ·4	6·3 ... 1·0	... ...	·9 ... ·1	... ...	·9 ... ·3	4·5 ... ·4	9·9 ·90 ·5	2·7 ... ·1	1·8 ·90 ·2	3·6 ...	82·7 ... 10·4	330·0 4·50 26·2	25·2 ... 4·1	13·5 ... 1·1	44·1 ... 5·2
Ahmednagar	1,032	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·9 ·97 ·6	66·9 ... 3·5	... ...	15·5 ... ·7	... ...	... .	2·9 ... ·1	... ...	2·9 ... ·2	26·2 ... 1·4	1·9 ... ·1	10·6 ... ·3	1·0 ... ·0	6·8 ... ·4	60·1 ... 5·9	501·0 2·91 28·6	25·2 ... 2·5	1·9 ... ·2	32·9 ... 3·3
GROUP IX.—DECCAN.	*11,240	·9 ... ·1	·4 ·36 ·0	... ...	5·0 ·44 1·0	81·9 ·09 3·0	9·3 ... ·2	15·9 ... ·9	4·4 ... ·3	3·2 ·18 ·1	6·2 ... ·7	·6 ... ·3	1·6 ·18 ·1	9·1 ·09 ·5	9·7 ·36 ·6	5·4 ... ·2	1·2 ·53 ·3	5·8 ... ·4	56·4 ... 7·7	428·9 4·18 27·0†	14·1 ... 2·1	7·5 ... ·7	34·9 ... 4·9

* Derived from the aggregates.

† Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE III—*continued.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
		1. Admission rate.												2. Death rate.				3. Constantly sick rate.					
Colaba	1,281	2·3	...	...	3·9	112·4	...	11·7	·8	...	1·6	...	3·9	11·7	3·9	13·3	·8	3·9	107·7	460·6	11·7	39·8	56·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·78	..	·78	...	·78	...	·78	...	...	7·03	...	...	...
		·1	...	...	·6	3·5	...	1·0	·1	...	·1	...	·3	1·7	·2	·9	·1	1·5	13·2	32·8	2·9	2·4	7·9
Cannanore	99	...	..	...	...	...	...	10·1	...	..	10·1		...	50·5	20·2	10·1	...	...	70·7	454·5	30·3	...	40·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·10	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·2	...	...	1·1	1·5	·2	...	...	·7	16·3	·3	...	·4
Calicut	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	...	10·8	10·8	...	...	...	...	..	...	53·8	75·3	301·1	53·8	...	21·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	·1	·0	...	...	...	..	...	...	3·9	·9	10·1	·5	...	·3
Mallapuram	136	...	...	...	7·4	...	...	...	7·4	...	44·1	...	...	29·4	...	...	...	...	51·5	426·5	7·4	...	44·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·35	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	·4	...	1·5	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	·8	15·1	·3	...	·5
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST.	* 1,609	1·9	...	...	3·7	89·5	...	10·6	1·2	·6	6·2	...	3·1	14·9	4·4	11·2	·6	6·2	98·8	448·1	14·9	31·7	52·2
		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	·62	...	·62	...	·62	...	·62	...	...	6·84	...	...	...
		·0	...	...	·6	2·8	...	·8	·1	·0	·3	...	·2	1·5	·3	·7	·1	1·4	10·7	28·9†	2·4	1·9	6·4
A																							
Bellary	527	...	...	...	...	301·7	...	5·7	1·9	13·3	1·9	1·9	...	5·7	9·5	3·8	1·9	1·9	93·0	637·6	26·6	15·2	51·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	...	1·90	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·3	12·0	..	·7	·6	·6	·0	·4	—	·5	1·0	·0	·2	·1	4·0	29·8	1·5	1·5	1·1
Bangalore	2,059	8·7	...	...	4·9	62·2	...	20·4	7·8	3·4	15·1	...	1·0	15·1	22·8	15·1	...	2·9	88·9	740·2	22·3	8·3	58·3
		...	...	...	·97	...	...	...	...	...	·97	...	·49	·49	·49	...	...	...	...	5·83	...	...	...
		·2	...	...	·8	1·2	...	·8	·6	·1	1·4	·0	·1	·3	1·2	·4	...	·2	10·7	41·1	2·0	·5	8·2
B																							
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount.	673	5·9	...	...	3·0	41·6	...	14·9	3·0	4·4	14·9	1·5	...	7·4	10·4	11·9	1·5	3·0	86·2	588·4	22·3	1·5	62·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	...	...	...
		·1	...	...	·9	·9	...	·4	·2	·1	·4	·3	·0	·4	·5	·3	·2	·1	·8	18·1	·3	·0	·4
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA.	* 3,259	6·8	..	...	3·7	96·7	...	16·9	5·8	5·2	12·9	·6	·6	12·0	18·1	12·6	·6	2·8	89·0	692·2	23·0	8·0	58·0
		...	...	...	·61	...	...	..	...	...	·61	...	·31	·31	·31	...	·31	...	...	4·30	...	...	...
		·1	...	...	·7	2·9		·7	·5	·2	1·0	·1	·0	·4	1·0	·3	·1	·2	7·6	34·5†	1·6	·6	5·5
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia.	1,827	2·7	...	...	·5	16·4	...	...	1·6	...	·5	·5	1·1	4·9	1·6	1·6	...	3·3	24·6	148·3	7·7	1·6	15·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	...	...	...	...	3·83	...	...	...
		·1	...	...	·1	·9	...	...	·1	...	·0	·1	·1	·2	·1	·0	...	·1	3·2	8·9	1·1	·3	1·7
Chakrata	1,264	...	...	...	1·6	68·0	...	11·1	8·7	..	5·5	...	·8	10·3	11·1	7·9	·8	6·3	54·6	326·7	12·7	7·1	34·8
		...	...	...	...	·79	...	...	...	...	·79	...	...	...	...	...	·79	...	...	3·96	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·4	2·3	...	·7	·4	..	·2	..	·0	·3	·8	·4	·0	·5	5·4	18·4	1·3	·2	3·8
Lebong	626	...	...	...	1·6	19·2	...	3·2	...	...	6·4	...	1·6	9·6	4·8	17·6	...	14·4	38·3	319·5	1·6	9·6	27·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·3	·9	...	·1	...	...	·6	1·2	·0	1·0	1·0	·7	...	·9	4·6	22·9	·6	·9	3·1
Solon	228	...	...	...	4·4	131·6	8·8	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4	17·5	4·4	...	30·7	429·8	4·4	17·5	8·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1·0	6·2	2·7	·9	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·4	·4	·1	...	·5	18·6	·1	·3	·1
Dagshai	604	...	...	...	9·9	48·0	...	16·6	5·0	...	5·0	1·7	1·7	29·8	1·7	9·9	..	5·0	28·1	495·0	11·6	1·7	14·9
		...	...	...	1·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	...	..	...
		...	...	...	1·7	1·4	...	·4	·5	...	·3	2·9	·1	·8	·1	·2	...	·2	2·9	22·3	1·0	·7	1·2
Subathu	446	...	...	...	...	488·8	...	49·3	11·2	...	13·5	2·2	...	9·0	6·7	...	...	4·5	47·1	1,033·6	2·2	6·7	38·1
		...	...	...	...	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·24	...	...	...	...	4·48	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	18·1	...	1·7	·7	...	1·7	6·1	...	·5	·3	...	...	·5	4·8	53·0	·8	·5	3·6
Jutogh	353	...	...	...	5·7	73·7	2·8	36·8	5·7	...	5·7	...	...	2·8	2·8	5·7	...	...	28·3	390·9	5·7	11·3	11·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·67	..	...	...
		...	...	...	·9	2·3	·1	4·1	·2	...	·4	...	...	·2	·5	·1	...	...	·4	18·2	·1	·2	·1
Kalabagh and Baragali.	105	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	...	...	38·1	...	9·5	...	9·5	47·6	333·3	9·5	9·5	28·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·52	...	...	...
		1·1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	...	...	1·7	...	·2	...	·8	1·4	17·0	·4	·3	·8
Kuldana	486	...	...	...	4·1	20·6	...	28·8	2·1	...	2·1	...	2·1	14·4	...	2·1	...	2·1	39·1	423·9	16·5	10·3	12·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·0	·5	...	·6	·0	...	·2	...	·1	·5	...	·0	...	·1	·6	12·7	·2	·2	·2
Camp Gharial.	622	...	...	...	...	16·1	...	14·5	1·6	...	9·6	...	1·6	11·3	4·8	6·4	1·6	8·0	22·5	373·0	14·5	1·6	6·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	...	...	...	...	1·61	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	·7	...	·5	·0	...	1·7	...	·1	·4	·2	·6	·0	·3	·4	17·4	·2	·0	·1
Camp Barian and Khairagali.	609	4·9	...	...	8·2	42·7	...	1·6	3·3	...	14·8	...	...	...	4·9	3·3	1·6	4·9	27·9	300	18·1	1·6	8·2
		...	...	...	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3·28	...	...	...
		·3	...	...	1·3	2·2	...	·1	·4	·0	·7	·7	·1	...	·2	·0	·1	·2	26·8	44·7	10·3	1·9	14·7
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka.	422	...	...	...	2·4	101·9	...	...	4·7	...	7·1	2·4	...	26·1	...	4·7	...	2·4	26·1	388·6	11·8	...	14·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·74	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·5	4·7	·0	·1	·3	...	·7	·9	...	·9	...	·1	...	·2	·4	20·1	·2	...	·2

* Derived from the aggregates. † Worked on the aggregates.

1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE. 3. CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	Influneza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Cherat	506	...	...	...	2·0	304·3	11·9	4·0	4·0	...	2·0	...	2·0	5·9	11·9	17·8	...	2·0	9·9	780·6	...	...	9·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·95	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·4	6·7	·3	·1	·5	·1	·7	...	·1	·2	·4	·4	...	·0	·6	23·7	...	...	·6
Quetta	3,391	8·3	...	...	3·5	137·1	2·7	15·0	15·6	...	6·2	1·5	2·9	12·1	8·3	5·9	·3	2·7	38·3	560·3	15·0	8·0	15·3
		...	...	...	·29	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·29	...	...	2·95	...	...	...
		·4	...	...	·8	4·7	·1	·6	1·6	...	·7	1·0	·3	·6	·5	·1	·0	·3	4·8	31·4	2·4	·8	1·6
Maymyo	708	2·8	...	...	...	36·7	...	12·7	8·5	...	11·3	1·4	1·4	12·7	26·8	21·2	..	9·9	79·1	468·9	16·9	14·1	48·0
		...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·24	...	...	...	...	8·47	...	...	...
		·1	...	..	...	1·5	...	·7	·3	...	1·3	·3	·1	·3	1·9	·5	...	·5	8·9	33·5	1.8	1·6	5·6
GROUP XII*a*, HILL STATIONS.	* 12,196	3·4	...	...	2·8	95·5	1·5	12·4	7·5	...	6·1	·8	1·6	11·0	7·3	7·4	·4	4·6	36·9	436·8	11·4	6·1	19·4
		...	...	...	·25	·16	..	...	...	...	·25	...	·08	...	·49	...	·16	...	...	3·53	...	...	...
		·1	...	...	·5	3·3	·1	·6	·6	·0	·6	·8	·1	·5	·5	·2	·0	·3	4·9	24·5†	1·7	·6	2·6
Darjeeling	345	...	...	...	...	17·4	...	34·8	...	...	2·9	..	...		2·9	8·7	...	2·9	49·3	408·7	17·4	29·0	2·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·70	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	·3	...	2·0	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·2	·1	...	·3	4·2	19·5	1·8	2·2	·2
Naini Tal	217	...	...	...	23·0	27·6	...	92·2	...	...	41·5	...	...	...	27·6	4·6	...	18·4	106·0	534·6	18·4	23·0	64·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·22	...	...	...
		...	...	...	3·5	·7	...	11·0	·5	...	2·8	...	·6	...	1·7	·0	...	1·6	16·4	49·8	4·9	2·6	8·9
Landour	193	...	...	...	...	67·4	...	15·5	10·4	...	...	10·4	...	77·7	...	5·2	...	15·5	36·3	502·6	...	10·4	25·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·18	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	2·8	...	·5	2·3	...	...	9·4	...	2·9	...	·1	...	·5	·8	39·4	...	·2	·6
Kasauli	531	...	...	...	1·9	129·9	...	..	3·8	...	15·1	11·3	3·8	15·1	1·9	11·3	...	11·3	54·6	685·5	5·6	...	49·0
		...	...	...	...	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·88	...	...	...	...	11·30	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·3	7·1	.	·5	·8	·5	1·5	2·3	·3	1·7	·2	·6	1·8	1·6	4·6	76·3	2·0	...	2·6
Dalhousie	659	...	...	...	...	89·5	...	22·8	7·6	...	3·0	3·0	...	7·6	15·2	13·7	...	3·0	59·2	514·4	15·2	...	44·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	2·0	...	1·4	·8	·2	·1	·5	...	·5	·8	·3	...	·1	6·7	25·2	1·3	...	5·4
Murree and Lower and Upper Toppas.	354	...	...	...	8·5	76·3	...	8·5	11·3	8·5	11·3	2·8	...	8·5	2·8	8·5	2·8	5·6	16·9	443·5	5·6	2·8	8·5
			...	...	2·82	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	...	...	2·82	...	...	16·95	...	...	...
		...	...	...	2·9	5·6	·4	1·2	·4	·3	·8	2·9	·4	·5	·2	·2	·7	1·2	2·1	47·2	·6	·5	·9
Taragarh	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·0	43·5	43·5	...	..	87·0	434·8	...	43·5	43·5
		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	·4	1·3	...	...	·9	11·3	...	·4	·4
Mount Abu	115	...	...	...	...	252·2	...	...	17·4	...	8·7	...	...	17·4	17·4	104·3	...	17·4	43·5	826·1	8·7	8·7	26·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·70	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	10·3	...	...	·7	...	·7	...	...	1·7	1·7	2·7	...	·3	2·6	43·6	·3	·5	1·8
Pachmarhi	120	...	...	...	16·7	283·3	...	8·3	...	...	16·7	...	...	41·7	...	...	...	8·3	16·7	525·0	...	...	16·7
		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	2·8	11·0	...	·5	...	...	·8	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	·2	·3	21·1	...	...	·3
Purandhar	78	...	...	...	...	435·9	...	76·9	...	...	38·5	..	...	12·8	38·5	...	25·6	51·3	166·7	4,820·5	115·4	...	51·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12·82	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	12·7	...	2·4	...	...	1·7	7·4	...	·3	3·5	...	1·5	2·3	8·2	90·9	4.9	...	3·2
Khandalla	42	..	...	...	...	404·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·2	...	...	23·8	...	785·7	...	...	..
		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	..	14·3	...	...	1·4	...	...	·5	1·2	...	6·0	...	...	·2	...	31·7	...	...	...
Wellington	1,041	1·0	...	...	4·8	12·5	...	4·8	4·8	...	6·7	2·9	1·9	6·7	7·7	2·9	...	6·7	42·3	230·5	1·9	3·8	36·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	...	...	2·88	...	...	...
		·0	...	...	·6	1·5	...	·4	·6	·0	1·2	·6	·4	·6	·4	·1	·5	·8	7·6	26·3	1·6	·4	5·6
GROUP XII*b*.—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanatoria.	* 3,718	·3	...	...	4·3	82·6	...	17·5	5·4	·8	10·0	3·8	1·1	12·9	10·0	10·5	·8	8·9	50·5	546·3	10·0	6·5	33·9
		...	...	...	·27	·27	...	...	...	...	·54	·27	·27	·27	·27	...	·81	...	...	6·46	...	...	...
		·0	...	...	·8	3·7	·0	1·4	·6	1·1	·9	1·5	·2	·8	·6	·3	·5	·8	5·8	38·4†	1·6	·6	3·7

* Derived from the aggregates. † Worked on the aggregates.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1911.

TABLE III—*concluded.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

Stations, Groups and Armies.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.									2. Death rate.							3. Constantly sick rate.					
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic Fever.	Heat-stroke.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Coronation Durbar, Delhi	1,212	...	...	...	2·5	36·3	...	14·0	2·5	...	...	...	3·3	5·0	7·4	4·1	·8	2·5	15·7	152·6	3·3	4·1	8·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·83	...	...	1·65	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·1	·2	...	·1	·0	...	...	...	...	·0	·0	·0	...	·0	·0	·8	...	·0	·0
Troops marching.	1,385	...	...	...	2·2	23·1	...	12·3	2·2	10·1	4·3	...	2·9	5·1	5·8	13·7	...	3·6	38·3	306·9	2·9	7·9	27·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·72	...	...	...	...	...	·72	...	...	...	4·33	...	...	...
		...	...	...	·0	·1	...	·1	·0	·1	...	...	·0	·0	·0	·1	...	·0	·1	1·4	·0	·0	·1
Deolali Depôt	505	...	...	2·0	...	207·9	...	...	2·0	...	2·0	...	4·0	7·9	4·0	5·9	...	2·0	41·6	560·4	9·9	7·9	23·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·94	...	...	...
		...	...	·1	...	7·9	...	...	·4	...	·2	1·0	·0	·3	1·2	·1	...	·1	4·4	30·3	1·1	·6	2·7
Poonamallee Depôt	107	...	...	...	9·3	28·0	...	...	9·3	18·7	...	9·3	..	9·3	...	...	...	46·7	158·9	504·7	112·1	...	46·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1·5	2·8	...	...	11·7	1·2	2·1	·7	...	5·0	5·1	...	·8	5·1	229·0	307·1	97·7	·1	131·2
EXTRA INDIA. Aden	1,008	...	...	...	...	34·7	...	35·7	1·0	2·0	14·9	...	...	8·9	3·0	9·9	...	6·0	44·6	372·0	4·0	13·9	26·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·99	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·99	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·4	·2	·1	1·0	·2	...	·7	·2	·2	...	·3	5.7	20·0	·5	1·5	3·7
INDIA	* 72,371	3·9	·1	·0	3·8	90·2	19·2	26·4	4·3	3·5	7·0	·9	2·1	12·2	7·7	10·9	1·0	7·1	53·1	524·7	11·9	9·5	31·7
		...	·29	...	·33	·08	...	...	...	·33	·25	·07	·26	·11	·26	·01	·46	·01	·03	4·89	·03	...	...
		·1	·0	·0	·7	3·0	·4	1·1	·4	·2	·7	·4	·2	·6	·5	·3	·1	·4	7·1	28·8†	1·8	·9	4·4
NORTHERN ARMY	* 37,715	4·6	·9	...	3·9	86·1	33·6	32·3	3·7	4·2	6·5	1·1	2·5	13·0	6·4	12·2	1·1	8·3	47·3	540·3	10·2	8·1	29·1
		...	·45	...	·34	·13	...	...	...	·50	·34	·08	·34	·16	·27	...	·42	·03	·03	5·54	·03	...	...
		·1	·0	...	·7	2·8	·7	1·4	·3	·2	·6	·4	·2	·6	·4	·3	·1	·4	6·4	28·7	1·5	·8	4·1
SOUTHERN ARMY	* 32,059	3·3	·1	·0	3·7	99·9	3·9	20·6	5·1	2·6	7·9	·9	1·6	11·7	9·4	9·5	·9	6·1	61·9	529·7	14·6	11·5	35·8
		...	·12	...	·34	·03	...	...	...	·12	·16	·06	·19	·06	·28	...	·50	...	·03	4·27	·03	...	...
		·1	·0	·0	·8	3·4	·1	·9	·5	·1	·8	·4	·1	·7	·6	·3	·2	·5	8·5	31·2†	2·4	1·2	5·0

* Derived from the aggregates. † Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE IV.

ABSTRACT of the CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS of the most UNHEALTHY STATIONS, AND SANITARY DEFECTS.

(The ratios of sickness and mortality will be found in Table III.)

NORTHERN ARMY.

Peshawar.—The drainage within cantonments is good, but there is too free irrigation of compounds. The extent of irrigated land to the north of cantonments is being gradually reduced.

The regimental *bazaars* are overcrowded. Efforts, however, are being made to remedy this defect as funds and opportunities offer.

The conservancy system in force in latrines and urinaries is partly removal and partly incineration. Sewage is trenched when it cannot be disposed of by incineration.

The total sum expended during the year on conservancy amounts to Rs. 7,358 roundly.

The General Officer Commanding, Peshawar Infantry Brigade, remarks that the condition of the cantonment generally is satisfactory, but that the following defects require rectification :—

(*i*) Over-crowded state of the regimental *bazaars* ; and

(*ii*) Over-irrigation and too extended grass-farm lands ;

malaria being the principal disease the restriction of the latter defect, and the destruction of other mosquito breeding grounds should receive special attention.

Barian Camp and Khaira-Gali.—The Cantonment Committee of the Khaira-Gali station make the following recommendations :—

(*i*) Provision of a concrete floor for the latrine of the hospital ; and

(*ii*) The piping of water direct into the lines.

The Deputy Director, Medical Services of the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, recommends that the number of incinerators at Barian Camp be increased so as to extend the system to Upper Barian.

Lahore Cantonment.—The surface drains are sufficient, but as they possess hardly any appreciable fall, water remains in them for some time after heavy rain. The main drain in the *sadar bazaar* is receiving attention ; a *Jhallar* has been constructed which with the aid of a hand pump will facilitate the work of keeping the drain clean. No cheaper method is possible as the country is level for miles around and the *bazaar* is below that level.

A large brickfield was established during the year, close to the cantonment. The ground collect the monsoon rains. It lies beyond Railway limits, and being private land, neither the Cantonment Committee, nor the Railway authorities can exercise any control. The night soil from British units is removed beyond cantonment limits where it is trenched ; the land is afterwards cultivated.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, 3rd (Lahore) Division, remarks that the health of the station has, on the whole, been good during the year. Malaria and Pyrexia of uncertain origin were the diseases most prevalent amongst the British Troops and families.

Malaria is due chiefly to breeding grounds for anopheles in the vicinity of the cantonment, but these are gradually being filled in. The large borrow-pit near the 32nd Sikh Pioneer lines requires attention, but funds are not available at present. The surroundings of the Lahore Cantonment east station, where the troops entrain, as also the grounds near the Lahore Cantonment west station are studded with small *nallahs* which also require to be filled up. The water supply is satisfactory on the whole and derived chiefly from wells.

There is no overcrowding in the barracks or lines, and the sanitation on the whole is satisfactory.

Subathu.—There has been overcrowding of troops both in barrack rooms and station. In practically each barrack there has been some excess. This overcrowding was due to the appropriation of No. 13 Barrack for the use of married families coming up from regiments stationed in the plains. The Cantonment Committee state that the roads and drains might still be improved and some of the unoccupied and dilapidated dwellings removed.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, 3rd (Lahore) Division, remarks that the health of the troops has on the whole been good. The prevailing disease was malaria, of which there were several cases, but the regiment occupying the station apparently brought the infection from Lahore Cantonment where they had been stationed.

There are many breeding places for mosquitoes on the *khud* side, but few anopheles were found during the season.

Trenching has been abandoned, grouped latrines and incinerators are in use.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Karachi.—Water is obtained from the municipal pipe supply and is good, but insufficient in barracks and hospital during the summer months ; steps have been taken to increase the supply to the barracks of British troops.

Iron moveable latrines and urinals regulation "Durbar pattern", seats, buckets and receptacles are in use ; sewage is disposed of by depositing it in the municipal drainage pipes at one of their depôts from where it is carried away by forced air pressure to a sewage farm several miles away. Dry rubbish and litter is burnt in incinerators. The Commanding Officer, Karachi Brigade, remarks that the sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory. The special measures in force to combat malaria have been productive of good results.

Nasirabad.—The drainage on the whole is good.

The water is obtained from the Danta wells and Adib, the supply is ample and the quality good. A scheme is under contemplation of drawing the water up by means of machinery which will obviate possible contamination. The distribution is by pipes to the different units in the station.

The Cantonment Committee made the following recommendations :—

(*i*) Keeping the bed of the *nullah* west of cantonment as level as possible during the rains to prevent water collecting.

(*ii*) Stocking of quarries and *jheels* with small fish.

(*iii*) No quarrying to be allowed west of cantonments, this being the direction of the prevailing wind.

(*iv*) Improving the surface drainage. The Assistant Director, Medical Services, 5th (Mhow) Division, remarks that greater care is required in trenching night soil.

The Commanding Officer, Nasirabad Brigade, remarks that the sanitary state of the cantonment is being steadily improved as funds become available. The general health of the troops during the year has been satisfactory.

Nowgong.—The drainage generally has been well looked after. The surface drains about the barracks, on account of the peculiar nature of the soil (cotton soil) are difficult to keep in a satisfactory condition.

The water supply is obtained from wells. These depend on the rainfall, and in the hot weather there is often a deficiency ; the quality is fairly good. The chief drinking water wells are protected by covers provided with locks. Drinking water is boiled in the lines of the British troops, and is then stored in locked cisterns in the verandahs of the barrack rooms.

The wet system of conservancy with trenching is in force,—

Anti-mosquito schemes are difficult owing to the cotton soil surrounding the cantonment which is peculiarly favourable to the development of mosquitoes.

The Commanding Officer, Jhansi Brigade, remarks that the cantonment is well kept.

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

ABSTRACT of the CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS of the most UNHEALTHY STATIONS, AND SANITARY DEFECTS.

(The ratios of sickness and mortality will be found in Table III.)

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Bangalore.—The drainage of the cantonment is fair and the water-supply good.

There has been no overcrowding, but Bachelor's Block A is badly ventilated.

The *bazaars* in the immediate vicinity of military areas are under municipal control, and are in some instances in need of sanitar supervision.

Incineration is being carried out in nearly all units.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, Bangalore and Southern Brigade, makes the following remarks:—

Many of the latrines are masonry buildings of an obsolete pattern, with bad ventilation and lighting, insufficient drainage, and earthe floors. The modern corrugated iron (Horbury's) pattern with impervious flooring and drainage should be introduced. Each latrin should have a soakage pit behind it to receive the urine and washings. For the disposal of excreta, and to do away with the objectionabl cartage of the same, one incinerator of a modern pattern (Ambala "B") should be provided near each group of latrines. A covere masonry platform should be built for the purpose of drying litter. For a wash-house, an exposed platform near a stand-pipe is all tha is provided at present. Some shelter is necessary to protect bathers from the sun, wind and rain, and also to allow of a certain amoun of privacy. A roofed impervious platform with a water trough is recommended.

Clothing is usually washed at some public tank. This is a most objectionable and dangerous practice as infectious diseases ar liable to be spread thereby. A boiler room and rooms for storing dirty and clean clothing should be provided. The barrack in Cubbor lines are low and insufficiently ventilated. The floors are of beaten earth and should be paved. They are moreover situated near th swampy and insufficiently drained Millers, tanks which are apparently responsible for most of the malaria. The Commanding Officer Bangalore Brigade, remarks that a proposal to drain the upper No. 1 Millers' tank is now being worked out by the Mysore Durba authorities. If, and when this is done, and a proper drain made by the municipality to carry away the water, a comparatively small sum will suffice to so level the lower Millers' tanks as to do away with the mosquito grounds and improve the healthiness of the lines.

Thayetmyo.—The Assistant Director, Medical Services, Burma Division, remarks that the *Sudder Bazaar* is in a very insanitary state and a perpetual menace to the health of the troops. The water-supply is obtained from a good deep well, but all sorts of utensils are used in drawing it. It is desirable that it should be provided with a rotary pump, and be covered.

The General Officer Commanding the Rangoon Brigade remarks that the proposal to hand the *bazaar* over to the civil authorities has been approved and that they will presumably put it into a sanitary condition.

TABLE V.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations * and Groups.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.												
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...													
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II.—Burma Inland	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad and Fort	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Fyzabad	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	10
Lucknow	...	5	17	6	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	38
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
atehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
roup V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	...	6	19	9	3	1	5	2	3	...	3	4	55
A													
Bareilly	14	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
Rurki	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meerut	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lahore Cantt. and Fort	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Attock	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	15	4	4	3	7	1	1	...	1	2	4	...	42
A													
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Peshawar	...	...	..	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Multan	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
C													
Hyderabad	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Karachi	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Group VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley, and North-Western Rajputana	2	..	4	1	8	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	23

TABLE VI.

MALARIA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations * and Groups.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Admissions from Malaria in each month.												
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Rangoon	7	1	1	...	...	1	5	1	1	2	1	16	36
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	7	1	1	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	1	16	37
Thayetmyo	8	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
Meiktila	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	8	15
Shwebo	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	18
Bhamo	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	2	2	15
Group II.—Burma Inland	10	4	4	3	4	7	9	3	5	4	3	12	68
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	9	12	18	16	65
Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	10	19
Barrackpore	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	3	8	13	8	35
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	5	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	14	21	36	34	119
B													
Dinapore	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	12
Benares	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	3
Allahabad and Fort	3	1	3	6	9	12	5	4	5	17	13	9	87
Fyzabad	3	...	3	2	1	4	12	11	...	...	...	...	36
Lucknow	10	12	10	16	9	14	15	29	4	11	6	4	140
Cawnpore	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	..	3	1	11
atehgarh	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	7	7	...	22
roup V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	17	15	19	26	26	35	36	44	14	36	29	14	311
A													
Bareilly	14	9	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	6	12	2	51
Rurki	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	11	3	23
Meerut	22	28	14	19	31	12	23	4	5	9	6	4	177
Delhi	8	1	2	3	3	...	2	...	6	6	12	6	49
Ambala	11	4	3	3	3	10	2	4	5	8	32	8	93
B													
Jullundur	4	5	2	...	12	1	6	7	3	8	3	3	54
Ferozepore	5	10	8	7	18	10	13	9	4	1	8	3	96
Amritsar	...	1	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	1	9
Lahore Cantt. and Fort	6	3	6	4	3	19	23	4	4	7	15	3	97
Sialkot	4	4	1	5	5	8	4	3	2	6	6	...	48
Rawalpindi	32	18	13	29	24	18	21	28	67	60	71	35	416
Campbellpore	4	2	2	2	8	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	25
Attock	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	20
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	116	86	54	73	108	84	100	65	97	122	181	72	1,158
A													
Nowshera	25	16	13	10	5	10	8	9	3	6	29	9	143
Peshawar	65	18	13	29	10	23	15	19	18	27	69	40	346
Multan	11	4	8	3	2	4	1	3	3	3	9	8	59
C													
Hyderabad	12	8	6	11	17	11	2	2	4	5	3	3	84
Karachi	10	5	10	2	13	19	9	13	13	3	21	20	138
Group VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley, and North-Western Rajputana	123	51	50	55	47	67	35	46	41	44	131	80	770

TABLE VII.

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations * and Groups.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Admissions from Pyrexia of uncertain origin in each month.												
Port Blair	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Rangoon	10	23	28	27	23	3	1	5	2	1	4	6	133
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	10	24	28	27	23	3	1	5	3	1	4	6	135
Thayetmyo	7	1	...	5	2	2	...	3	4	4	2	...	30
Meiktila	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	16
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay)	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	12
Shwebo	1	2	5	5	3	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	28
Bhamo	3	...	...	...	...	3	30	10	3	1	3	...	53
Group II.—Burma Inland	17	6	6	12	7	11	36	17	7	12	7	1	139
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal	...	1	1	...	1	23	46	42	9	1	...	1	125
Dum-Dum	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	4	2	1	1	17
Barrackpore	1	...	3	5	2	1	2	1	...	2	2	2	21
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	2	2	4	7	5	24	50	44	13	5	3	4	163
B													
Dinapore	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	6
Benares	2	...	...	5	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	15
Allahabad and Fort	9	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fyzabad	...	1	5	6	3	3	...	2	1	...	3	1	25
Lucknow	2	4	15	24	38	26	50	58	8	13	8	4	250
Cawnpore	1	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	10
atehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
roup V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	14	5	26	37	43	34	62	60	10	15	11	5	322
A													
Bareilly	15	15	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	36
Rurki	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Meerut	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ambala	16	6	5	10	4	13	8	7	6	14	3	...	92
B													
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ferozepore	4	1	...	1	1	5	5	5	1	2	1	...	26
Amritsar	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
Lahore Cantt. and Fort	5	6	4	8	13	11	11	12	12	15	3	1	101
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Rawalpindi	10	6	7	24	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	56
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attock	...	3	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	51	37	24	47	32	34	28	30	21	33	9	2	348
A													
Nowshera	...	1	...	1	2	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	14
Peshawar	...	...	14	16	15	52	16	17	5	10	7	9	161
Multan	2	1	4	5	1	18	12	5	1	4	1	1	55
C													
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Karachi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Group VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley, and North-Western Rajputana	2	3	18	22	19	76	31	24	7	14	8	10	234

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* Stations where neither enteric fever nor malaria nor pyrexia of uncertain origin occurred are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table III.

TABLE V—*concluded.*

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE VI—*concluded.*

MALARIA by months, Stations groups, and armies.

TABLE VII—*concluded.*

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nasirabad	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nowgong	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Mhow and Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	5
Group VIII.—South Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	1	2	16
A													
Saugar	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	10
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
B													
Secunderabad	...	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	14
Belgaum	...	...	...	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	6
Kirkee	2	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ahmednagar	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3
Group IX.—Deccan	3	3	3	8	9	5	10	8	2	1	2	2	56
Colaba	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mallapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Group X.—Western Coast	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	10
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Group XI.—Southern India	2	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	12
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chakrata	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
Lebong	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Solon	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dagshai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kuldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Gharial													
Barian and Khairagalli	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cherat	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	2	1	...	12
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maymyo													
Group XIIa.—Hill Stations	...	...	2	...	12	4	5	4	3	3	1	...	34
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Landour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pachmarhi	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	2
Purandhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wellington	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Group XIIb.—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanitoria	2	...	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	16

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Malaria in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Deesa	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
B													
Neemuch	1	1	2	3	3	5	4	3	5	5	8	4	44
Nasirabad	8	2	2	1	3	16	12	4	5	5	2	3	63
Muttra	10	2	9	5	3	11	8	11	16	20	14	...	109
Agra	24	20	10	7	4	23	16	10	8	13	14	1	150
Jhansi	10	5	8	8	7	3	4	5	8	11	9	5	83
Nowgong	...	2	4	6	3	4	4	6	23	9	15	2	78
Mhow and Indore	39	31	32	37	32	23	59	71	65	42	28	1	460
Group VIII.—South Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	92	63	67	67	58	85	109	110	130	106	90	16	993
A													
Saugar	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	8
Jubbulpore	...	4	2	4	11	13	44	61	54	94	58	46	391
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	14	8	3	2	5	...	3	14	21	16	14	4	104
B													
Secunderabad	3	5	3	2	3	8	9	3	2	3	2	2	45
Belgaum	2	2	2	1	1	5	7	9	...	3	...	9	41
Poona	5	7	10	14	13	25	22	24	10	11	24	9	174
Kirkee	9	5	4	5	2	8	14	14	1	5	10	12	89
Ahmednagar	5	2	2	3	8	7	3	11	6	9	11	2	69
Group IX.—Deccan	39	33	26	31	43	68	104	136	94	142	120	85	921
Colaba	2	4	2	7	10	7	24	7	11	18	18	34	144
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallapuram	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group X.—Western Coast	2	4	2	7	10	7	24	7	11	18	18	34	144
A													
Bellary	7	8	15	9	4	14	16	14	15	20	19	18	159
Bangalore	1	6	16	11	13	11	13	12	6	15	17	7	128
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	1	1	4	...	3	...	1	3	4	2	4	5	28
Group XI.—Southern India	9	15	35	20	20	25	30	29	25	37	40	30	315
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	1	...	1	...	...	1	9	6	7	4	1	..	30
	1	...	...	20	23	7	6	11	5	10	3	...	86
Chakrata	...	...	1	3	..	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	12
Lebong	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	10	6	...	...	...	30
Solon	...	...	...	2	4	8	4	3	5	3	...	...	29
Dagshai	...	...	...	26	27	43	29	29	30	30	4	...	218
Subathu	...	...	...	1	15	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	26
Jutogh	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	10
Kuldana	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	10
Camp Gharial													
Barian and Khairagalli	...	...	...	...	9	9	4	...	2	2	...	...	26
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	6	12	10	...	...	43
	...	...	...	...	23	31	37	35	18	10	...	...	154
Cherat	12	11	5	21	32	36	54	98	95	66	25	10	465
Quetta	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	7	2	2	5	26
Maymyo													
Group XIIa.—Hill Stations	16	12	7	73	147	153	159	207	194	147	35	15	1,165
Darjeeling	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
Naini Tal	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	6
Landour	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	1	4	2	...	...	13
Kasauli	18	6	3	5	5	1	16	8	5	1	1	...	69
Dalhousie	...	...	...	5	8	8	18	13	7	...	...	...	59
Murree	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	6	2	...	4	...	27
Mount Abu	6	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	2	29
Pachmarhi	...	...	...	1	6	4	7	10	6	...	...	...	34
Purandhar	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	6	5	13	1	34
Khandalla	7	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	17
Wellington	2	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	13
Group XIIb.—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanitoria	35	7	14	20	32	24	60	39	33	15	23	5	307

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Pyrexia of uncertain origin in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B													
Neemuch	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nasirabad	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	13
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	12
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Nowgong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mhow and Indore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Group VIII.—South Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	3	6	4	8	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	36
A													
Saugar	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	12
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
B													
Secunderabad	4	7	3	2	10	9	4	1	1	2	...	...	43
Belgaum	1	...	...	4	7	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	24
Poona	1	8	6	11	10	9	11	5	2	2	2	...	67
Kirkee	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	14
Ahmednagar	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	16
Group IX.—Deccan	12	22	14	21	28	26	26	16	5	5	3	1	179
Colaba	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	4	...	3	15
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Calicut	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1
Mallapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group X.—Western Coast	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	4	...	3	17
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Bangalore	3	2	8	5	12	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	42
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	10
Group XI.—Southern India	3	3	9	7	13	13	1	3	1	2	...	...	55
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	14
Chakrata	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Lebong	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4
Solon	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	10
Dagshai	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	22
Subathu	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	13
Jutogh	...	...	..	...	2	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	14
Kuldana	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Camp Gharial													
Barian and Khairagalli	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cherat	4	2	...	3	6	6	6	11	4	6	1	2	51
Quetta	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6
Maymyo													
Group XIIa.—Hill Stations	5	2	1	13	39	23	13	24	13	15	1	2	151
Darjeeling	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	12
Naini Tal	...	...	1	5	1	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	20
Landour	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kasauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	15
Murree	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purandhar	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
Khandalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Group XIIb.—Hill Convalescent Depôts and Sanitoria	2	...	3	19	7	14	5	11	4	...	...	..	65

* Stations where neither enteric fever nor malaria nor pyrexia of uncertain origin occurred are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table III.

STATIONS,* GROUPS AND ARMIES.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Coronation Durbar, Delhi . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	17
Troops marching .	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	32	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	17
Deolali Depôt .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	8	12	10	16	16	7	10	9	6	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXTRA INDIA.																																							
Aden . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	5	8	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	35	5	...	...	3	13	3	4	3	1	3	...	1	36
INDIA .	24	15	37	29	47	22	31	20	12	10	16	11	274	495	307	289	390	517	569	693	706	668	707	728	458	6,527	133	117	138	225	231	264	261	240	92	111	52	50	1,914
SOUTHERN ARMY .	9	3	12	14	14	9	21	16	5	7	5	5	120	189	132	152	171	225	249	356	409	384	374	322	239	3,202	57	66	63	83	97	65	77	57	30	35	16	15	661
NORTHERN " .	15	10	25	14	33	13	10	4	7	3	8	6	148	293	168	136	217	292	320	337	297	284	331	394	180	3,249	69	47	74	140	134	199	184	183	62	75	31	21	1,219

* Stations where neither enteric fever nor malaria nor pyrexia of uncertain origin occurred are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table III.

TABLE VIII.

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE IX.

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE X.

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.													Admissions from Dysentery in each month.													Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	10
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	10
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Fort Dufferin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	11
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Group II.—Burma Inland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	13	2	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	26
Forts William, Fulta and Chingrikhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	5	18	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	14
Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	1	...	14
Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	5	4	1	17
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	3	5	4	3	5	5	32	3	5	...	1	1	2	4	7	5	9	5	3	45
B																																							
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	7
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Allahabad and Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	15	1	4	2	4	7	4	8	2	...	2	1	...	35
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	7	4	3	3	1	34	3	2	8	...	1	...	3	1	3	12	6	2	41
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	26	4	3	6	4	3	2	4	12	8	6	10	2	64	7	6	10	4	8	5	13	8	5	14	8	3	91
A																																							
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	13
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	4	2	5	7	...	26
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	6
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	3	4	2	2	3	21	2	1	2	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	16
B																																							
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	9
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lahore Cantonment and Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	15	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	10	1	2	2	10	6	7	6	...	2	8	3	1	48
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	9	4	2	1	2	2	5	2	1	33
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5
Attock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Group VI.—Upper sub-Himalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8	2	1	3	9	3	4	5	4	8	9	5	8	61	6	6	10	30	17	13	8	11	13	25	20	5	164
A																																							
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	3	2	1	18	3	8	6	2	5	6	3	2	6	3	1	6	51
Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9
C																																							
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Group VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	7	9	3	1	35	6	9	12	5	10	7	3	2	7	7	3	9	80
B																																							
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	4	3	3	...	2	19
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	10
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	12
Mhow and Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	12	2	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	...	3	1	...	33
Group VIII.—S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	4	4	5	7	3	1	32	4	5	9	9	7	5	12	14	5	8	4	4	86

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* Stations where neither cholera nor dysentery nor diarrhœa occurred are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table III.

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups and armies.

Stations,* Groups, and Armies.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Colaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lebong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Subathu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalabagh and Baragali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kuldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Gharial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Barian and Khairagali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP XIIa.—HILL STATIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kasauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
GROUP XIIb.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS AND SANITORIA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronation Durbar, Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops' Marching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Deolali Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
EXTRA INDIA.													
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	31	3	...	38
NORTHERN ARMY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	34
SOUTHERN "	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups and armies.

Stations,* Groups, and Armies.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Jubbulpore	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	6	1	3	2	4	25
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
B													
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	..	5
Belgaum	1	1	...	...	4	2	2	1	2	..	...	...	13
Poona	2	3	3	2	...	5	9	13	7	1	2	...	47
Kirkee	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	11
Ahmednagar	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	5	8	5	6	6	9	21	22	10	9	4	4	109
Colaba	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Cannanore	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
A													
Bellary	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5
Bangalore	1	4	3	2	6	5	6	4	3	4	6	3	47
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	...	..	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	2	6	4	4	8	6	7	4	3	6	6	3	59
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	3
Chakrata	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	14
Lebong	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Solon		...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dagshai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subathu	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kalabagh and Baragali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Gharial	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Camp Barian and Khairagali	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Quetta	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	16	2	1	1	28
Maymyo	...	...	...	4	4	11	...	...	...		...	.	19
GROUP XIIa.—HILL STATIONS	1	...	1	8	16	17	8	9	18	4	2	1	85
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Naini Tal	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Landour	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	10
Murree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Taragarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Purandhur	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	3
Khandalla	...	..	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	4
Wellington	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	8
GROUP XIIb.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS AND SANITORIA	1	1	2	1	10	9	5	5	1	1	1	...	37
Coronation Durbar, Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9
Troops' Marching	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Deolali Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
EXTRA INDIA.													
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
INDIA ...	23	32	29	42	54	50	63	66	66	56	41	38	560
NORTHERN ARMY	8	8	13	21	25	18	22	31	30	27	24	16	243
SOUTHERN "	12	20	16	21	29	32	41	35	36	29	16	13	300

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups and armies.

Stations,* Groups, and Armies.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Kamptee and Sitabaldi	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7
B													
Secunderabad	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	1
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poona	2	2	..	3	...	1	7	8	5	3	2	1	34
Kirkee	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Ahmednagar	2	1	1	1	.	1	2	...	..	1	1	1	11
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	5	4	1	7	...	3	15	10	6	4	4	2	61
Colaba	2	...	3	..	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	2	17
Cannanore	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	5	1	...	2	2	18
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bangalore	1	2	3	2	3	5	5	1	1	2	2	4	31
B													
Madras and St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	4	3	8
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	1	2	3	2	3	5	5	1	2	2	6	9	41
Ranikhet and Chaubuttia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Chakrata	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	10
Lebong	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	2	...	...	11
Solon	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Dagshai	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	6
Subathu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Jutogh	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	2
Kalabagh and Baragali	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Kuldana	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	1
Camp Gharial	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Camp Barian and Khairagali	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Khan Spur and Ghora Dhaka	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cherat	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	9
Quetta	...	.	...	..	1	10	2	1	2	3	1	...	20
Maymyo		1	...	...	1	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	15
GROUP XIIa.—HILL STATIONS	1	1	...	6	14	28	14	9	7	9	1	...	90
Darjeeling	...	...	2	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	3
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Landour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kasauli	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6
Dalhousie	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
Murree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	3
Taragarh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1
Mount Abu	...	..	...	...	...	1	9	2	...	...	..	...	12
Purandhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
GROUP XIIb.—HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS AND SANITORIA	2	2	2	4	3	2	16	4	...	...	2	...	39
Coronation Durbar, Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Troops' Marching	3	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	19
Deolali Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
EXTRA INDIA.													
Aden	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	10
INDIA ...	44	49	55	74	70	76	101	76	53	83	59	48	788
NORTHERN ARMY	21	27	32	52	50	36	46	38	34	61	38	24	459
SOUTHERN "	20	16	21	20	20	40	55	38	19	22	19	15	305

* Stations where neither cholera nor dysentery nor diarrhœa occurred are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table III.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1911.

TABLE XI.

STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among OFFICERS, WOMEN and CHILDREN of the BRITISH ARMY in 1911.

	OFFICERS.			WOMEN.			CHILDREN.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	India.
STRENGTH	1,161	1,054	2,345	2,275	1,968	4,248	3,664	3,387	7,056
CASES REMAINING FROM 1910	22	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONSTANTLY SICK	21·3	22·0	20·6	20·0	21·0	20·4	15·2	11·2	13·2
INVALIDING	15·5	18·0	15·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADMISSIONS.									
Influenza	19·8	12·3	15·4	3·1	5·1	4·0	1·4	3·5	2·4
Cholera	·9	...	·4	·4	...	·2	...	...	...
Small-pox	1·7	...	1·3	...	·5	·2	...	·3	·1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·5	35·4	66·6
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	6·2	4·1
Enteric Fever	9·5	3·8	6·4	5·3	7·6	6·4	4·6	3·8	4·3
Malaria	43·1	55·0	46·5	22·4	30·5	26·1	14·2	25·4	19·7
Sandfly Fever	43·1	9·5	25·6	1·8	...	·9	·3	...	·1
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	31·9	45·5	37·1	8·8	7·1	8·0	14·5	4·7	9·8
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	2·6	3·1	2·8	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	·3	·9
Pneumonia	2·6	·9	1·7	·9	·5	·7	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	18·9	17·1	17·9	9·7	9·1	9·4	34·7	28·6	31·9
Dysentery	10·3	14·2	11·5	6·2	8·1	7·1	4·6	6·8	5·7
Diarrhœa	21·5	21·8	20·5	17·6	13·7	15·8	36·6	30·1	33·4
Hepatic Abscess	·9	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Congestion	25·8	11·4	17·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	5·6	11·6
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	190·3	171·2	181·3	...	...	...
Abortion and other affections	...	...	...	35·2	35·6	35·3	...	...	...
Affections connected with and consequent on parturition.	...	...	...	5·7	7·1	6·4	...	...	...
All other diseases peculiar to women	...	...	...	24·2	34·6	29·0	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	...	1·9	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	633·9	578·7	582·1	475·2	520·8	495·8	413·2	324·5	370·6
DEATHS.									
Cholera	·86	...	·43	·44	...	·24	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·30	·14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	·59	·57
Enteric Fever	·86	...	·43	·88	·51	·71	...	·30	·14
Malaria	·86	...	·43	...	·51	·24	...	·30	·28
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	...	·28
Heat-stroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	·88	...	·47	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	·30	·71
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	3·25	3·12
Pneumonia	1·72	...	·85	·44	...	·24	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	·44	...	·24	4·09	2·95	3·68
Teething	...	...	...	...	...	...	·27	·59	·43
Dysentery	...	...	...	·44	...	·24	1·09	1·18	1·13
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·64	2·07	3·40
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	·51	·24	...	...	...
Anæmia, Debility and Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·37	2·36	3·40
Abortion and affections connected with and consequent on parturition.	...	...	...	1·32	1·02	1·18	...	...	...
Deaths not reported in Medical returns	...	...	·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES	10·34	4·74	8·10	9·67	4·57	7·30	33·84	25·98	30·33
TOTAL INCLUDING DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.	...	...	8·53	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHILDREN.

TABLE XII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY AGES AND CAUSES.

AGE AT DEATH.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercular Diseases.	Convulsions.	Respiratory Diseases.	Teething.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia, Debility, and Immaturity at birth.	ALL CAUSES.	Average Annual strength.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.	Liability. (The previous column expressed in percentages.)
Under 6 months	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	11	...	3	11	21†	102	727	140·30	52·10
Between 6 and 12 months	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	6	2	2	9	2	42	725	57·93	21·51
„ 12 and 18 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	30	765	39·22	14·56
„ 18 and 24 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	778	10·28	3·82
„ 2 years and 5 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	18	1,815	9·92	3·68
„ 5 „ and 10 „	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12	1,434	8·37	3·11
„ 10 „ and 15 „	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	613	3·26	1·21
„ 15 „ and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...
TOTAL	...	1	4	1	2	2	5	22	26	3	8	24	24	214	7,056*	30·33	...

† Sixteen premature birth.
* Includes five not classed on the line of march.

II.—INDIAN TROOPS, 1911.

TABLE C.

STATIONS by ARMIES.

Stations.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
Northrrn Army—		
Abbottabad	4,166	I. B.
Allahabad	298	S. G.
Agra	554	,,
Alipore	21	I. B.
Almora	5,494	S. G.
Ambala	902	,,
Amritsar	756	,,
Attock	1,192	,,
Bakloh	4,585	,,
Baragali	7,800	M.O.
Bareilly	560	S. G.
Barrackpore	24	,,
Benares	256	,,
Buxa	2,457	,,
Campbellpore	1,200	M.O.
Cawnpore	417	S. G.
Chakdara	2,500	I. B.
Cherat	4,546	S. G.
Chitral	4,980	,,
Dargai	...	...
Dehra Dun	2,229	S.G.
Delhi	715	,,
Dera Ismail Khan	571	,,
Dharmsala	6,111	,,
Dibrugarh	342	,,
Dinapore	171	,,
Drazinda	1,600	I. B.
Edwardesabad	1,279	,,
Fatehgarh	444	,,
Ferozepore	645	S. G.
Fort Abazai	...	...
Fort Jamrud	1,610	I. B.
Fort Lockhart	6,473	,,
Fort Shabkader	...	...
Fort William	17	S. G.
Fort Zam	1,350	I.B.
Fyzabad	336	S. G.
Gangtok	5,000	I. B.
Gyantse	12,900	,,
Hangu	3,650	,,
Jandola	2,430	,,
Jatta	1,000	,,
Jhelum	827	S. G.
Jullundur	900	,,
Jutogh	6,371	,,
Kalabagh	7,936	I. B.
Khairagali	7,678	S. G.
Kila Drosh	4,250	I. B.
Kohat	1,768	,,
Kohima	4,500	,,
Lahore Cantonment	706	S. G.
Lansdowne	6,260	,,
Lucknow	400	,,
Malakand Fort	3,889	,,
Manipur	2,619	,,
Mardan	...	...
Meerut	739	S. G.
Multan	402	,,
Naini Tal	6,400	,,
Nowshera	1,100	M. O.
Peshawar	1,170	I. B.
Rawalpindi	1,707	S. G.
Rurki	884	,,
Sadiya	440	M. H. I.
Shillong	4,987	S. G.
Sialkot	829	,,
Simla	7,230	,,
Thal	2,820	I. B.

Stations.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
Southern Army—		
Aden	26	S. G.
Agar	1,671	,,
Ahmedabad	170	,,
Ahmednagar	2,125	,,
Ajmer	1,627	,,
Aurangabad	1,865	M. D.
Baghdad	...	...
Bangalore	3,021	S. G.
Baroda	115	,,
Belgaum	2,473	,,
Bellary	1,483	,,
Bhamo	351	,,
Bhuj	341	,,
Bolarum	1,890	I. B.
Bombay	20	S. G.
Bushire	40	I. B.
Cannanore	47	S. G.
Charbar	...	...
Chaman	5,488	S. G.
Deesa	470	,,
Deoli	1,122	,,
Erinpura	876	,,
Fort Sandeman	4,522	I. B.
Goona	1,617	S. G.
Gumbaz	3,050	I. B.
Gwalior	1,089	S. G.
Hindu Bagh	5,675	,,
Hyderabad	134	I. B.
Indore	1,806	S. G.
Jacobabad	181	,,
Jaipur	1,582	,,
Jask	...	...
Jhansi	860	S. G.
Jubbulpore	1,306	,,
Kamptee	930	,,
Karachi	28	,,
Khormaksar	50	I. B.
Kirkee	1,837	S. G.
Kila Saifulla	5,090	I. B.
Loralai	4,450	S. G.
Madras	15	,,
Mandalay (Fort Dufferin)	249	,,
Manzai	3,080	I. B.
Maymyo	3,508	S. G.
Meiktila	860	,,
Mhow	1,903	,,
Mir Ali Khel	3,620	I. B.
Mount Abu	3,960	S. G.
Murgha	5,038	I. B.
Musa Khel	4,600	,,
Muscat	...	...
Nasirabad	1,461	S. G.
Neemuch	1,613	,,
Nowgong	770	I. B.
Ootacamund	7,216	S G.
Perim	249	I. B.
Pishin	5,157	S. G.
Poona	1,909	,,
Port Blair	85	,,
Quetta	5,511	,,
Rajkot	417	,,
Rangoon	14	,,
Robat	...	...
Santa Cruz	...	...
Satara	2,183	S. G.
Saugor	1,753	,,
Secunderabad	1,732	,,
Sehore	1,617	,,
Shelabagh	6,380	I. B.
Shiraz	...	...
Sibi	489	S. G.
St. Thomas' Mount	250	,,
Trichinopoly	274	,,
Trivandrum	198	M. D.

Stations.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
Extra India not in the Indian command.		
Colombo		
Singapore		
Tientsin—N. China		
Hong Kong—S. China		

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* These are usually the heights above sea-level of the survey-marks or of the mercury-surface in barometer-cisterns in the stations.

† S. G. = Surveyor-General of India ; M. H. I. = Dr. Macnamara's "Himalayan India" ; M. D. = Meteorological Department ; I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff ; M. O. = Medical Officers in charge of Station Hospitals in their Sanitary Reports.

TABLE XIII.

RATIOS of ARMIES.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XV.

	Ratio per 1,000 of the average strength.		
	Northern Army.	Southern Army.	Army of India.
.—Average Annual Strength	62,777	50,146	131,213
I.—Constantly sick	22·0	20·4	19·8
II.—Admission rate of the year—			
Influenza	5·1	·8	3·0
Cholera	·1	·2	·1
Small-pox	·2	·4	·3
Enteric Fever	2·7	2·6	2·3
Malaria	108·5	110·5	105·0
Sandfly Fever	1·8	...	·9
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	29·8	36·6	31·0
Plague	·5	1·3	·7
Tubercle of the lungs	2·8	1·6	2·1
Pneumonia	9·3	6·2	7·5
Respiratory Diseases	33·0	24·6	30·2
Dysentery	25·3	19·3	22·6
Diarrhœa	6·1	8·8	7·2
Hepatic Abscess	·0	·1	·0
Congestion and Inflammation	·9	·9	·9
Scurvy	·5	1·2	·8
Venereal Diseases	14·1	16·2	14·9
All Causes	571·6	510·5	515·8
IV.—Death rate of the year—			
Cholera	·03	·16	·11
Small-pox	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	·53	·44	·42
Malaria	·59	·24	·42
Sandfly Fever	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	·03	·18	·08
Plague	·32	·24	·27
Circulatory Diseases	·06	·20	·11
Tubercle of the lungs	·32	·10	·21
Pneumonia	1·23	·82	·98
Respiratory Diseases	·43	·24	·34
Dysentery	·13	·12	·12
Diarrhœa	·02	·04	·02
Hepatic Abscess	·02	·02	·02
Anæmia and Debility	·05	·08	·06
All Causes	5·26	4·17	4·48

TABLE XIV.

RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XV.

	Ratio per 1,000 of the Average Strength.												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalaya.	N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hill Stations.	Army of India.*
I.—Average Annual Strength	1,298	2,568	884	2,296	6,032	21,805	19,447	11,170	16,656	1,987	4,898	22,477	131,213
II.—Admission rate of the year—													
Influenza	3·9	...	...	...	3·2	3·9	2·9	1·6	·3	2·0	...	7·5	3·0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	...	·4	...	·6	·1	·1
Small-pox	...	·8	...	...	...	·3	·4	·2	·4	·5	·8	·2	·3
Enteric Fever	...	·4	...	1·3	·3	2·8	3·0	4·7	2·4	3·0	·8	2·9	2·3
Malaria	79·4	228·6	110·9	114·1	55·7	69·6	166·7	85·0	59·3	315·6	172·7	110·0	105·0
Sandfly Fever	...	...	...	...	...	·0	5·4	...	...	...	...	·4	·9
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	110·2	153·8	14·7	88·4	52·4	24·3	19·9	9·8	34·6	59·9	21·8	31·0	31·0
Plague	...	1·9	...	...	1·5	·8	·1	4·7	·2	...	1·2	·0	·7
Tubercle of the lungs	...	·4	4·5	2·2	2·7	2·8	2·5	2·1	2·2	1·0	1·2	2·5	2·1
Pneumonia	3·1	3·5	12·4	5·7	5·5	8·5	12·3	5·8	4·9	11·6	6·7	8·5	7·5
Respiratory Diseases	37·8	30·8	39·6	42·7	17·4	32·4	40·6	19·6	19·2	47·3	14·5	32·0	30·2
Dysentery	26·2	12·1	9·0	27·9	34·3	19·4	31·7	18·9	21·1	56·9	14·1	16·8	22·6
Diarrhœa	10·8	11·3	9·0	3·9	8·8	5·2	7·6	3·0	5·5	20·1	4·9	10·4	7·2
Hepatic { Abscess	...	...	...	·4	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·2	·1	·0
Hepatic { Congestion and Inflammation	3·1	...	...	·9	·7	1·3	·5	1·0	·7	·5	1·4	1·0	·9
Scurvy	...	·4	...	·4	·7	·7	·5	·7	·5	14·6	·2	·4	·8
Venereal Diseases	33·9	10·5	17·0	20·5	19·4	14·4	6·3	13·0	21·1	22·1	20·6	16·3	14·9
All Causes	741·9	742·6	485·3	586·7	513·1	476·0	714·1	436·0	449·7	983·9	501·6	520·6	515·8
III.—Death rate of the year—													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·30	...	·41	·09	·11
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	·64	·67	·63	·36	·50	...	·62	·42
Malaria	...	1·17	...	·87	·50	·46	·57	·18	·06	·50	·20	·67	·42
Sandfly Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	..	·39	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·30	·50	...	·13	·08
Plague	...	1·95	...	...	1·16	·60	...	·09	·12	...	·61	...	·27
Circulatory Diseases	·77	·39	...	...	...	·05	·10	·09	·24	·50	·20	·09	·11
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	·46	·15	·18	·06	...	...	·40	·21
Pneumonia	1·54	·78	1·13	...	·33	·87	2·42	·90	·42	4·53	·20	·71	·98
Respiratory Diseases	..	...	...	·44	·17	·64	·31	·27	·06	·50	...	·53	·34
Dysentery	...	·39	...	·44	·33	·09	·05	...	·12	·50	·20	·09	·12
Diarrhœa	...	·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·09	·02
Hepatic Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	·04	·02
Anæmia and Debility	·77	·39	...	·44	...	...	·10	...	...	·50	...	...	·06
All Causes	5·39	7·40	2·26	3·48	3·48	5·92	5·55	3·13	3·00	11·07	3·88	4·89	4·48

* Including Group Extra India and Field Forces.

TABLE XV.

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All causes.	Constantly Sick rate.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
		1. Admission rate.													2. Death rate.										
Port Blair	198	...	...	...	...	20·2	...	40·4	...	10·1	...	5·1	20·2	...	5·1	...	10·1	...	...	55·6	348·5	20·2	20·2	5·1	30·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Rangoon	1,100	4·5	...	...	...	90·0	...	122·7	...	2·7	...	2·7	40·9	30·9	11·8	...	1·8	...	13·6	30·0	812·7	32·7	7·3	12·7	10·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·91	...	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	·91	...	6·36		...	...	...
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	1,298	3·9	...	...	...	79·4	...	110·2	...	3·9	...	3·1	37·8	26·2	10·8	...	3·1	...	11·6	33·9	741·9	30·8	9·2	11·6	13·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·77	...	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	·77	...	5·39		...	...	...
Meiktila	453	...	...	...	2·2	53·0	...	26·5	...	...	...	2·2	33·1	13·2	6·6	...	...	2·2	2·2	2·2	357·6	13·2	2·2	...	...
		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·21	...	4·42		...	...	...
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay).	1,307	...	...	1·5	...	309·9	...	194·3	...	...	...	4·6	14·5	12·2	11·5	...	...	...	13·0	13·8	833·2	24·5	4·6	2·3	6·9
		...	...	...	...	1·53	...	·77	...	...	...	·77	...	...	·77	...	...	...	...	...	5·36		...	...	...
Bhamo	808	...	...	...	...	195·5	...	159·7	6·2	5·0	1·2	2·5	55·7	11·1	13·6	...	...	...	35·9	9·9	811·9	27·2	1·2	2·5	6·2
		...	...	...	...	1·24	...	...	6·19	1·24	...	1·24	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·38		...	...	...
Group II.—Burma Inland	2,568	...	...	·8	·4	228·6	...	153·8	1·9	1·6	·4	3·5	30·8	12·1	11·3	...	...	·4	18·3	10·5	742·6	23·4	3·1	1·9	5·5
		...	...	...	...	1.17	...	·39	1·95	·39	...	·78	...	·39	·39	...	...	...	·39	...	7·40		...	...	...
Manipur	531	...	...	...	...	77·2	...	1·9	...	1·9	3·8	16·9	16·9	13·2	3·8	...	...	...	5·6	11·3	403·0	15·1	3·8	1·9	5·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·88		...	...	...
Sadiya	61	...	...	...	...	213·1	...	...	...	...	16·4	...	16·4	..	16·4	...	...	...	16·4	...	475·4	16·4	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Dibrugarh	292	...	...	...	...	150·7	...	41·1	...	3·4	3·4	6·8	85·6	3·4	17·1	...	...	...	17·1	30·8	637·0	24·0	10·3	17·1	3·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42		...	...	...
Group III.—Assam	884	...	...	...	...	110·9	...	14·7	...	2·3	4·5	12·4	39·6	9·0	9·0	...	...	...	10·2	17·0	485·3	18·1	5·7	6·8	4·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·26		...	...	...
Fort William	536	...	...	...	1·9	106·3	...	48·5	...	1·9	...	9·3	33·6	7·5	3·7	...	3·7	...	28·0	13·1	590·0	22·4	1·9	7·5	3·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Alipore	914	...	...	...	1·1	165·2	...	136·8	...	...	2·2	5·5	58·0	42·7	5·5	...	...	1·1	17·5	28·4	740·7	29·5	9·8	12·0	6·6
		...	...	...	...	2·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	1·09	...	...	...	...	1·09	1·09	8·75		1·09	...	..
Barrackpore.	707	...	...	...	1·4	46·7	...	72·1	...	1·4	2·8	2·8	29·7	28·3	1·4	1·4	...	...	1·4	12·7	414·4	18·4	...	5·7	7·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Buxa	139	...	...	...	...	151·1	...	7·2	...	...	7·2	7·2	43·2	7·2	7·2	...	...	...	7·2	36·0	438·8	21·6	21·6	7·2	7·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	2,296	...	...	...	1·3	114·1	...	88·4	...	·9	2·2	5·7	42·7	27·9	3·9	·4	·9	·4	14·4	20·5	586·7	24·0	5·7	8·7	6·1
		...	...	...	...	·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	·44	·44	...	...	...	...	·44	·44	3·48		·44	...	...

TABLE XV—*continued.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.					1. ADMISSION RATE.												2. DEATH RATE.								
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
B																									
Dinapore	572	...	...	...	1·7	80·4	...	5·2	...	...	1·7	5·2	15·7	10·5	14·0	...	...	1·7	7·0	5·2	379·4	15·7	5·2	...	...
		...	...	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		...	...	...
Benares	626	...	...	...	...	51·1	...	6·4	...	1·6	3·2	1·6	17·6	28·8	1·6	...	1·6	...	4·8	22·4	496·8	17·6	3·2	9.6	9·
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Allahabad	760	25·0	...	...	...	38·2	...	9·2	...	...	5·3	1·3	6·6	35·5	2·6	...	1·3	...	15·8	22·4	373·7	15·8	5·3	2·6	14.5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32		...	...	...
Fyzabad	1,206	...	...	...	...	64·7	...	14·1	·8	...	2·5	8·3	19.1	34·8	14·1	...	...	1·7	14·9	35·7	614·4	22·4	10·0	3·3	22·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·83		...	...	...
Lucknow	1,630	...	...	...	...	41·7	...	168·1	·6	·6	1·2	6·7	23·3	44·8	6·7	..	1·2	...	8·6	11·0	590·8	18·4	4·3	5·5	1·2
		...	...	...	...	·61	...	...	·61	...	...	1·23	·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·29		...	...	...
Cawnpore	1,004	...	...	...	1·0	55·8	...	11·0	7.0	...	4·0	6·0	10·0	27·9	4·0	...	...	1·0	7·0	18·9	433·3	18·9	3·0	7·0	9·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·97		...	...	...
Fatehgarh	234	...	...	...	...	115·4	...	...	...	4·3	...	4·3	38·5	55·6	42·7	...	...	...	29·9	12·8	615·4	25·6	8·5	...	4·3
		..	...	...	...	4·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·82		...	...	...
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR.	6,032	3·2	...	...	·3	55·7	...	52·4	1·5	·5	2·7	5·5	17·4	34·3	8·8	...	·7	·7	10·8	19·4	513·1	18·9	5·5	4·6	9·3
		...	...	...	...	·50	...	...	1·16	...	...	·33	·17	·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48		...	...	...
A																									
Bareilly	974	...	...	...	3·1	6·2	...	10·3	1·0	...	3·1	7·2	27·7	11·3	12·3	...	...	...	5·1	13·3	295·7	16·4	4·1	5·1	4·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	2·05	2.05	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·16		...	...	...
Rurki	549	...	...	...	...	23·7	...	9·1	...	1·8	1·8	9·1	14·6	3·6	10·9	1·8	...	..	25·5	16·4	276·9	16·4	1·8	9·1	5·5
		...	...	...	...	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·64		...	...	...
Dehra Dun	2,750	1·1	...	...	12·0	74·5	...	7·3	·4	·4	4·7	9·8	32·4	11·6	4·4	...	6·2	...	6·5	34·9	413·5	34·9	11·6	12·7	10·5
		...	...	...	2·91	1·82	...	...	...	·36	1·45	·36	·73	·36	...	...	...	...	...	.36	14·18		·36	...	...
Meerut	1,348	3·0	...	·7	·7	32·6	...	1·5	3·0	...	·7	5·9	31·2	8·9	1·5	...	...	...	6·7	17·8	278·9	14·8	5·2	5·9	6·7
		...	...	...	...	·74	...	...	·74	...	...	1·48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·45		...	...	...
Delhi	2,910	...	...	·3	1·4	136·8	...	8·9	2·4	...	·7	6·9	29·6	24·4	10·0	...	·3	2·4	6·9	12·7	524·4	14·4	3·8	5·5	3·4
		...	...	...	...	.69	...	...	2·06	...	...	1·03	·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·87		...	...	...
Ambala	1,253	...	...	·8	·8	47·9	...	11·2	...	...	·8	4·8	30·3	27·1	·8	...	1·6	2·4	8·8	13·6	517·2	20·8	8·0	·8	4·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·80		...	...	...
B																									
Jullundur	1,436	10·4	...	...	...	51·5	...	14·6	...	...	5·6	7·0	44·6	25·1	4·2	...	·7	...	11·1	9·7	443·6	18·8	·7	2·8	6·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57		...	...	...
Ferozepore	1,647	·6	...	...	...	73·5	...	24·9	·6	1·8	...	10·3	14·6	23·7	4·9	...	...	1·2	10·9	6·1	533·7	18·2	2·4	1·2	2·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·61	...	...	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04		...	...	...
Lahore Cantonment	1,851	8·1	1·1	1·6	1·6	60·0	...	76·7	·5	·5	7·0	4·9	34·6	31·3	7·0	...	1·6	1·1	23·2	16·7	642·4	24·3	3·8	5·4	7·6
		...	...	...	·54	...	...	...	·52	...	1·08	·54	·54	...	...	.54	...	...	...	...	6·48		...	...	...
Amritsar	96	10·4	...	...	...	52·1	...	10·4	...	...	...	41·7	31·3	10·4	...	...	10·4	...	20·8	10·4	447·9	20·8	10·4	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·42	20·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25		...	...	...
Sialkot	1,450	·7	...	...	4·8	37·9	...	31·0	2·1	·7	4·8	4·8	24·1	13·1	1·4	·7	...	...	15·9	5·5	429·0	18·6	2·1	·7	2·8
		...	...	...	·69	...	...	...	2·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·83		...	...	...
Jhelum	2,912	15·5	...	...	2·4	127·4	·3	22·7	...	·3	2·7	14·1	43·3	26·1	3·4	...	·3	·3	15·8	8·9	634·3	20·3	2·4	3·4	3·1
		...	...	...	·69	·34	...	...	...	...	·34	·69	·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.43		...	...	...
Rawalpindi	2,432	...	...	...	1·2	16·9	...	51·0	...	...	1·6	9·5	31·2	13·2	2·9	...	·8	...	5·8	9·5	370·1	14·0	1·6	4·1	3·7
		...	...	...	·82	...	...	...	...	...	·82	·82	·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11		...	...	...
Attock	40	...	...	...	...	200·0	...	250·0	...	...	...	..	125·0	25·0	...	...	...	...	25·0	25·0	1250·0	50·0	...	...	25·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Campbellpore	157	...	...	...	...	31·8	...	12.7	...	...	...	12·7	127·4	...	38·2	...	...	...	...	19·1	547·8	19.1	...	...	19·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA.	21,805	3·9	·1	·3	2·8	69·6	·0	24·3	·8	·4	2·8	8·5	32·4	19·4	5·2	·1	1·3	·7	11·0	14·4	476·0	20·1	4·2	4·9	5·2
		...	...	...	·64	·46	...	...	·60	·05	·46	·87	·64	·09	...	·05	...	...	...	·05	5·92		·05	...	...
A																									
Mardan	859	...	...	1·2	...	38·4	9·3	8·1	...	...	3·5	17·5	33·8	5·8	2·3	...	1·2	...	7·0	3·5	326·0	15·1	...	2·3	1·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·49		...	...	...
Nowshera	3,641	...	...	...	2·2	74·7	19·8	5·8	...	·5	2·7	11·3	30·2	31·3	2·7	...	·3	1·6	9·1	7·1	593·8	22·0	2·2	1·6	3·3
		...	...	...	·82	·55	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·22		...	...	...
Peshawar	2,778	...	...	·4	6·1	136·8	7·2	11·2	·4	1·4	1·4	11·9	65·5	42·1	6·8	...	·7	...	16·2	10·4	800·9	27·7	4·3	1·8	4·3
		...	...	...	1·44	1·08	...	...	...	.36	.36	1·80	...	·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·48		..	...	...

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.													2. Death rate.							Constantly Sick rate.			
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Fort Jamrud	104	...	...	...	...	201.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	125·0	144·2	9·6	...	...	...	...	9·6	1,144·2	19·2	...	...	9·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Kohat	2,778	4·0	...	...	6·1	135·0	1·8	17·6	...	1·1	4·7	14·0	29·5	24·8	5·8	...	·4	·4	11·2	6·5	605·8	21·2	...	·4	6·1
		...	...	...	·36	...	...	...	...	·36	·72	·72	·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·24		...	...	...
Chal	124	...	...	...	8·1	419·4	...	...	...	...	...	8·1	145·2	96·8	...	...	16·1	...	8·1	...	1,250·0	24·2	...	...	...
		...	...	...	8·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·19		...	...	...
Edwardesabad	2,311	...	...	·4	·9	202·9	...	24·2	...	2·6	1·7	17·7	49·8	19·0	5·6	...	·4	...	15·6	4·8	659·0	20·3	1·3	...	3·5
		...	...	...	...	·43	...	...	...	...	...	5·19	·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·52		...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	2,372	15·2	...	...	3·0	410·6	...	27·4	...	3·0	1·7	14·3	43·0	44·3	11·4	...	...	·8	21·9	2·1	1,274·9	39·6	1·7	...	·4
		...	...	...	·42	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	5·48	·42	...	...	...	...	...	·42	...	8·85		...	...	...
atta	61	...	...	...	...	114·8	...	32·8	...	...	...	16·4	32·8	82·0	...	...	...	...	16·4	...	803·3	16·4	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·39		...	...	...
Drazinda	59	67·8	...	...	...	644·1	...	101·7	...	...	...	...	16·9	288·1	...	...	...	...	50·8	...	1,678·0	33·9	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Fort Zam	70	...	...	...	...	385·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	114·3	14·3	...	...	...	42·9	...	1,242·9	28·6	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·29	...	14·29		...	...	...
Multan	1,824	...	...	...	2·2	56·5	...	3·8	...	2·2	1·6	6·0	13·7	17·5	2·2	...	·5	...	11·0	2·7	389·3	13·2	1·6	·5	·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55		...	...	...
Fort Abazai	159	...	...	...	...	94·3	...	81·8	...	...	25·2	...	31·4	25·2	..	...	...	...	12·6	6·3	566·0	12·6	...	...	6·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Fort Shabkadar	136	...	...	...	...	139·7	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	22·1	14·7	...	...	...	...	7·4	14·7	492·6	14·7	7·4	...	7·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
B.																									
andola	143	...	...	...	7·0	461·5	...	755·2	...	...	...	21·0	35·0	209·8	...	...	...	...	35·0	14·0	2,251·7	42·0	...	...	14·0
		...	...	...	6·99	6·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·98		...	...	...
Sibi	136	7·4	...	...	...	227·9	...	80·9	...	...	...	22·1	22·1	14·7	51·5	...	...	...	...	...	720·6	14·7	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·35		...	...	...
C.																									
acobabad	460	...	...	...	...	13·0	...	8·7	...	2·2	...	10·9	2·2	10·9	...	...	2·2	...	...	8·7	187·0	6·5	4·3	4·3	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·17		...	...	...
Hyderabad (Sind)	807	...	1·2	5·0	2·5	411·4	...	6·2	...	...	...	8·7	18·6	37·2	45·8	...	...	...	62·0	5·0	982·7	38·4	2·5	2·5	...
		...	1·24	...	2·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·72		...	...	...
Karachi	625	4·8	...	1·6	...	35·2	...	3·2	...	...	4·8	6·4	116·8	...	16·0	...	...	...	11·2	19·2	504·0	17·6	4·8	6·4	8·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·20		...	...	...
Group VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and North-Western Rajputana.	19,447	2·9	·1	·4	3·0	166·7	5·4	19·9	·1	1·4	2·5	12·3	40·6	31·7	7·6	...	·5	·5	15·2	6·3	714·1	23·7	2·0	1·2	3·2
		...	·05	...	·67	·57	...	·05	...	·10	·15	2·42	·31	·05	...	...	...	...	·10	...	5·55		...	...	...

TABLE XV—*continued.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Constantly Sick rate.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
		1. Admission rate. 2. Death rate.																							
A																									
Bhuj	78	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	102·6 12·82	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·8 ...	12·8 ...	25·6 ...	... ...	25·6 ...	... ...	... ...	12·8 ...	397·4 12·82	12·8	... ...	12·8 ...	... ...
Rajkot	108	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	37·0 ...	... ...	55·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·3 ...	18·5 ...	407·4 ...	18·5	9·3 ...	9·3 ...	... ...
Deesa	699	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·9 1·43	27·2 ...	... ...	17·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11·4 ...	11·4 ...	11·4 ...	1·4 ...	... ...	1·4 ...	... ...	2·9 ...	4·3 ...	164·5 2·86	7·2	1·4 ...	1·4 ...	1·4 ...
Ahmedabad	582	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·4 1·72	39·5 ...	... ...	65·4 ...	... ...	... ...	1·7 ...	6·9 ...	361· ...	46·5 ...	1·7 ...	... ...	1·7 ...	... ...	... ...	1·7 ...	355·7 1·72	18·9	... ...	... ...	1·7 ...
Baroda	646	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·1 ...	161·0 ...	... ...	3·1 ...	... ...	... ...	1·5 ...	7·7 3·10	27·9 3·10	26·3 ...	10·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·3 ...	12·4 ...	535·6 6·19	13·9	4·6 ...	... ...	7·7 ...
B																									
Erinpura	542	7·4 ...	... ...	... ...	5·6 3·71	48·0 ...	... ...	9·2 ...	1·9 ...	3·7 ...	1·9 ...	9·2 ...	29·5 ...	35·1 ...	1·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·9 ...	12·9 ...	586·7 7·40	16·6	3·7 ...	3·7 ...	5.6 ...
Neemuch	393	... ...	... ...	2·5 ...	2·5 2·54	30·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·7 ...	22·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·1 ...	325·7 2·54	15·3	2·5 ...	... ...	2·5 ...
Deoli	560	... ...	... ...	1·8 ...	7·1 1·79	10·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3·6 ...	12·5 3·57	5·4 ...	17·9 ...	1·8 ...	... ...	1·8 1·79	... ...	8·9 ...	17·9 ...	312·5 7·14	12·5	3·6 ...	... ...	14·3 ...
Nasirabad	786	8·9 ...	... ...	... ...	15·3 ...	25·4 ...	... ...	8·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·7 2·54	17·8 ...	6·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6·4 ...	6·4 ...	235·4 5·09	12·7	2·5 ...	1·3 ...	2·5 ...
Ajmer	588	6·8 ...	... ...	... ...	3·4 ...	28·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1·70	1·7 ...	3·4 ...	8·5 ...	15·3 ...	8·5 ...	... ...	... ...	1·7 ...	... ...	3·4 ...	309·5 1·70	11·9	1·7 ...	... ...	1·7 ...
Jaipur	45	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	22·2 ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Agra	353	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·8 ...	133·1 2·83	... ...	42·5 ...	... ...	... ...	19·8 ...	8·5 ...	42·5 ...	25·5 ...	5·7 ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	5·7 ...	62·3 ...	691·2 2·83	25·5	11·3 ...	34·0 ...	17·0 ...

1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Gwalior	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Jhansi	2,223	...	...	...	8·5	77·8	...	4·9	·4	·4	2·7	4·0	15·3	16·2	3·6	...	·4	...	5·8	21·1	407·6	19·8	7·2	5·8	8·
		...	...	...	·45	...	...	...	...	...	·90	·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·45	2·25		·45	...	...
Nowgong	849	...	...	...	1·2	298·0	...	5·9	...	...	...	2·4	41·2	38·9	2·4	...	...	7·1	13·0	5·9	901·1	30·6	2·4	1·2	2·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Goona	371	...	...	...	...	72·8	...	5·4	...	...	...	...	5·4	16·2	...	...	...	...	2·7	13·5	353·1	10·8	8·1	...	5·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Agar	219	...	...	...	9·1	22·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	4·6	...	...	4·6	...	4·6	4·6	287·7	9·1	4·6	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Sehore	536	5·6	...	...	...	104·5	...	5·6	91·4	...	3·7	3·7	20·5	1·9	...	...	5·6	...	28·0	9·3	600·8	33·6	3·7	...	5·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87		...	...	...
Indore	25	...	...	...	...	40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·0	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mhow	1,540	...	...	...	1·3	96·8	...	2·6	·6	·6	1·3	5·2	18·2	13·0	2·6	...	·6	·6	1·3	12·3	456·5	14·9	3·9	6·5	1·
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·65	...	...	1·95	·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·90		...	...	...
GROUP VIII.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND GUJARAT	11,170	1·6	...	·2	4·7	85·0	...	9·8	4·7	·4	2·1	5·8	19·6	18·9	3·0	...	1·0	·7	6·4	13·0	436·0	17·3	4·2	3·8	5·0
		...	...	...	·63	·18	...	...	·09	·09	·18	·90	·27	...	...	...	·09	...	...	·09	3·13		·09	...	...
A																									
Saugor	852	...	...	...	...	78·6	...	10·6	...	...	2·3	7·0	12·9	25·8	...	...	...	...	17·6	7·0	380·3	11·7	4·7	1·2	1·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·87		...	...	...
Jubbulpore	2,061	...	...	·5	3·9	82·5	...	·5	·5	·5	·5	3·4	12·6	21·8	5·8	...	...	...	9·2	14·1	498·3	21·3	3·9	2·9	7·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·49	...	...	·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·43		...	...	...
Kamptee	461	...	...	...	...	208·2	...	54·2	...	...	...	4·3	8·7	8·7	...	...	6·5	...	4·3	13·0	596·5	26·0	4·3	4·3	4·3
		...	...	...	...	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·34		...	...	...
B																									
Aurangabad	1,393	...	...	1·4	4·3	133·5	...	32·3	...	3·6	4·3	8·6	10·8	12·2	6·5	...	1·4	·7	7·9	18·7	668·3	26·6	8·6	2·2	7·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·72		...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1,224	...	...	2·5	1·6	21·2	...	24·5	1·6	1·6	...	5·7	28·6	2·5	...	...	...	...	4·1	22·9	338·2	15·5	5·7	7·4	9·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·82	...	...	·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		...	...	...
Bolarum	1,845	...	1·1	...	1·6	8·7	...	20·6	...	·5	·5	3·3	3·3	17·9	3·3	...	...	...	1·6	13·0	211·4	12·5	2·7	1·6	8·7
		...	1·08	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	·54	...	·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·88		...	...	...
Secunderabad	3,173	·3	·16	...	1·9	50·1	...	38·8	...	4·4	1·6	2·2	22·7	42·9	8·2	...	·9	·6	5·7	18·9	542·4	18·0	6·3	1·6	11·0
		...	·95	...	·32	...	...	·63	...	·95	...	...	...	·32	...	...	...	·32	...	...	4·41		...	...	...
Belgaum	1,873	...	...	...	·5	18·7	...	22·4	...	1·6	6·4	8·5	37·9	1·1	5·9	...	1·1	1·6	1·1	31·5	351·8	17·1	4·3	16·6	10·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·53	·53		·53	...	...
Satara	98	...	...	...	10·2	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	10·2	...	...	...	...	10·2	71·4	316·3	10·2	30·6	...	40·8
		...	...	...	10·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		...	...	...

TABLE XV—*continued.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS and ARMIES.

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate. 2. Death rate.																				Constantly Sick Rate.			
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Poona	1,966	2·0	...	·5	4·6	34·6	...	67·7	...	·5	3·1	8·1	19·3	30·5	5·6	...	1·0	1·0	13·7	41·7	463·9	21·9	15·8	9·2	16·8
		...	...	...	2·03	...	...	...	...	...	·51	·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·56		...	...	...
Kirkee	1,710	...	...	...	2·3	93·6	...	76·0	...	1·8	1·8	1·8	22·8	16·4	9·9	...	...	...	3·5	14·0	471·9	19·9	5·2	2·9	5·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	·58	...	...	...	·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17		...	...	...
GROUP IX.—DECCAN.	16,656	·3	·4	·4	2·4	59·3	...	34·6	·2	1·8	2·2	4·9	19·2	21·1	5·5	...	·7	·5	6·5	21·1	449·7	18·7	6·5	5·0	9·5
		...	·30	...	·36	·06	...	·30	·12	·24	·06	·42	·06	·12	...	...	...	·06	...	·06	3·00		·06	...	...
Bombay	814	3·7	...	1·2	...	646·2	...	81·1	...	2·4	1·2	13·5	36·9	50·4	40·5	...	...	33·2	79·9	29·5	1,485·3	59·0	8·6	11·1	9·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	1·23	...	6·14	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	1·23	...	14·74		...	...	...
Santa Cruz	664	...	...	...	9·0	143·1	...	55·7	...	1·5	...	16·6	78·3	100·9	6·0	...	...	3·0	48·2	13·6	844·9	34·6	4·5	6·0	3·0
		...	...	...	1·51	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	6·02	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·55		...	...	...
Cannanore	436	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	34·4	...	2·3	2·3	2·3	18·3	2·3	4·6	...	2·3	...	2·3	25·2	371·6	16·1	11·5	11·5	2·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29		...	...	...
Trivandrum	73	13·7	...	...	...	41·1	...	13·7	...	...	...	...	54·8	54·8	13·7	...	...	...	13·7	...	315·1	13·7	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST.	1,987	2·0	...	·5	3·0	315·6	...	59·9	...	2·0	1·0	11·6	47·3	56·9	20·1	...	·5	14·6	49·8	22·1	983·9	39·8	7·5	9·1	5·5
		...	...	...	·50	·50	...	·50	...	·50	...	4·53	·50	·50	...	...	...	...	·50	...	11·07		...	...	...
A																									
Bellary	173	...	...	...	...	346·8	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	5·8	11·6	...	...	...	...	11·6	17·3	514·4	17·3	5·8	5·8	5·8
		...	...	...	...	5·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·78		...	...	...
Bangalore	3,697	...	...	...	1·1	206·4	...	23·0	1·6	1·4	1·4	6·8	14·9	10·8	3·5	...	1·6	·3	3·5	19·7	535·0	19·5	9·7	3·0	7·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·43		...	...	...
B																									
Trichinopoly	418	...	4·8	...	...	23·9	...	23·9	...	...	2·4	2·4	12·0	45·5	16·7	2·4	...	...	4·8	4·8	382·8	16·7	2·4	...	2·4
		...	2·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	...	...	...	2·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·57		...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount.	498	...	2·0	8·0	...	16·1	...	18·1	...	2·0	...	8·0	10·0	8·0	2·0	...	...	...	6·0	34·1	321·3	14·1	8·0	4·0	22·1
		...	2·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·02		...	...	...
Madras	112	...	...	...	...	44·6	...	26·8	...	...	...	...	44·6	35·7	26·8	...	8·9	...	8·9	53·6	625·0	17·9	26·8	...	26·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·86		...	...	...
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA.	4,898	...	·6	·8	·8	172·7	...	21·8	1·2	1·2	1·2	6·7	14·5	14·1	4·9	·2	1·4	·2	4·3	20·6	501·6	18·6	9·2	2·9	8·6
		...	·41	...	...	·20	...	...	·61	·20	...	·20	...	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·88		...	...	...
Maymyo	867	...	...	...	...	121·1	...	32·3	...	...	2·3	16·1	33·4	17·3	38·1	...	...	1·2	11·5	28·8	669·0	33·4	5·8	16·1	6·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·31	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	8·07		...	...	...
Kohima	124	...	...	...	...	145·2	...	32·3	...	...	8·1	24·2	64·5	8·1	...	...	...	...	8·1	8·1	975·8	32·3	...	8·1	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Shillong	628	...	...	...	1·6	203·8	...	14·3	...	...	1·6	17·5	14·3	20·7	8·0	...	4·8	...	4·8	44·6	576·4	23·9	6·4	4·8	33·4
		...	...	...	1·59	...	...	1·59	...	...	...	...	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·78		...	...	...
Gangtok	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	...	...	...	13·6	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	...	170·1	13·6	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Gyantse	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	166·7	20·8	...	...	41·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Almora	1,155	...	·9	...	15·6	49·4	...	...	...	·9	3·5	10·4	60·6	12·1	2·6	...	...	...	12·1	105·6	629·4	37·2	10·4	28·6	66·7
		...	·87	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·19		...	...	...

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.																	2. DEATH RATE.						
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Naini Tal	96	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	166·7 ...	... ...	31·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	52·1 ...	52·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20·8 ...	479·2 ...	20·8	... ...	20·8 ...	... ...
Lansdowne	2,312	5·2 ...	·4 ·43	... ...	2·2 ...	134·1 ·43	... ...	3·5 ...	... ...	... ...	3·0 ·43	5·2 ·43	18·6 ...	15·6 ...	16·4 ...	... ...	... ...	·4 ...	5·6 ...	8·7 ...	420·8 3·03	18·6	·9 ...	2·2 ...	5·6 ...
Simla	126	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	47·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	7·9 ...	7·9 ...	15·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7·9 ...	23·8 ...	166·7 ...	7·9	15·9 ...	... ...	7·9 ...
Jutogh	158	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25·3 ...	... ...	12·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19·0 ...	12·7 ...	19·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31·6 ...	6·3 ...	291·1 ...	19·0	... ...	... ...	6·3 ...
Dharmsala	1,358	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31·7 ·74	... ...	5·2 ...	... ...	... ...	3·7 ·74	14·0 2·21	6·6 ...	33·9 1·47	·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·2 ...	8·8 ...	324·0 6·63	15·5	5·2 ...	... ...	3·7 ...
Bakloh	1,190	16·8 ...	... ...	... ...	·8 ·84	85·7 2·52	... ...	2·5 ...	... ...	·8 ...	3·4 ·84	3·4 ·84	23·5 ·84	7·6 ...	10·9 ·84	... ...	... ...	... ...	22·7 ...	13·4 ...	352·9 7·56	17·6	6·7 ...	2·5 ..	4·2 ...
Khairagali	64	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	62·5 ...	... ...	15·6 ...	... ...	... ...	15·6 ...	31·3 ...	62·5 ...	46·9 ...	31·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	546 9 15·63	31·3	... ...	... ...	... ...
Baragali	73	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	68·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27·4 ...	397·3 ...	13·7	... ...	27·4 ...	... ...
Kalabagh	62	112·9 ...	... ...	... ...	16·1 ...	16·1 ...	... ...	64·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16·1 16·13	16·1 ...	32·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16·1 ...	... ...	419·4 16·13	16·1	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chitral	230	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·3 ...	121·7 ...	... ...	382·6 4·35	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·3 ...	52·2 ...	17·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·1 ...	4·3 ...	1,065·2 4 35	21·7	... ...	... ...	4·3 ...
Kila Drosh	593	... ...	... ...	5·1 ...	1·7 ...	163·6 3·37	... ...	209·1 ...	... ...	... ...	1·7 1·69	6·7 ...	20·2 ...	8·4 ...	10·1 ...	... ...	11·8 ...	... ...	... ...	6·7 ...	883·6 6·75	28·7	5·1 ...	... ...	1·7 ...
Malakand	869	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	51·8 ...	1·2 ...	81·7 ...	... ...	1·2 ...	... ...	6·9 ...	42·6 ...	50·6 ...	13·8 ...	... ...	2·3 ...	... ...	17·3 ...	5·8 ...	748·0 1·15	20·7	1·2 ...	3·5 ...	1·2 ...
Dargai	391	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·6 ...	102·3 2·56	17·9 ...	40·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10·2 ...	48·6 ...	20·5 ...	2·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17·9 ...	12·8 ...	815·9 5·12	25·6	5.1 ...	5·1 ...	2·6 ...
Chakdara	336	3·0 ...	... ...	... ...	3·0 ...	68·5 ...	... ...	92·3 ...	... ...	6·0 ...	... ...	8·9 ...	26·8 ...	29·8 ...	3·0 ...	... ...	3·0 ...	... ...	6·0 ...	3·0 ...	625·0 ...	17·9	... ...	... ...	3·0 ...
Abbottabad	3,377	36·4 ...	... ...	... ...	3·6 ·89	168·8 ·59	... ...	4·1 ...	... ...	·9 ...	4·1 ·89	7·7 ·89	37·6 1·18	18·4 ...	1·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·0 ...	12·7 ...	593·1 6·22	29·6	3·6 ...	4·4 ...	4·7 ...
Cherat	37	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	270·3 ...	27·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Fort Lockhart	358	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	304·3 ...	... ...	67·9 ...	... ...	2·7 2·72	... ...	5·4 2·72	48·9 ...	27·2 ...	16·3 ...	... ...	... ...	2·7 ...	13·6 ...	... ...	820·7 8·15	32·6	... ...	... ...	... ...
Hangu	246	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	390·2 ...	... ...	44·7 ...	4·1 ...	... ...	8·1 ...	8·1 ...	20·3 ...	52·8 ...	8·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28·5 ...	8·1 ...	1,024·4 ...	32·5	... ...	4·1 ...	4·1 ...
Mir Ali Khel	79	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	101·3 ...	... ...	25·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25·3 ...	12·7 ...	25·3 ...	101·3 ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	12·7 ...	12·7 ...	443 0 ...	12·7	12·7 ...	... ...	... ...
Fort Sandeman	529	1·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	185·3 ...	... ...	1·9 1·89	... ...	... ...	1·9 ...	5·7 1·89	87·0 1·89	13·2 ...	45·4 ...	... ...	3·8 ...	1·9 ...	7·6 ...	5·7 ...	618·1 5·67	20·8	1·9 ...	... ...	3·8 ...
Hindu Bagh	30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	133·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·3 ...	233·3 ...	133·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·3 ...	33·3 ...	733·3 ...	33·3	... ...	... ...	33·3 ...
Musa Khel	37	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	162·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27·0 ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	243·2 ...	27·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Kila Saifulla	30	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	100·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·3 ...	133·3 ...	100·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·3 ...	... ...	766·7 ...	33·3	... ...	... ...	... ...
Murgha	25	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	320·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	120·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	520·0 ...	40·0	... ...	... ...	... ...

TABLE XV—*concluded.*

RATIOS of STATIONS, GROUPS, and ARMIES.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.																2. DEATH RATE.							
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	ALL CAUSES.	CONSTANTLY SICK RATE.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
Loralai	827	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	174·1 1·21	... ...	87·1 ...	... ...	... ...	3·6 1·21	2·4 ...	24·2 ...	6·0 ...	4·8 ...	... ...	... ...	2·4 ...	7·3 ...	3·6 ...	613·1 3·63	24·2	... ...	... ...	3·6 ...
Gumbaz	26	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	153·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	230·8 ...	38·5	... ...	... ...	... ...
Quetta	4,851	·8 ...	·2 ...	... ...	4·7 1·24	66·0 ·41	... ...	30·3 ...	... ...	1·6 ·21	1·6 ...	9·5 ·41	36·9 ·62	4·9 ...	11·3 ...	·2 ·21	1·4 ·21	·4 ...	13·8 ...	12·4 ...	423·8 5·15	19·2	5·4 ...	2·3 ...	4·7 ...
Robat	229	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17·5 ...	... ...	21·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8·7 ...	8·7 ...	8·7 ...	... ...	... ...	4·4 ...	4·4 ...	... ...	310·0 ...	13·1	... ...	... ...	... ...
Pishin	93	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	473·1 10·75	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10·75	21·5 ...	10·8 ...	32·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10·8 ...	10·8 ...	698·9 21·51	21·5	10·8 ...	... ...	... ...
Shelabagh	74	... ...	... ...	13·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	81·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40·5 ...	... ...	432·4 ...	13·5	... ...	... ...	... ...
Manzai	40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	75·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50·0 ...	125·0 ...	50·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25·0 ...	625·0 ...	25·0	... ...	... ...	25·0 ...
Chaman	585	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18·8 1·71	... ...	20·5 ...	... ...	... ...	3·4 ...	3·4 1·71	8·5 ...	10·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8·5 ...	3·4 ...	152·1 3·42	8·5	1·7 ...	... ...	1·7 ...
Mount Abu	81	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	98·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·3 ...	24·7 ...	12·3 ...	12·3 ...	... ...	12·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	345·7 ...	12·3	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ootacamund	86	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	11·6 ...	11·6 ...	23·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	232·6 ...	11·6	... ...	... ...	... ...
GROUP XII.—HILL STATIONS.	22,477	7·5 ...	·1 ·09	·2 ...	2·9 ·62	110·0 ·67	·4 ...	31·0 ·13	·0 ...	·8 ·09	2·5 ·40	8·5 ·71	32·0 ·53	16·8 ·09	10·4 ·09	·1 ·04	1·0 ·04	·4 ...	10·2 ...	16·3 ...	520·6 4·89	22·7	3·9 ...	4·2 ...	8·2 ...
Marching, India	11,295	·3 ...	... ·35	.. ...	·4 ...	52·9 ·09	... ...	11·5 ...	... ·27	·3 ...	·5 ...	3·6 ·44	14·4 ...	13·8 ...	5·8 ...	... ...	·4 ...	... ...	3·6 ·09	7·2 ...	239·0 2·12	5·3	1·7 ...	1·6 ...	3·9 ...
Abor Expedition	660	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	257·6 ...	... ...	109·1 ...	... ...	1·5 ...	1·5 ...	9·1 1·52	15·2 ...	281·8 1·52	... ...	... ...	6·1 ...	... ...	22·7 ...	12·1 ...	868·2 3·03	18·2	6·1 ...	1·5 ...	4·5 ...
Mekran Field Force	112	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	35·7 ...	... ...	517·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·8 ...	44·6 ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	8·9 ...	892·9 ...	44·6	... ...	8·9 ...	... ...
Coronation Durbar	2,044	... ...	... ...	1·0 ...	... ...	25·9 ...	... ...	17·6 ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	6·8 ·49	18·1 ·49	7·8 ...	1·5 ...	... ...	1·0 ...	5·4 ...	2·4 ...	10·3 ...	205·0 ·98	2·9	2·9 ...	3·9 ...	3·4 ...
EXTRA INDIA.																									
(*a*) In the Indian Command.																									
Charbar	125	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	224·0 ...	.. ...	24·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8·0 ...	40·0 ...	16·0 ...	8·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	520·0 ...	16·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Jask	186	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	118·3 ...	... ...	301·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·4 ...	10·8 ...	69·9 5·38	... ...	... ...	5·4 ...	... ...	21·5 ...	16·1 ...	1,053·8 10·75	26·9	... ...	5·4 ...	10·8 ...
Muscat	26	... .	. ...	... ...	... ...	461·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... 38·46	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	38·5 ...	38·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	846·2 38·46	38·5	... ...	... ...	... ...
Bushire	77	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·0 ...	... ...	39·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	116·9 ...	13·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Baghdad	38	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Stations and Groups.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Plague.	Circulatory Diseases.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Hepatic Congestion and Inflammation.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Venereal Diseases.	All Causes.	Constantly Sick rate.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.
		1. Admission rate. 2. Death rate.																							
hiraz	77	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·0 12·99	13·0 ...	77·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	376·6 25·97	13·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
Aden	767	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	337·7 ...	... ...	53·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1·3 1·30	7·8 ...	27·4 ...	24·8 ...	... ...	... ...	10·4 ...	13·0 1·30	2·6 ...	807·0 5·22	32·6	... ...	2·6 ...	.. ..
Khormaksar	82	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	24·4 ...	... ...	61·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	97·6 ...	85·4 ...	48·8 ...	... ...	12·2 ...	... ...	36·6 ...	12·2 ...	707·3 ...	24·4	... ...	... ...	12·2 ...
Perim	27	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	111·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	148·1 ...	37·0	... ...	... ...	... ...
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command:—																									
Colombo	819	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	81·8 1·22	... ...	73 ...	... ...	1·2 ...	3·7 1·22	7·3 ...	24·4 1·22	26·9 ...	37·9 ...	... ...	2·4 ...	3·7 ...	23·2 ...	41 5 ...	600·7 6·11	31·7	18·3 ...	17·1 ...	6·1 ...
Singapore	842	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	562·9 4·75	... ...	1·2 ...	... ...	... ...	1·2 ...	5·9 2·38	8·3 ...	... ...	14·3 ...	... ...	... ...	1·2 ...	24·9 ...	10·7 ...	529·0 7·13	39·2	3·6 ...	2·4 ...	4·8 ...
North China Tien-tsin	859	31·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·8 ...	... ...	12·8 ...	... ...	1·2 ...	1·2 ...	7·0 1·16	147·8 ...	8·1 ...	11·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10·5 ...	8· ...	461·0 1·16	23·3	1·2 ...	5·0 ...	1·2 ...
South China, Hong-Kong	1,659	4·8 ...	... ...	... ...	1·8 ...	31·3 ...	... ...	29·5 ...	... ...	·6 ·60	3·6 ·60	5·4 ...	173·0 1·81	12·7 ·60	4·2 ...	... ...	... ...	·6 ...	13·3 ...	53·6 ...	491·9 5·42	20·5	11·5 ..	21·1 ...	21·1 ...
ARMY OF INDIA.	131,213	3·0 ...	·1 ·11	·3 ...	2·3 ·42	105·0 ·42	·9 ...	31·0 ·08	·7 ·27	·9 ·11	2·1 ·21	7·5 ·98	30·2 ·34	22·6 ·12	7·2 ·02	·0 ·02	·9 0·2	·8 ·01	10·5 ·06	14·9 ·03	515·8 4·48	19·8	4·4 ·03	4·1 ...	6·4 ...
India	126,262	2·9 ...	·1 ·11	·3 ...	2·4 ·44	102·6 ·40	·9 ...	30·4 ·09	·8 ·28	·9 ·11	2·1 ·20	7·4 ·97	27·5 ·31	21·5 ·11	7·0 ·02	·0 ·02	·9 ·02	·7 ·01	10·2 ·06	14·1 ·03	508·3 4·46	19·5	4·2 ·03	3·8 ...	6·2 ...
Northern Army	62,777	5·1 ...	·1 ·03	·2 ...	2·7 ·53	108·5 ·59	1·8 ...	29·8 ·03	·5 ·32	·8 ·06	2·8 ·32	9·3 1·23	33·0 ·43	25·3 ·13	6·1 ·02	0 ·02	·9 ...	·5 ...	11·4 ·05	14·1 ·03	571·6 5·26	22·0	3·7 ·03	4·1 ..	6·3 ...
Southern ,,	50,146	·8 ...	·2 ·16	·4 ...	2·6 ·44	110·5 ·24	... ...	36·6 ·18	1·3 ·24	1·2 ·20	1·6 ·10	6·2 ·82	24·6 ·24	19·3 ·12	8·8 ·04	·1 ·02	·9 ·04	1·2 ·02	10·6 ·08	16·2 ·04	510·5 4·17	20·4	5·5 ·04	4·0 ...	6·7 ...

TABLE XVI.

ABSTRACT of the CANTONMENT SANITARY REPORTS of the most UNHEALTHY STATIONS, SANITARY DEFECTS, IMPROVEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, etc.

The ratios of sickness and mortality will be found in table XVII.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Dehra-Dun.—The prevalence of malaria is due to the conformation of the station, the river beds and *nalas* favouring mosquito breeding. There are many swamps and pools in the river beds and rice *khets* in the Garhigaon Village. This village is situated in the centre of cantonments, and is without sanitary arrangements; an epidemic of measles was traced to this source. The General Officer Commanding, Dehra-Dun Brigade, remarks that he has already recommended that the village be included in cantonments for purposes of control.

The Cantonment Committee consider the completion of incinerators as the most pressing need and add that piped water should be laid on to the new slaughterhouse.

Dera Ismail Khan.—The river Indus floods the land on the east of the cantonment, and converts that area into a marsh for five months of the year.

The water supply is ample, but being derived from shallow wells, it is liable to contamination.

The accommodation is ample, but there is insufficient air space between barracks, especialy in the Cavalry lines.

The Cantonment Committee consider the seating accommodation of latrines insufficient and recommend that it be increased.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Derajat and Bannu Brigades, remarks that nearly everything possible for the sanitation of the station with the limited resources at the disposal of the cantonment has been done. But the water logging which exists for many months of the year renders sanitation a very difficult problem.

Almora.—The prevalence of Enteric fever is due to defective cook-houses and the insanitary condition of the city which lies close to the lines. The cook-houses have now been provided with wire gauze doors.

Some of the married quarters in the fort are unsatisfactory on account of limited air space. Kitchens moreover are not provided and the cooking is in consequence done in the living rooms. Either kitchens should be erected or verandahs added where cooking can be undertaken.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, Bareilly, Garhwal and Dehra-Dun Brigades, recommends that the mule lines should be removed from their present site as they are too close to the hospital, and adds that no more buildings should be erected in the fort because of its already overcrowded state.

Fort Lockhart }
} No sanitary reports.
Hangu }

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Rangoon.—There are many ponds in the cantonment, all of which could be drained but the work would be very costly. The water is used by *dhobies* and for watering cattle, gardens and roads. Part of the cantonment becomes waterlogged for five months during the rains.

Water is distributed by means of pipes and is good in quality but insufficient.

The Bohi *bazaar* which occupies one of the best sites in the cantonment is in a most insanitary condition. A proposal to remove it has been submitted for sanction.

The Assistant Director, Medical Services, Burma Division, remarks that *Dhobie Ghats* are urgently required for the cantonment.

Hyderabad (Sind).—All water for domestic purposes comes from the Indus. New sedimentation tanks have been erected by the Municipality, which have improved the quality of the water but it is still very muddy. No contamination occurs during distribution or storage and the water is boiled. Water is deficient especially in the early part of the hot weather.

Many old houses in the *Sudder bazaar* might be pulled down and replaced by modern dwellings, allowing more light and air. Surface drainage is badly required in the *bazaar*, and if the sullage water which is now collected in cess-pits could be removed by a system of drainage a grave defect would be overcome.

Sehore.—There are two rivers running through the station, both of which are dammed up for a considerable period of the year in order to keep up the water level of the wells. This leads to the formation of stagnant back-waters which with wet cultivation afford facilities for mosquito breeding. There is no proper system of drainage in the *bazaars*. These rivers and areas are under the control of the civil authorities.

The accommodation for troops is insufficient, the deficiency of accommodation amounting to about 10%. The lines are situated close to the *bazaars*, and are of an antiquated pattern with no system of ventilation. They have been condemned, and the building of new lines, which have been sanctioned, will be commenced in 1912.

The latrines have no platforms and it is difficult to keep their sites clear as the soil is very non-absorbent and ablution water keeps the ground in a moist condition. Sanction to platforms and ablution places which was applied for was not accorded. There is a deficiency of conservancy carts owing to breakages and the insufficiency of cantonment funds to replace them.

Bombay.—Many open wells are situated within a few yards of the lines. The lines are overcrowded. The water supply is excellent, but often inadequate in the dry seasons. The Deputy Director of Medical Services, Bombay Brigade, remarks that the present barracks of the Indian regiment at the back of Queens' Road, and almost surrounded by native houses, are on an exceptionally bad site; the probabilities of epidemic disease obtaining a footing among the troops are great. In connection with Malaria please see page 17.

Santa Cruz.—The drainage of the cantonment is satisfactory except at the spots where the *pucca* drains open into the fields where pools of water tend to collect. The surrounding country is low and flat with no natural drainage and contains numerous tanks and wells where mosquitoes breed in large numbers.

The water supply comes in pipes from Lake Vehar, and is not filtered before reaching the cantonment. The quantity is sufficient but if not boiled before use appears to cause epidemics of dysentery. On analysis it was reported to contain a high percentage of albuminoid ammonia, probably due to vegetable decomposition. The sanitation of the village of Kolakalya, situated close to the cantonment, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, having no public conservancy system or latrines. The waste water collects in pools beside the houses and on the public ways. Very little effort has been made to improve the condition of the village in spite of many representations to the Collector of the district. Epidemics of plague and cholera with many deaths occurred among the inhabitants during the rains.

The Cantonment Committee recommend that the barrack rooms should be whitewashed, and the mud floors replaced by stone or brick, and that an isolation block in the hospital be constructed with wire gauze doors.

Maymyo.—The town of Maymyo is in a very insanitary state and flies are abundant in certain parts. The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Burma Division, makes the following remarks and recommendation:—

1. The surface drainage of the lines calls for improvement.
2. The roadways and paths between the different barracks and the approaches to cook-houses, latrines, etc., are in need of early attention; they should be made of some hard material.
3. An isolation ward for infectious diseases is urgently required. A ward is also required in the hospital for Gurkha officers.

Aden.—There is overcrowding to the extent of about 200 men there being accommodation for 484 and an average strength of 690. Proposals for the construction of four new blocks and some alterations in the existing barracks have been submitted for approval.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aden Brigade, remarks that the disposal of the night soil is the weak point in the sanitation of the station, and considering all the facts of the case, he is of opinion that it cannot be improved until the new water supply is received. At present the night soil is carried in Crowley carts and trenched in a valley about a mile from the town. Incinerators cannot be used on account of the scarcity of fuel. The sites of the Indian latrines near the Royal Garrison Artillery lines, also those behind the Indian Coast Artillery lines, require to be made *pucca*.

TABLE XVII.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS* AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Dufferin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP III.—ASSAM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	1
Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
A													
Bareilly	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	2	...	3	1	7	6	6	5	2	1	...	...	33
Meerut	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delhi	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
B													
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Jhelum	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
Rawalpindi	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA	7	3	5	5	11	9	7	9	3	1	2	...	62

TABLE XVIII.

MALARIA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS* AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rangoon	4	1	3	12	50	14	3	1	...	7	3	1	99
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	4	1	3	12	50	15	6	1	...	7	3	1	103
Meiktila	1	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	1	4	3	3	24
Fort Dufferin	2	3	...	...	2	20	58	40	54	63	63	100	405
Bhamo	4	1	2	1	6	18	24	56	19	9	7	11	158
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	7	4	2	7	13	39	82	96	74	76	73	114	587
Manipur	2	3	1	...	8	1	6	6	3	1	4	6	41
Sadiya	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	2	...	1	13
Dibrugarh	3	...	1	1	3	5	4	3	...	12	9	3	44
GROUP III.—ASSAM.	5	3	2	1	12	8	14	11	4	15	13	10	98
Fort William	2	9	3	...	1	2	2	1	4	10	13	10	57
Alipore	8	3	4	6	9	...	10	1	19	40	43	8	151
Barrackpore	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	4	1	5	4	6	33
Buxa	3	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	...	21
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	14	13	8	9	16	7	15	9	26	57	64	24	262
B													
Dinapore	...	1	2	5	6	7	...	2	4	5	5	9	46
Benares	1	2	1	2	1	6	2	1	7	5	2	2	32
Allahabad	6	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	8	6	...	29
Fyzabad	6	5	2	4	...	2	3	8	6	16	17	9	78
Lucknow	3	2	8	3	2	3	5	3	13	21	3	2	68
Cawnpore	13	1	...	6	4	2	4	16	2	5	2	1	56
Fatehgarh	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	12	6	2	27
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR	30	12	16	22	18	21	15	30	34	72	41	25	336
A													
Bareilly	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6
Rurki	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	13
Dehra Dun	10	5	9	11	47	23	21	15	20	28	9	7	205
Meerut	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	10	7	7	4	3	44
Delhi	52	31	26	30	58	23	31	19	15	49	53	11	398
Ambala	23	4	1	3	...	6	4	2	5	9	2	1	60
B													
Jullundur	19	16	9	6	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	...	74
Ferozepore	8	5	8	7	18	11	17	12	8	15	8	4	121
Lahore Cantonment	11	10	3	1	31	6	12	5	2	18	7	5	111
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Sialkot	4	11	7	2	8	1	1	3	2	9	4	3	55
Jhelum	41	63	48	31	40	18	12	11	44	30	24	9	371
Rawalpindi	3	1	5	4	21	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	41
Attock	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Campbellpore	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA	182	153	120	104	233	102	107	81	108	169	114	44	1,517

TABLE XIX.

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS* AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Port Blair	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Rangoon	7	4	14	8	30	20	14	8	6	7	13	4	135
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	7	4	18	9	30	21	14	8	7	7	14	4	143
Meiktila	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	12
Fort Dufferin	5	4	2	6	6	45	110	31	10	13	16	6	254
Bhamo	5	...	1	...	2	3	22	45	25	12	12	2	129
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	11	4	3	6	11	51	133	76	36	25	30	9	395
Manipur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	3	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	12
GROUP III.—ASSAM.	...	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	13
Fort William	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	6	26
Alipore	6	...	2	3	...	1	26	25	26	3	13	20	125
Barrackpore	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	5	8	12	7	9	51
Buxa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	9	4	8	4	4	2	31	33	37	16	20	35	203
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	7
Fyzabad	...	...	1	7	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	17
Lucknow	10	8	5	9	8	10	12	10	21	94	83	4	274
Cawnpore	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	11
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR	10	8	11	17	10	14	16	17	27	95	84	7	316
A													
Bareilly	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	10
Rurki	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dehra Dun	2	5	3	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	20
Meerut	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delhi	1	2	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	7	...	26
Ambala	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	4	...	14
B													
Jullundur	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	4	...	2	21
Ferozepore	4	1	4	2	5	7	1	2	6	3	4	2	41
Lahore Cantonment	4	5	4	5	2	4	10	11	13	42	33	9	142
Amritsar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sialkot	10	4	...	...	7	3	6	9	3	2	1	...	45
Jhelum	...	1	...	...	...	10	31	9	10	2	3	...	66
Rawalpindi	14	7	11	13	22	8	8	13	8	7	5	8	124
Attock	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Campbellpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA	39	35	28	42	42	40	62	49	44	69	58	21	529

* Stations where Enteric Fever, Malaria and Pyrexia of uncertain origin did not occur are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, *See* Table XVII.

TABLE XVII—contd.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XVIII—contd.

MALARIA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XIX—contd.

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations and Groups.	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.													Admissions from Malaria in each month.													Admissions from Pyrexia of Uncertain Origin in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A																																							
Mardan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	18	3	33	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	4	1	7
Nowshera	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	31	13	10	14	17	27	25	19	13	22	51	30	272	...	2	3	1	1	...	2	2	5	1	3	1	21
Peshawar	1	...	3	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	17	49	13	22	26	47	38	35	27	37	39	21	26	380	1	...	...	...	5	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	31
Fort Jamrud	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	7	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	21	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	5	...	...	17	67	39	14	18	38	46	46	13	27	24	27	16	375	7	2	...	1	1	4	3	19	12	...	...	...	49
Thal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	4	6	3	2	2	11	17	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edwardesabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	96	47	30	29	41	35	50	28	21	45	35	12	469	...	..	...	...	28	20	1	..	1	...	3	3	56
Dera Ismail Khan	..	1	...	...	3	..	...	3	...	..	...	...	7	124	56	61	34	130	77	35	34	40	125	172	86	974	1	...	...	1	20	8	6	5	3	12	6	3	65
Jatta	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drazinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	12	4	4	...	...	1	9	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
Fort Zam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Abazai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	2	4	...	13
Multan	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1		4	8	7	4	5	11	9	6	7	14	9	22	1	103	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	7
Fort Shabkadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	7	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
B																																							
Jandola	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		1	3	2	5	7	5	10	1	11	6	7	3	6	66	...	...	...	...	38	39	29	2	...	...	..	...	108
Sibi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	11	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	11
C																																							
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Hyderabad	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	2	147	42	36	22	27	18	16	4	5	7	2	6	332	1	2	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Group VII.—North-West Frontier, Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana	3	4	6	7	6	3	2	7	8	8	2	3	59	558	246	201	168	354	274	226	156	173	308	385	193	3,242	20	8	3	4	96	79	51	40	28	21	27	10	387
A																																							
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajkot	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	..	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	..	6
Deesa	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	7	7	19	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	3	12
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	..	1	2	...	1	14	3	...	23	7	5	1	...	1	3	3	...	4	6	6	2	38
Baroda	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	15	16	2	3	4	4	2	2	14	29	8	5	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
B																																							
Erinpura	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	...	...	1	6	1	...	26	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Neemuch	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	12	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	5	...	12	3	...	2	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	...	...	20	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	..	...	...	7
Ajmer	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	4	1	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	19	12	47	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	6	7	15
Jhansi	...	5	2	3	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	...	19	24	12	11	15	6	8	7	16	18	26	23	7	173	1	5	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	11
Nowgong	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	7	7	8	4	6	3	9	12	23	76	77	21	253	...	..	...	4	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	5
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	13	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sehore	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	4	5	9	10	3	7	8	7	56	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	3
Indore	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	14	28	11	6	20	5	12	6	9	10	14	149	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	4
Group VIII.—South-Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat	1	8	4	6	4	5	2	4	4	4	10	1	53	73	66	59	40	38	53	48	68	78	192	161	74	950	8	16	2	9	6	6	7	2	6	19	17	12	110

TABLE XVII—*concld.*

ENTERIC FEVER by months, stations, groups, and armies.

ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.

STATIONS, GROUPS, AND ARMIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A													
Saugor	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	2	1	...	..	2	...	1	...	2	.	...	8
Kamptee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
B													
Aurangabad	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	2	...	1	1	2	6
Ahmednagar	..	1	.	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	2
Bolarum	...	1	..	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3
Secunderabad	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	3	1	1	1	6
Belgaum	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Satara	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Poona	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	9
Kirkee	...	1	..	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	...	6	1	2	...	3	2	4	10	4	4	4	40
Bombay	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz	2		1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	6
Cannanore		.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
A													
Bellary	..	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	1	.	.	..	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	4
B													
Trichinopoly	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madras	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	1	..	.	...	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	...	4
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohima	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Shillong	...	...	..	...	.	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1
Gantok	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Almora	..	1	.	2	4	2	7	1	1	...	.	...	18
Naini Tal	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...
Lansdowne	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	5
Simla	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dharmsala	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Bakloh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Khyragali	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baragali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalabagh	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...
Chītral	1	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kila Drosh	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malakand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dargai	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chakdara	..	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abbottabad		...	.	...	4	1	2	4	1	..	...	.	12
Cherat	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lockhart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Mir Ali Khel	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindubagh	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Musa Khel	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kila Saifulla	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Murgha	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Gumbaz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	3	4	11	2	...	23
Peshin	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaman	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manzai	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
GROUP XII.—HILL STATIONS	1	1	1	2	10	8	13	9	7	11	2	...	65
Marching, India	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	1	...	4
EXTRA INDIA.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command:—													
Charbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiraz	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Khormaksar	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronation Durbar Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command:—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tien-tsin (North China)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hong-Kong (South China).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	16	22	18	23	32	30	26	36	36	31	24	8	302
ARMY OF INDIA													
NORTHERN ARMY	11	6	12	14	27	21	19	22	15	13	4	3	167
SOUTHERN ARMY	4	16	6	9	5	9	7	14	19	18	16	5	128

TABLE XVIII—*concld.*

MALARIA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.

STATIONS, GROUPS, AND ARMIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A													
Saugor	...	...	2	...	2	7	1	3	2	15	9	26	67
Jubbulpore	9	3	4	7	9	4	17	19	23	45	19	11	170
Kamptee	1	2	...	9	10	23	10	6	2	15	10	8	96
B													
Aurangabad	1	2	7	5	9	9	25	13	13	21	36	45	186
Ahmednagar	1	1	1	..	8	6	..	3	4	...	..	2	26
Bolarum	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	...	16
Secunderabad	24	11	4	9	19	17	20	8	15	8	14	10	159
Belgaum	..	...	2	12	7	5	1	3	1	...	1	3	35
Satara	2	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poona	9	3	...	4	...	1	11	4	2	2	5	27	68
Kirkee	4	7	5	3	42	6	5	3	1	7	44	33	160
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	52	30	30	51	107	80	92	63	64	113	140	165	987
Bombay	4	4	3	8	12	8	21	16	22	140	140	148	526
Santa Cruz	12	7	1	1	37	2	9	3	4	8	8	3	95
Cannanore	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Trivandrum	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	..	1	3
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	17	11	4	9	49	11	31	19	27	149	148	152	627
A													
Bellary	6	3	28	23	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	60
Bangalore	47	31	37	66	86	122	67	35	56	91	56	69	763
B													
Trichinopoly	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	10
St. Thomas' Mount	...	2	1	1	..	2	...	1	..	...	1	...	8
Madras	..	...	...	1	..	.	...	...	2	2	..	...	5
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	54	36	66	91	86	125	70	37	58	94	58	71	846
Maymyo	2	5	8	5	3	11	12	13	8	14	11	13	105
Kohima	..	...	...	3	4	2	1	3	..	3	...	2	18
Shillong	7	5	1	8	6	14	19	12	5	15	21	15	128
Gantok	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almora	..	5	1	6	9	5	6	7	5	4	6	3	57
Naini Tal	..	...	...	1	4	3	4	1	3	..	..	...	16
Lansdowne	4	9	5	8	8	24	53	55	38	40	46	19	310
Simla	..	..	...	1	1	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	6
Jutogh	.	..	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Dharmsala	1	1	1	9	4	5	3	4	4	1	2	8	43
Bakloh	5	12	2	7	3	5	7	20	14	3	22	2	102
Khyragali	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Baragali	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalabagh	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Chītral	1	2	3	3	7	...	..	...	4	8	...	...	28
Kila Drosh	9	11	8	12	8	1	2	9	7	11	11	8	97
Malakand	5	4	9	1	3	6	2	4	7	3	...	1	45
Dargai	11	5	17	1	..		..	...	1	..	2	3	40
Chakdara	2	1	...	2	3	2	3	4	1	4	1	...	23
Abbottabad	124	50	17	35	62	46	80	52	24	44	36	...	570
Cherat	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fort Lockhart	6	2	4	15	25	11	11	8	8	15	6	1	112
Hangu	12	21	10	4	5	3	1	6	7	5	19	3	96
Mir Ali Khel	..	..	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	8
Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	21	29	14	..	98
Hindubagh	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	4
Musa Khel	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	6
Kila Saifulla	..	1	..	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	3
Murgha	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	.	1	..	8
Loralai	2	4	3	1	1	16	25	5	3	56	25	3	144
Gumbaz	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	4
Quetta	6	5	10	14	28	35	32	53	69	43	14	11	320
Peshin	...	...	...	...	..	4	4	11	14	5	5	1	44
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robat	..	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Chaman	..	...	..	..	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	...	11
Mount Abu	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	8
Ootacamund	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manzai	..	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
GROUP XII.—HILL STATIONS	199	144	101	140	186	210	283	296	256	315	247	95	2,472
Marching, India	61	55	51	38	46	44	26	27	33	25	141	51	598
EXTRA INDIA.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command:—													
Charbar	1	...	2	1	4	2	...	4	1	3	5	5	28
Jask	6	3	2	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Muscat	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	3	..	12
Bushire	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2
Aden	22	27	27	45	63	63	10	...	1	...	...	1	259
Shiraz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Khormaksar	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	122	33	170
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coronation Durbar Delhi	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	39	53
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command:—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	3	4	1	8	3	9	12	6	5	5	4	7	67
Singapore	37	48	23	63	86	59	43	30	16	22	16	31	474
Tien-tsin (North China)	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5
Hong-Kong (South China).	6	1	3	2	4	8	6	1	5	5	7	4	52
	1,333	860	722	818	1,377	1,133	1,087	935	965	1,648	1,759	1,141	13,778
ARMY OF INDIA													
NORTHERN ARMY	818	506	377	390	753	525	553	472	474	772	805	367	6,812
SOUTHERN ARMY	408	245	267	314	484	488	446	399	431	804	650	607	5,543

TABLE XIX—*concld.*

PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, stations, groups, and armies.

ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.

STATIONS, GROUPS, AND ARMIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A													
Saugor	...	..	..	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	1	9
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kamptee	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	9	4	1	...	2	25
B													
Aurangabad	15	3	8	3	...	3	2	...	3	5	3	...	45
Ahmednagar	1	1	..	...	10	2	10	2	1	1	2	...	30
Bolarum	2	1	3	1	10	...	2	5	4	3	3	4	38
Secunderabad	6	8	6	10	5	8	5	9	8	12	10	36	123
Belgaum	1	4	1	...	2	1	4	3	9	13	1	3	42
Satara	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	16	6	8	5	1	3	12	16	13	21	24	8	133
Kirkee	13	10	18	10	7	5	5	10	8	6	17	21	130
GROUP IX.—DECCAN	54	33	44	29	36	26	48	56	50	63	62	75	576
Bombay	...	..	1	...	...	8	30	20	3	...	...	4	66
Santa Cruz	4	2	6	1	3	6	6	...	...	3	3	3	37
Cannanore	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	15
Trivandrum	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST	4	3	7	2	4	15	37	21	6	7	5	8	119
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2	1	3	..	1	...	16	10	3	14	22	13	85
B													
Trichinopoly	3	1	...	1	..	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	10
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	1	...	...	2	2		...	2	1	1	9
Madras	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	7	2	4	1	1	5	19	10	3	17	23	15	107
Maymyo	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	3	...	9	1	3	28
Kohima	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Shillong	...	1	.	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	9
Gantok	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Almora	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...		...	...	3
Lansdowne	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	8
Simla	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	7
Bakloh	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	1	3
Khyragali	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baragali	...	...	..	...	1	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	5
Kalabagh	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	4
Chītral	...	...	...	...	..	26	32	17	3	7	2	1	88
Kila Drosh	...	...	..	...	1	47	31	33	8	1	2	1	124
Malakand	...	...	...	10	8	13	6	5	12	2	10	5	71
Dargai	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	4	3	...	...	1	16
Chakdara	3	4	22	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	31
Abbottabad	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	5	...	..	14
Cherat	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...
Fort Lockhart	...	...	...	6	2	...	4	6	7	...	...	...	25
Hangu	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11
Mir Ali Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2
Fort Sandeman	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Hindubagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musa Khel	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kila Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Murgha	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	..	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	28	13	..	...	72
Gumbaz	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	2	1	1	1	17	10	13	25	27	18	20	12	147
Peshin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelabagh	1	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	3
Robat	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chaman	...	..	.	...	1	5	3	...	2	1	...		12
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
Ootacamund	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manzai	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
GROUP XII.—HILL STATIONS	9	12	27	29	40	111	126	111	100	61	45	26	697
Marching, India	17	20	17	3	5	3	2	7	5	21	12	18	130
EXTRA INDIA.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command:—													
Charbar	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	3
Jask	...	...	...	..	...	8	17	11	7	5	3	5	56
Muscat	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	2	3
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	...	6	10	3	41
Shiraz	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Khormaksar	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	53	7	72
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	30	28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	58
Coronation Durbar Delhi	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	36
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command:—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Singapore	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tien-tsin (North China)	...	...	...	..	...	10	..	...	1	.	...	...	11
Hong-Kong (South China).	8	1	7	10	...	2	1	6	4	6	1	3	49
	205	154	184	199	316	392	575	454	362	452	474	289	4,066
ARMY OF INDIA													
NORTHERN ARMY	77	63	76	94	177	226	246	208	178	219	214	90	1,868
SOUTHERN ARMY	101	70	81	61	106	161	326	233	174	194	184	144	1,835

TABLE XX

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXI

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXII

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Cholera in each month. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Dufferin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II.—Burma Inland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group III.—Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A													
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Dysentery in each month. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6	5	5	1	5	1	3	..	2	1	2	3	34
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	6	5	5	1	5	1	3	...	2	1	2	3	34
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6
Fort Dufferin	1	...	..	...	2	...	4	2	2	4	...	1	16
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	9
Group II.—Burma Inland	1	...	...	...	6	1	6	4	5	5	1	2	31
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	7
Sadiya	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group III.—Assam	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	.	...	...	8
Fort William	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Alipore	...	..	1	3	2	1	3	6	8	6	3	6	39
Barrackpore	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	5	6	20
Buxa	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	...	...	6	4	2	2	4	9	8	8	8	13	64
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	6
Benares	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	1	1	6	...	1	18
Allahabad	2	...	3	1	1	...	2	5	4	4	2	3	27
Fyzabad	1	...	3	1	4	5	4	4	2	6	10	2	42
Lucknow	4	3	5	7	2	3	5	5	11	17	11	...	73
Cawnpore	2	1	...	2	3	1	3	6	4	5	1	...	28
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	2	2	2	4	13
Group V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	9	4	12	12	13	14	17	22	26	40	27	11	207
A													
Bareilly	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	11
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Dehra Dun	...	2	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	5	5	2	32
Meerut	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	12
Delhi	...	6	6	4	7	9	1	4	4	24	5	1	71
Ambala	2	1	...	2	5	4	6	2	5	5	1	1	34
B													
Jullundur	1	1	3	5	8	1	3	3	2	7	2	...	36
Ferozepore	1	1	5	3	4	4	1	4	3	4	8	1	39
Lahore Cantonment	3	1	...	6	5	4	1	3	8	14	12	1	58
Amritsar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sialkot	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3	2	19
Jhelum	6	3	3	13	8	4	1	8	9	8	10	3	76
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	10	5	5	7	1	...	3	1	...	32
Attock	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	18	15	20	53	51	37	24	29	40	76	50	11	424

Stations* and Groups.	Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Port Blair	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1
Rangoon	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	13
Group I.—Burma Coast and Bay Islands	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	14
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	3
Fort Dufferin	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	5	15
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	11
Group II.—Burma Inland	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	3	5	11	29
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	2	...	...	5
Group III.—Assam	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	8
Fort William	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Alipore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5
Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buxa	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Group IV.—Bengal and Orissa	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	9
B													
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	8
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fyzabad	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	5	...	17
Lucknow	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	11
Cawnpore	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	4	10
Group V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	2	...	4	2	2	3	6	4	2	8	13	7	53
A													
Bareilly	1	1	..	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	1	1	12
Rurki	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	6
Dehra Dun	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	1		12
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
Delhi	...	...	4	1	1	2	5	4	1	3	8	...	29
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
B													
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Ferozepore	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	8
Lahore Cantonment	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	13
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Jhelum	3	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	7
Attock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	6
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	5	1	7	9	10	6	24	14	9	10	15	4	114

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* Stations where Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa did not occur are not shown in these tables. For the annual ratios, see Table XVII.

TABLE XX-*contd.*

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXI-*contd.*

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXII-*contd.*

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

STATIONS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A																																							
Mardan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	7	18	15	7	11	11	11	16	13	114	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	10
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	6	14	18	10	4	13	18	14	10	117	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	1	...	3	2	2	19
Fort Jamrud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	5	6	4	...	7	6	15	13	3	69	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	3	2	2	16
Thal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edwardesabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	6	3	3	3	5	1	5	8	3	44	...	2	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	13
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	9	24	16	5	10	3	3	9	9	9	105	3	1	4	4	2	2	...	3	2	2	1	3	27
Jatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drazinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Zam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	8	...	3	1	1	3	4	1	32	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Fort Abazâi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Shabkadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B																																							
Jandola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	3	5	1	2	5	...	3	2	30	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
C																																							
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	10	30	4	2	1	4	9	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	37
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	10
GROUP VII.—N.-W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND NORTH-WESTERN RAJPUTANA	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	15	37	62	77	58	37	45	47	67	75	61	616	9	8	13	16	21	11	10	11	8	17	11	12	147
A																																							
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	1	1	2	4	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7	2	1	...	1	2	17	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	7
B																																							
Erinpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	9	3	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	14	9	5	...	...	36	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	8
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	6	8	8	3	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	20	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
GROUP VIII.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND GUJARAT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	4	11	8	14	25	34	26	35	23	14	211	2	4	4	4	1	1	3	7	2	4	1	1	34
A																																							
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	5	7	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	15	13	4	...	2	1	45	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	12
Kamptee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX—*contd.*

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

TABLE XXII—*contd.*

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations and Groups.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.												
	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
B													
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IX.—Deccan.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	7
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Santa Cruz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group X.—Western Coast.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group XI.—Southern India	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Maymyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakloh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khyragali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalabagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kila Drosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dargai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Chakdara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Fort Lockhart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hangu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir Ali Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Bagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Stations and Groups.	Admissions from Dysentery in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
B													
Aurangabad	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	...	...	1	17
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Bolarum	8	1	...	3	2	3	10	5	1	...	...	...	33
Secunderabad	6	11	9	22	3	9	30	26	10	3	3	4	136
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Satara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poona	2	2	2	3	3	...	11	13	10	8	4	2	60
Kirkee	...	...	1	7	...	2	5	6	3	2	...	2	28
Group IX.—Deccan.	19	18	14	35	11	23	72	75	35	20	18	11	351
Bombay	3	5	1	1	3	...	12	7	...	2	...	7	41
Santa Cruz	19	5	3	...	4	4	10	2	2	...	9	9	67
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trivandrum	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Group X.—Western Coast.	23	10	4	1	9	4	23	9	3	2	9	16	113
A													
Bellary	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bangalore	3	5	1	5	7	5	4	2	2	2	1	3	40
B													
Trichinopoly	1	3	...		...	1	4	2	1	5	2	...	19
St. Thomas' Mount	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Madras	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Group XI.—Southern India	7	12	2	5	8	6	8	4	4	7	3	3	69
Maymyo	...	...	2	...	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	15
Kohima	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shillong	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	13
Almora	1	1	...	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	14
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	5
Lansdowne	1	...	5	6	7	1	5	1	2	...	8	...	36
Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Dharmsala	1	...	...	1	12	17	8	5	2	...	...	...	46
Bakloh	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	9
Khyragali	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Kalabagh	...	...		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chitral	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	3	...	...	12
Kila Drosh	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Malakand	...	1	1	3	4	4	3	5	10	10	2	1	44
Dargai	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	8
Chakdara	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	10
Abbottabad	4	5	3	1	7	19	6	7	1	3	5	1	62
Fort Lockhart	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	10
Hangu	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	13
Mir Ali Khel	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	2
Fort Sandeman	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	7
Hindu Bagh	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1		...	4
Musa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

Stations and Groups.	Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
B													
Aurangabad	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	9
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6
Secunderabad	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	5	8	1	2	3	26
Belgaum	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	11
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	11
Kirkee	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	17
Group IX.—Deccan.	4	2	2	7	11	8	8	21	17	2	5	5	92
Bombay	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	5	10	6	33
Santa Cruz	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Group X.—Western Coast.	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	6	11	9	40
A													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	13
B													
Trichinopoly	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	7
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Group XI.—Southern India	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	6	4	4	24
Maymyo	1	...	14	...	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	33
Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Almora	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne	1	1	3	3	6	6	12	2	2	1	1	...	38
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakloh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	13
Khyragali	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Kalabagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Kila Drosh	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6
Malakand	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	12
Dargai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chakdara	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abbottabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5
Fort Lockhart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	6
Hangu	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Mir Ali Khel	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	8
Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	5	4	6	1	...	24
Hindu Bagh	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Musa Khel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX—*concld.*

CHOLERA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations, Groups, and Armies.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kila Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murgha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Robat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pishin	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group XII.—Hill Stations.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Marching, India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra India.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command :—													
Charbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiraz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khormaksar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command :—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Singapore	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tientsin (North China)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong-Kong (South China)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronation Durbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	2	4	...	1	16
Northern Army	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Southern Army	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	1	...	1	12

TABLE XXI—*concld.*

DYSENTERY by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations, Groups, and Armies.	Admissions from Dysentery in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kila Saifulla	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Murgha	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Loralai	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
Quetta	1	2	1	4	3	1	...	1	4	5	1	1	24
Robat	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manzai	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pishin	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Chaman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	6
Mount Abu	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ootacamund	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group XII.—Hill Stations.	14	13	16	31	56	62	40	37	39	38	25	6	377
Marching, India	16	15	13	3	13	6	5	3	5	30	31	16	156
Extra India.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command :—													
Charbar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jask	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	7	13
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aden	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	1	3	1	4	21
Shiraz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
Khormaksar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	7
Perim	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command :—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	7	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	2	22
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tientsin (North China)	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	7
Hong-Kong (South China)	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	10	4	...	21
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	108	46	186
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Coronation Durbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
ARMY OF INDIA	168	114	139	224	266	233	276	281	247	380	401	242	2,971
Northern Army	67	39	85	154	185	165	115	139	146	220	180	93	1,588
Southern Army	78	59	36	62	65	60	153	136	92	87	65	77	970

TABLE XXII—*concld.*

DIARRHŒA by months, stations, groups, and armies.

Stations, Groups, and Armies.	Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Kila Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Murgha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Quetta	2	1	3	5	4	9	2	8	6	9	5	1	55
Robat	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pishin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Abu	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Group XII.—Hill Stations.	6	5	22	12	26	30	37	23	29	24	16	3	233
Marching, India	4	14	19	2	5	1	2	2	4	3	9	1	66
Extra India.													
(*a*) In the Indian Command :—													
Charbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Aden	5	1	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	19
Shiraz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khormaksar	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Perim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Not in the Indian Command :—													
Colombo (Ceylon)	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	3	10	7	31
Singapore	3	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	12
Tientsin (North China)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	10
Hong-Kong (South China)	1	1		...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	7
Abor Expedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran Field Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronation Durbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
ARMY OF INDIA	52	43	76	54	89	64	107	103	86	96	109	72	951
Northern Army	12	9	25	26	40	25	59	36	34	45	47	22	380
Southern Army	30	14	30	25	44	38	38	60	42	42	41	38	442

III.—PRISONERS, 1911.

TABLE D.

JAILS by ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS.	Height above the sea-level in feet.*	Authority for height.†
ANDAMANS :—		
Port Blair Convict Settlement	85	S. G.
BURMA :—		
Mergui	14	S. G.
Tavoy	69	,,
Moulmein	288	,,
Shwegyin	128	,,
Toungoo	156	,,
Rangoon, Central, Europeans	14	,,
,, ,, Indians		
Maubin	...	...
Myaungmya, Central	...	...
Bassein, Central	40	S. G.
Insein ,,	34	,,
Henzada	44	,,
Myanaung	74	,,
Sandoway	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...
Akyab	32	S. G.
Paungde	...	...
Prome	149	S. G.
Thayetmyo, Central	145	,,
Magwe	...	...
Yamethin	653	S. G.
Meiktila	860	,,
Pagan	...	...
Myingyan, Central	243	S. G.
Mandalay ,,	249	,,
Monywa	250	,,
Shwebo	600	M. O.
Mogok	...	...
Bhamo	351	S. G.
Katha	329	,,
Kindat	361	,,
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM :—		
Cachar (Silchar)	104	M. D.
Sibsagar	318	S. G.
Dibrugarh	342	,,
Tezpur	292	,,
Nowgong	208	,,
Gauhati	134	I. B.
Dhubri	158	,,
Sylhet	257	M. D.
Mymensingh	59	,,
Dacca, Central	20	,,
Tippera (Comilla)	36	,,
Chittagong	87	,,
Noakhali	43	,,
Bakarganj (Barisal)	13	,,
Faridpur	22	S. G.
Pabna	...	...
Rajshahi, Central (Rampur Boalia)	70	M. D.
Bogra	61	,,
Malda	72	,,
Dinajpur	116	S. G.
Rangpur	108	,,
Jalpaiguri	280	,,
Aijal	3,917	,,
Kohima	4,500	I. B.
Shillong	4,987	,,
BENGAL :—		
Khulna	33	M. D.
Jessore		
Baraset		
Presidency, Central, Europeans	17	S. G.
,, ,, Indians		
Alipore, ,,	21	I. B.
,, New Central		
Alipore, Juvenile		
Howrah	21	,,
Hooghly	34	S. G.
Burdwan	97	,,
Krishnagar (Nadia)	32	,,
Murshidabad (Berhampore)	67	M. D.
Purneah	121	S. G.
Naya Dumka	489	M. D.
Suri (Birbhum)	...	...
Bankura	298	M. D.
Midnapore, Central	149	,,
Balasore	59	S. G.
Cuttack	74	,,
Puri	17	,,
Angul	...	...
Chaibassa (Singhbhum)	745	S. G.
Purulia (Manbhum)	...	...
Ranchi (Lohardaga)	2,164	S. G.
Palamau (Daltongunge)	...	...
Hazaribagh, Central	1,997	S. G.
Gaya	375	M. D.
Bhagalpur, Central	147	S. G.
Monghyr	148	,,
Darbhanga	167	,,
Champarun (Motihari)	217	,,
Muzaffarpur	179	,,
BENGAL—*contd.*		
Patna (Bankipore)	177	S. G.
Arrah (Shahabad)	191	,,
Chapra (Saran)	181	M. D.
Buxar, Central	204	S. G.
Sambalpur	500	,,
Darjeeling	7,168	,,
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—		
Korantadih (Ballia)	...	...
Ghazipur	227	S. G.
Azamgarh	256	,,
Gorakhpur	255	,,
Basti	292	,,
Fyzabad	336	,,
Sultanpur	305	I. B.
Rai Bareli	351	S. G.
Partabgarh	317	,,
Jaunpur	263	,,
Benares, Central	256	,,
,, District		
Mirzapur	283	,,
Allahabad, Central (Naini)	298	,,
,, District		
Karwi	...	...
Banda	415	S. G.
Fatehpur	373	,,
Hamirpur	367	,,
Orai (Jalaun)	...	...
Cawnpore	417	S. G.
Unao	412	,,
Lucknow, Central	400	,,
,, District		
Barabanki	378	,,
Gonda	...	...
Bahraich	398	S. G.
Kheri	471	,,
Sitapur	449	,,
Hardoi	462	,,
Etawah	498	,,
Mainpuri	511	,,
Etah	550	,,
Fatehgarh, Central	444	I. B.
,, District		
Shahjahanpur	507	S. G.
Pilibhit	614	,,
Bareilly, Central	560	,,
,, District		
,, Juvenile		
Budaun	544	,,
Aligarh	610	,,
Bulandshahr	727	,,
Moradabad	655	,,
Bijnor	772	,,
Dehra Dun	2,229	,,
Saharanpur	903	,,
Muzaffarnagar	790	,,
Meerut	739	,,
Muttra	576	,,
Agra, Central	554	,,
,, District		
Jhansi	860	,,
Lalitpur	...	...
Almora	5,494	S. G.
Pauri	...	...
Naini Tal	6,400	M. D.
PUNJAB :—		
Delhi	715	S. G.
Rohtak	712	,,
Hissar	689	I. B.
Ambala	902	,,
Ludhiana	806	,,
Jullundur	900	,,
Ferozepore	645	,,
Lahore, Central	706	,,
,, District		
,, Female		
Gurdaspur	...	...
Gujranwala	...	...
Sialkot	829	S. G.
Jhelum	827	,,
Rawalpindi	1,707	,,
Campbellpore	1,200	M. O.
Shahpur	644	S. G.
Mianwali	655	I. B.
Lyallpur	...	...
Jhang	...	...
Montgomery, Central	600	I. B.
Multan, Central	402	S. G.
,, District		
Dera Ghazi Khan	395	,,
N.-W. F. PROVINCE :—		
Peshawar	1,165	S. G.
Kohat	1,768	,,
Bannu	1,279	,,
Dera Ismail Khan	571	,,
Abbottabad	4,166	,,
BALUCHISTAN :—		
Sibi	489	S. G.
Quetta	5,511	,,
RAJPUTANA :—		
Ajmer	1,627	S. G.
CENTRAL PROVINCES :—		
Damoh	1,236	S. G.
Saugor	1,753	,,
Jubbulpore, Central	1,306	,,
Narsinghpur	1,305	I. B.
Mandla	1,487	S. G.
Bilaspur	887	,,
Raipur, Central	968	,,
Balaghat (Burha)	...	...
Seoni	2,043	S. G.
Chhindwara	2,236	,,
Hoshangabad	1,030	,,
Nimar (Khandwa)	1,042	I. B.
Betul	2,189	S. G.
Nagpur, Central	1,025	,,
Bhandara	861	,,
Wardha	935	,,
Chanda	658	,,
Yeotmal	1,476	,,
Amraoti	1,194	,,
Akola	920	,,
Buldana	2,132	M. D.
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY JAIL :—		
Secunderabad	1,732	S. G.
BOMBAY :—		
Shikarpur	194	S. G.
Sukkur	...	...
Sind Gang	...	...
Hyderabad, Central	134	I. B.
Karachi	28	S. G.
Rajkot	414	,,
Ahmedabad, Central	170	,,
Dhulia	842	,,
Yerrowda, Central (Poona)	1,951	I. B.
Bijapur	1,998	S. G.
Deccan Gang	...	...
Dharwar	2,385	S. G.
Thana	24	,,
Bombay, Common	20	,,
,, House of Correction		
Ratnagiri	110	M. D.
Karwar	12	S. G.
Aden	26	,,
MADRAS :—		
Cannanore, Central	47	S. G.
Bellary ,,	1,483	,,
Salem ,,	919	,,
Coimbatore ,,	1,433	,,
Palamcottah	129	,,
Madura	438	,,
Trichinopoly, Central	274	,,
Tanjore	193	,,
Cuddalore	19	,,
Vellore, Central	698	,,
Madras, Civil	15	,,
,, Penitentiary, Central		
Rajahmundry, Central	112	M. D.
Vizagapatam ,,	14	S. G.
Berhampur	79	,,
COORG :—		
Mercara	3,803	S. G.

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* These are not the exact heights of the jails themselves above sea-level, but usually those of the survey-marks or of the mercury-surface in barometer cisterns in the stations in which the jails are situated.

† S. G. = Surveyor-General of India; I. B. = Intelligence Branch of the Division of the Chief of the Staff; M. D. = Meteorological Department; M. O. = Medical Officers in charge of Station Hospitals in their Sanitary Reports.

TABLE XXIII.

RATIOS of ADMINISTRATIONS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XXV.

	Ratios per 1,000 of the average strength.											
	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W.F. Province.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	India.*	Andamans.	India.†
I.—Average Annual Strength	16,282	7,399	13,274	23,932	11,910	1,594	3,576	8,598	10,050	97,215	11,884	109,099
II.—Admission Rate of the Year—												
Influenza	·4	·9	·2	1·6	·3	...	4·2	...	...	·9	...	·8
Cholera	·1	·4	·4	·2	...	...	...	...	·4	·2	...	·2
Small-pox	·7	.1	·2	·1	·3	·6	1·1	1·4	·4	·4	...	·4
Enteric Fever	2·4	·4	·8	·5	·3	...	...	·9	1·2	·9	·2	·8
Malaria	44·0	198·3	254·6	94·0	98·2	197·6	65·7	86·8	64·2	113·8	680·4	175·5
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	33·6	1·1	2·0	4·7	7·0	18·8	9·2	5·6	14·4	11·0	·1	9·5
Tubercle of the lungs	6·9	12·2	9·0	7·4	24·9	2·5	13·4	3·7	13·1	10·5	5·8	9·9
Pneumonia	3·3	14·2	8·1	11·4	20·2	16·9	7·8	11·6	4·4	10·2	15·0	10·7
Respiratory Diseases	9·1	32·3	34·4	22·2	55·8	25·7	13·4	39·3	26·2	28·3	67·8	32·6
Dysentery	15·0	223·7	100·4	32·1	39·5	32·0	95·9	31·1	33·5	56·6	93·8	60·7
Diarrhœa	8·6	68·7	122·8	19·4	42·1	16·3	18·5	34·1	10·9	38·6	50·5	39·9
Spleen Diseases	·2	...	·3	·5	1·7	·6	...	·6	...	·5	1·5	·6
Scurvy	·3	8·1	·5	·0	·4	·6	·3	4·0	·1	1·2	1·9	1·3
Anæmia and Debility	4·1	18·8	15·6	5·1	26·1	6·3	12·0	9·0	6·3	10·8	·2	9·6
Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil	31·8	48·8	56·0	83·9	102·3	143·0	51·7	34·3	36·8	61·6	32·6	58·5
All Causes	307·3	905·0	836·6	442·6	631·0	670·0	524·0	429·5	415·6	537·7	1,249·8	615·2
Including Subsidiary Jails and Lock-ups	...	892·1	835·5	...	628·8	689·1	523·6	448·3	454·3	542·3	...	615·9
III.—Death rate of the year—												
Cholera	·06	...	·30	·13	...	...	...	...	·20	·10	...	·09
Small-pox	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·10	·03	...	·03
Enteric Fever	·37	·13	·38	·13	·17	...	...	·12	·30	·22	·17	·21
Malaria	·37	2·97	1·28	·96	·76	...	·84	·70	·60	·96	2·02	1·07
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	·06	·13	...	·04	·08	·63	...	...	...	·05	...	·05
Tubercle of the lungs	3·56	5·00	2·64	2·80	7·22	...	6·15	1·98	3·18	3·65	5·22	3·82
Pneumonia	·68	4·19	1·73	2·05	4·62	3·14	2·80	4·42	·70	2·37	4·71	2·62
Respiratory Diseases	.25	1·49	·60	·75	·84	...	1·12	1·51	·60	·76	·59	·74
Dysentery	1·41	9·06	3·62	2·13	2·02	...	11·47	1·40	1·69	2·91	3·70	3·00
Diarrhœa	·12	·95	·75	1·17	1·26	·63	·28	1·05	·30	·78	·84	·79
Hepatic Abscess	·12	...	...	...	·08	·63	...	·12	...	·05	...	·05
Anæmia and Debility	·06	1·49	·98	·17	1·01	...	·84	·58	·30	·53	...	·48
Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene	...	...	·08	...	·08	...	...	·12	...	·03	·34	·06
All Causes	12·28	33·65	17·85	14·62	27·04	11·29	31·32	18·73	13·83	18·44	24·40	19·09
Including Subsidiary Jails and Lock-ups	...	31·71	17·91	...	26·40	10·80	31·29	18·65	13·48	18·27	...	18·90

* Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad, Mercara and excluding Andamans.
† Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.

TABLE XXIV.

RATIOS of GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

The ratios of admissions and deaths to strength are taken from Table XXV.

	RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	Burma Inland.	Assam.	Bengal and Orissa.	Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur.	Upper Sub-Himalaya.	N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	Deccan.	Western Coast.	Southern India.	Hills.	India.*
I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	11,314	4,968	1,676	12,678	21,203	12,745	9,101	4,197	7,236	2,329	9,170	540	97,215
II.—ADMISSION RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Influenza	·5	...	...	·6	1·3	1·0	·4	4·1	2·1	...	...	...	·9
Cholera	·1	·2	·6	·4	·3	·1	...	...	...	...	·4	...	·2
Small-pox	1·1	...	...	·2	·1	·2	·9	1·4	·6	1·3	·2	...	·4
Enteric Fever	2·3	2·6	·6	·4	·8	·2	·3	...	·7	2·6	·9	...	·9
Malaria	55·9	16·7	199·3	253·4	113·5	119·3	109·1	83·9	98·1	49·8	66·1	172·2	113·8
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	38·6	22·1	1·8	1·5	4·4	6·8	5·7	·2	11·9	4·3	14·9	7·4	11·0
Tubercle of the lungs	7·7	5·2	8·9	11·9	7·3	11·8	21·2	7·1	8·4	18·0	10·8	14·8	105
Pneumonia	3·3	3·2	26·8	10·1	7·8	18·9	20·7	12·2	6·8	8·2	4·1	18·5	10·2
Respiratory Diseases	10·2	6·6	32·8	34·6	23·9	31·8	57·8	26·0	29·7	26·6	28·0	44·4	28·3
Dysentery	14·8	15·7	237·5	162·3	49·4	27·0	42·7	14·5	70·1	34·8	35·9	77·8	56·6
Diarrhœa	10·7	3·8	90·1	105·3	44·0	34·5	23·4	20·5	29·9	48·9	10·6	61·1	38·6
Spleen Diseases	...	·6	...	...	·3	2·0	·8	·2	·3	...	...	...	·5
Scurvy	·3	·4	35·2	·4	·2	·2	4·2	...	·1	...	·1	...	1·2
Anæmia and Debility	3·8	4·8	19·7	16·2	8·6	13·3	21·5	10·7	10·2	6·4	5·8	16·7	10·8
Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil	36·5	21·1	48·3	55·5	69·8	100·0	87·2	82·4	45·7	46·4	34·1	81·5	61·6
ALL CAUSES	342·0	228·5	1,008·9	905·6	498·6	555·8	592·2	443·7	546·4	416·5	413·0	874·1	537·7
III.—DEATH RATE OF THE YEAR—													
Cholera	...	·20	...	·16	·24	...	...	...	...	...	·22	...	·10
Small-pox	·09	...	...	...	...	...	·11	...	...	·43	...	...	·03
Enteric Fever	·44	·20	...	·24	·24	·16	·11	...	·14	·43	·22	...	·22
Malaria	·27	·60	4·77	1·34	1·37	·94	·33	·95	·83	...	·65	3·70	·96
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	...	·20	...	·08	·05	·08	·11	...	...	...	...	...	·05
Tubercle of the lungs	4·07	2·42	5·97	3·79	2·26	4·47	5·16	3·81	3·87	5·58	3·05	3·70	3·65
Pneumonia	·44	1·21	7·76	2·60	1·27	4·63	5·38	2·38	2·07	2·58	·55	3·70	2·37
Respiratory Diseases	·27	·20	2·98	·87	·94	·63	·88	·24	1·24	·86	·65	...	·76
Dysentery	1·59	1·01	17·30	5·44	2·55	1·65	1·65	1·43	6·08	2·58	1·74	...	2·91
Diarrhœa	·18	...	2·98	·47	1·46	1·10	·55	·48	·55	1·72	·33	...	·78
Hepatic Abscess	·18	...	...	...	...	...	·22	...	...	·43	...	...	·05
Anæmia and Debility	·09	...	3·58	·71	·47	·94	·55	...	·83	...	·33	...	·53
Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·11	...	...	·43	...	...	·03
ALL CAUSES	13·08	10·47	61·46	20·11	16·60	21·42	23·29	12·87	22·39	20·61	13·85	12·96	18·44

*Including Aden.

TABLE XXV.

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

Jails and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.										2. Death rate per 1,000 of strength.									Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncerta in origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	All Causes.	
Mergui	84	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	...	11·9	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	...	190·5	11·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	126	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·9	...	95·2	7·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·87	
Moulmein	600	...	...	13·3	6·7	116·7	...	18·3	6·7	5·0	26·7	8·3	15·0	...	...	...	1·7	36·7	...	338·3	21·7
		...	...	1·67	3·33	...	...	...	3·33	3·33	...	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·77	
Shwegyin	162	...	...	...	...	24·7	...	...	...	...	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	24·7	...	209·9	12·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·17	
Toungoo	740	...	...	1·4	...	10·8	...	31·1	6·8	2·7	...	10·8	1·4	...	...	...	...	35·1	...	187·8	6·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·76	
Rangoon, Central (Europeans).	15	...	...	...	...	66·7	...	133·3	...	...	...	133·3	66·7	...	...	...	...	66·7	...	866·7	*17·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	
Rangoon, Central (Indians).	2,757	...	...	·4	1·1	120·4	...	79·8	9·8	4·0	13·1	13·8	30·8	·7	...	1·1	2·9	65·3	·4	530·3	17·4
		...	...	...	·73	...	...	...	6·17	...	·73	1·45	·36	·73		...	...	...	...	16·68	
Maubin	200	...	5·0	...	5·0	40·0	...	10·0	...	...	30·0	15·0	10·0	...	...	...	55·0	65·0	...	430·0	15·0
		...	...	...	5·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	
Myaungmya, Central.	1,062	5·6	...	...	...	5·6	...	...	4·7	·9	·9	1·9	...	...	...	...	·9	6·6	·9	64·0	3·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	...	·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·59	
Bassein, Central	1,396	...	...	...	5·7	40·8	...	17·2	3·6	2·9	3·6	34·4	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·3	...	360·3	14·3
		...	...	...	...	·72	...	...	1·43	·72	...	2·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·46	
Insein, Central	2,810	...	...	·7	3·2	13·9	·4	55·2	12·1	4·6	15·3	...	1·1	...	...	...	·4	33·8	...	277·2	14·6
		...	...	...	...	·36	...	...	6·41	·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	·36	...	...	11·74	
Henzada	537	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	7·4	3·7	1·9	9·3	...	...	...	...	1·9	5·6	1·9	208·6	13·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·72	...	...	3·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·04	
Myanaung	91	...	...	...	...	11·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	...	...	...	...	11·0	...	219·8	11·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·99	
Sandoway	78	...	...	...	...	76·9	...	...	12·8	...	...	25·6	12·8	...	...	...	12·8	166·7	...	371·8	25·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·82	...	...	12·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·46	
Kyaukpyu	143	...	...	...	...	335·7	...	...	14·0	...	7·0	14·0	28·0	...	...	...	111·9	118·9	...	1,021·0	42·0
		...	...	...	...	6·99	...	...	6·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·99	
Akyab	513	...	...	...	...	97·5	...	...	...	1·9	3·9	89·7	...	...	...	...	1·9	31·2	...	481·5	33·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	...	7·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·49	
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	11,314	·5	·1	1·1	2·3	55·9	·1	38·6	7·7	3·3	10·2	14·8	10·7	·2	...	·3	3·8	36·5	·3	342·0	15·1
		...	...	·09	·44	·27	...	...	4·07	·44	·27	1·59	·18	·18	...	...	·09	...	...	13·08	
Paungde	184	...	...	...	...	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	...	233·7	16·3
		...	...	...	...	5·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·87	
Prome	398	...	...	...	...	52·8	...	15·1	2·5	2·5	...	22·6	...	...	...	5·0	17·6	47·7	...	354·3	17·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·03	
Thayetmyo, Central.	1,067	...	...	...	...	21·6	...	19·7	4·7	2·8	12·2	4·7	2·8	...	...	...	...	7·5	...	153·7	5·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	1·87	·94	...	·94	·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·62	
Magwe	222	...	...	...	...	4·5	...	...	...	...	4·5	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	...	117·1	9·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yamethin	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136·8	8·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·09	
Meiktila	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·0	...	...	...	24·6	...	...	...	...	...	8·2	...	163·9	8·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pagan	84	...	...	...	...	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	35·7	...	238·1	11·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·71	
Myingyan, Central	1,189	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	40·4	9·3	3·4	10·9	25·2	8·4	...	2·5	...	7·6	19·3	...	303·6	19·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·05	·84	...	·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·09	
Mandalay, Central.	969	...	...	...	7·2	4·1	...	10·3	2·1	4·1	5·2	13·4	2·1	...	...	...	4·1	8·3	...	156·9	14·4
		...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	1·03	2·06	1·03	3·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·58	
Monywa	115	...	8·7	...	...	17·4	...	8·7	...	...	...	8·7	...	...	...	...	...	34·8	...	295·7	17·4
		...	8·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·70	
Shwebo	227	...	...	...	26·4	13·2	...	66·1	22·0	4·4	...	13·2	4·4	...	...	...	4·4	74·9	...	356·8	17·6
		...	...	...	4·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·41	
Mogok	57	...	...	...	...	263·2	...	...	17·5	...	...	...	17·5	...	...	...	52·6	210·5	...	631·6	35·1
		...	...	...	...	17·54	...	...	17·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·09	
Bhamo	85	...	...	...	...	11·8	...	...	...	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	...	82·4	11·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katha	74	...	...	...	...	13·5	...	54·1	...	...	13·5	13·5	27·0	...	...	...	...	27·0	...	270·3	13·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·51	
Kindat	58	...	...	...	...	34·5	...	...	17·2	17·2	...	34·5	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	...	241·4	17·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·48	
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND.	4,968	...	·2	...	2·6	16·7	...	22·1	5·2	3·2	6·6	15·7	3·8	...	·6	·4	4·8	21·1	...	228·5	13·9
		...	·20	...	·20	·60	...	·20	2·42	1·21	·20	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·47	

* Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE XXV—*continued.*

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.																			Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	
Cachar	105	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	161·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19·0 ...	180·9 19·05	247·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19·0 ...	19·0 ...	... ...	933·3 57·14	47·6
Sibsagar	43	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	46·5 ...	... ...	46·5 ...	... ...	... ...	23·3 ...	116·3 23·26	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23·3 ...	69·8 ...	... ...	674·4 23·26	23·3
Dibrugarh	129	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	364·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	46·5 15·50	46·5 ...	193·8 ...	100·8 23·26	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54·3 ...	.. ...	1,131·8 54·26	23·3
Tezpur	315	... ...	3·2 ...	... ...	3·2 ...	352·4 6·53	... ...	... ...	22·2 9·52	54·0 9·52	50·8 3·17	142·9 ...	98·4 6·35	... ...	... ...	... ...	31·7 9·52	79·4 ...	... ...	1,349·2 57·14	63·5
Nowgong	53	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	75·5 56·60	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	37·7 18·87	37·7 ...	... ...	264·2 75·47	18·9
Gauhati	329	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	133·7 15·20	... ...	3·0 ...	6·1 6·08	27·4 6·08	27·4 3·04	319·1 36·47	42·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·2 ...	9·1 ...	... ...	863·2 97·26	48·6
Dhubri	27	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	37·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	222·2 ...	74·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	74·1 ...	... ...	481·5 ...	14·3*
Sylhet	675	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	164·4 1·48	... ...	... ...	8·9 7·41	19·3 8·89	31·1 4·44	280·0 16·30	96·3 ...	... ...	... ...	87·4 ...	20·7 2·96	54·8 ...	... ...	1,010·4 51·85	47·4
GROUP III.—ASSAM.	1,676	... ...	·6 ...	... ...	·6 ...	199·3 4·77	... ...	1·8 ...	8·9 5·97	26·8 7·76	32·8 2·98	237·5 17·30	90·1 2·98	... ...	... ...	35·2 ...	19·7 3·58	48·3 ...	.. ...	1,008·9 61·46	46·5
Mymensingh	674	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	247·8 1·48	... ...	... ...	23·7 8·90	19·3 4·45	29·7 ...	471·8 5·93	185·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34·1 1·48	47·5 ...	... ...	1,357·6 31·16	43·0
Dacca, Central	1,314	·8 ...	1·5 ...	·8 ...	... ...	83·0 3·04	... ...	... ...	20·5 7·61	7·6 2·28	25·1 ·76	187·2 3·81	6·8 ·76	.. ...	... ...	... ...	18·3 ·76	89·8 ...	... ...	719·9 25·11	55·6
Tippera	423	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	212·8 2·36	... ...	... ...	9·5 7·09	11·8 7·09	11·8 ...	139·5 4·73	47·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18·9 ...	68·5 ...	... ...	794·3 23·64	28·4
Chittagong	209	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23·9 ...	... ...	... ...	9·6 4·78	9·6 4·78	23·9 ...	47·8 4·78	47·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·6 ...	... ...	229·7 23·92	14·4
Noakhali	100	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	390·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10·0 10·00	10·0 ...	430·0 ...	90·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30·0 ...	50·0 ...	... ...	1,310·0 20·00	40·0
Bakarganj	611	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	80·2 ...	... ...	... ...	3·3 ...	14·7 ...	55·6 3·27	255·3 13·09	47·5 ...	... ...	... ...	1·6 ...	26·2 ...	32·8 ...	... ...	1,045·8 21·28	47·5
Khulna	110	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	627·3 ...	... ..	... ...	9·1 ...	9·1 ...	9·1 ...	281·8 ...	100·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	63·6 ...	... ..	1,518·2 ...	54·5
Jessore	362	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	127·1 2·76	... ...	... ...	2·8 ...	5·5 2·76	5·5 ...	140·9 11·05	22·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11·0 ...	... ...	392·3 24·86	11·0
Baraset	79	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,215·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	113·9 ...	607·6 ...	455·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	227·8 ...	... ...	3,215·2 ...	75·9
Presidency, Central (Europeans).	38	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	263·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·3 ...	210·5 ...	368·4 ...	... ...	... ...	26·3 ...	78·9 ...	26·3 ...	... ...	1,236·8 26·32	26·3
Presidency, Central (Indians). *	1,166	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	246·1 ...	... ...	... ...	12·0 5·15	4·3 ·86	29·2 ...	93·5 4·29	199·8 ·86	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·7 ·86	52·3 ...	... ...	837·9 12·86	28·3
Alipore, Central	1,538	... ...	... ...	·7 ...	·7 ·65	286·7 1·30	... ...	... ...	15·0 5·85	7·2 ·65	34·5 ·65	107·3 3·90	87·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·1 ·65	45·5 ...	... ...	764·0 17·56	32·5
Alipore, new Central.	647	... ...	... ..	... ...	1·5 1·55	316·8 1·55	... ...	... ...	23·2 3·09	9·3 1·55	49·5 3·09	111·3 3·09	239·6 3·09	... ...	... ...	4·6 ...	29·4 3·09	44·8 ...	... ...	1,151·5 23·18	55·6
,, Juvenile	221	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	135·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·0 4·52	22·6 ...	113·1 ...	18·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·6 ...	27·1 ...	... ...	434·4 4·52	13·6
Howrah	65	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	184·6 ...	... ...	... ...	30·8 ...	30·8 ...	15·4 ...	184·6 ...	46·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30·8 ...	... ...	630·8 ...	15·4
Hooghly	250	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·0 ...	352·0 ...	... ...	... ...	28·0 4·00	4·0 ...	68·0 ...	100·0 ...	200·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16·0 ...	88·0 ...	... ...	1,224·0 4·00	64·0
Burdwan	178	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	303·4 ...	... ...	... ...	5·6 ...	5·6 ...	67·4 ...	95·5 5·62	28·1 ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·6 ...	95·5 ...	... ...	853·9 22·47	28·1
Krishnagar	154	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,013·0 ...	... ...	6·5 ...	6·5 ...	... ...	19·5 ...	103·9 12·99	266·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	116·9 ...	... ...	1,844·2 12·99	45·5
Faridpur	394	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	109·1 ...	— ...	... ...	17·8 2·54	12·7 5·08	43·1 2·54	167·5 20·30	73·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	25·4 2·54	25·4 ...	... ...	842·6 38·07	40·6
Pabna	226	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	31·0 4·42	... ...	... ...	8·8 8·85	22·1 4·42	44·2 ...	101·8 4·42	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	22·1 ...	... ...	411·5 22·12	26·5
Murshidabad	169	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	337·3 ...	... ...	82·8 ...	5·9 ...	... ...	88·8 ...	76·9 ...	59·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	47·3 ...	124·3 ...	... ...	1,437·9 ...	53·3
Rajshahi, Central.	822	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·4 1·22	144·8 1·22	... ...	... ...	8·5 4·87	4·9 ...	13·4 ...	150·9 ...	3·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·4 ...	15·8 ...	... ...	418·5 12·17	21·9
Bogra	168	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	315·5 5·95	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	65·5 5·95	23·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6·0 ...	... ...	... ...	547·6 11·90	17·9
Malda	104	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,894·2 19·23	... ...	19·2 ...	... ...	... ...	192·3 ...	28·5 ...	615·4 9·62	... ...	... ...	... ...	67·3 ...	96·2 ...	... ...	4,644·2 28·85	86·5
Dinajpur	227	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	202·6 8·81	... ...	4·4 4·41	4·4 ...	13·2 4·41	52·9 4·41	145·4 4·41	61·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	44·1 8·81	52·9 ...	... ...	810·6 39·65	35·2
Rangpur	246	24·4 4·07	... ...	... ...	... ...	260·2 ...	... ...	... ...	16·3 ...	4·1 4·07	28·5 4·07	264·2 28·46	113·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28·5 ...	... ...	1,028·5 60·98	52·8

* Worked on the aggregates.

Jails and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.									2. Death rate per 1,000 of strength.									All Causes.	Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.		
alpaiguri .	115	...	...	...	...	226·1	...	8·7	26·1	17·4	17·4	513·0	43·5	...	...	...	...	26·1	...	991·3	34·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·39	
Purneah .	275	...	...	...	...	189·1	...	...	3·6	3·6	29·1	261·8	65·5	...	...	...	47·3	47·3	...	912·7	25·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·27	
Naya Dumka	84	...	23·8	...	...	131·0	...	...	11·9	...	11·9	142·9	47·6	...	...	...	11·9	107·1	...	857·1	35·7
		...	11·90	...	...	...	...	...	11·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·81	
uri . .	141	...	...	...	...	106·4	...	...	...	7·1	21·3	78·0	56·7	...	...	...	14·2	163·1	...	1,021·3	28·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·09	
ankura .	136	7·4	7·4	...	...	257·4	...	...	14·7	7·4	80·9	51·5	191·2	...	...	...	14·7	58·8	...	830·9	51·5
		...	7·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·35	
idnapore, Central.	870	...	...	...	...	288·5	...	...	4·6	35·6	33·3	101·1	188·5	...	...	...	5·7	71·3	...	990·8	42·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	9·20	...	10·34	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·14	
alasore .	135	...	...	...	...	666·7	...	...	14·8	...	59·3	88·9	155·6	...	...	...	37·0	155·6	...	1,511·1	66·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·41	...	7·41	7·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·63	
uttack .	264	...	...	...	...	170·5	...	...	...	11·4	53·0	64·4	45·5	...	...	...	...	37·9	...	590·9	18·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79	3·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·15	
uri . .	105	...	...	...	...	247·6	...	...	...	...	19·0	9·5	257·1	...	...	...	47·6	76·2	...	914·3	47·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ngul . .	58	...	...	...	...	327·6	...	...	...	...	17·2	51·7	34·5	...	...	...	...	120·7	...	758·6	51·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA.	12,678	·6	·4	·2	·4	253·4	...	1·5	11·9	10·1	34·6	162·3	105·3	...	...	·4	16·2	55·5	...	905·6	38·2
		·08	·16	...	·24	1·34	...	·08	3·79	2·60	·87	5·44	·47	...	...	...	·71	...	...	20·11	
A																					
haibassa .	125	...	...	...	...	56·0	...	8·0	24·0	...	40·0	168·0	56·0	...	...	...	16·0	72·0	...	912·0	40·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
urulia .	179	...	...	...	...	212·3	...	...	5·6	16·8	44·7	83·8	307·3	...	...	11·2	16·8	105·1	...	1,296·1	33·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·59	...	5·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·35	
anchi . .	148	...	...	...	...	141·9	...	...	33·8	6·8	6·8	...	74·3	...	...	...	...	60·8	...	824·3	27·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
alamau .	80	...	...	...	...	537·5	...	12·5	...	...	37·5	700·0	375·0	...	...	...	12·5	37·5	...	2,187·5	50·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	
azaribagh, Central.	660	...	...	...	...	222·7	...	...	4·5	3·0	27·3	242·4	262·1	1·5	...	1·5	30·3	45·5	...	1,034·8	60·6
		...	...	...	...	1·52	...	...	...	1·52	1·52	13·64	1·52	...	...	...	4·55	...	...	43·94	
B																					
aya . .	340	...	...	...	5·9	300·0	...	8·8	...	8·8	26·5	91·2	35·3	...	...	...	32·4	70·6	...	967·6	35·3
		...	...	...	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·82	
hagalpur, Central.	1,344	1·5	...	...	·7	235·9	...	...	3·0	6·0	46·1	10·4	117·6	...	...	...	17·1	59·5	...	734·4	27·5
		...	...	...	·74	2·98	...	...	2·98	...	·74	...	·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·63	
onghyr .	228	...	...	...	...	293·9	...	...	8·8	...	13·2	144·7	179·8	...	...	...	26·3	8·8	...	837·7	26·3
		...	...	...	...	4·39	...	...	...	...	...	4·39	13·16	...	...	...	4·39	...	...	35·09	
arbhanga .	273	...	...	...	...	238·1	...	3·7	7·3	...	29·3	33·0	190·5	...	...	...	...	58·6	...	670·3	22·0
		...	...	...	...	7·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·99	
hamparun .	248	...	...	...	...	137·1	...	4·0	...	4·0	44·4	116·9	8·1	...	...	...	20·2	20·2	...	487·9	32·3
		...	...	...	...	4·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·13	
uzaffarpur .	387	...	5·2	...	7·8	54·3	...	5·2	7·8	7·8	41·3	124·0	23·3	...	...	...	23·3	49·1	...	501·3	33·6
		...	5·17	...	2·58	...	...	...	7·75	2·58	...	2·58	...	...	...	...	5·17	...	...	49·10	
atna . .	258	...	...	...	...	85·3	...	...	3·9	7·8	7·8	38·8	11·6	...	...	...	...	7·8	...	240·3	15·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·63	
rrah . .	248	...	...	...	4·0	201·6	...	4·0	16·1	4·0	16·1	56·5	8·1	...	12·1	...	8·1	52·4	4·0	512·1	32·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	...	...	4·03	...	...	4·03	...	...	...	4·03	24·19	
hapra .	217	...	...	...	...	87·6	...	...	...	4·6	4·6	32·3	36·9	...	...	...	23·0	50·7	...	354·8	18·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·61	...	...	9·22	
uxar, Central	1,236	...	...	·8	...	230·6	...	...	5·7	7·3	28·3	35·6	44·5	...	·8	...	13·8	41·3	...	563·9	25·9
		...	...	...	...	3·24	...	...	1·62	1·62	...	·81	·81	...	...	...	1·62	...	...	14·56	
orantadih .	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hazipur .	346	...	...	...	...	78·0	...	...	2·9	8·7	37·6	86·7	23·1	...	...	...	2·9	43·4	...	436·4	20·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	
zamgarh .	257	15·6	...	...	...	147·9	...	...	3·9	11·7	46·7	38·9	35·0	...	...	...	3·9	93·4	...	595·3	15·6
		...	...	...	...	7·78	...	...	...	...	3·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·56	
orakhpur .	490	...	...	...	...	110·2	...	...	...	2·0	14·3	136·7	16·3	...	...	...	8·2	53·1	...	520·4	30·6
		...	...	...	...	4·08	...	...	...	...	6·12	14·29	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·65	
asti . .	238	...	4·2	...	...	37·8	...	...	4·2	25·2	16·8	29·4	29·4	...	...	...	25·2	84·0	...	453·8	21·0
		...	4·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·61	
yzabad .	278	3·6	...	...	...	43·2	...	57·6	3·6	3·6	7·2	25·2	39·6	...	...	...	14·4	86·3	...	395·7	18·0
		...	...	...	...	3·60	...	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	17·99	...	...	...	3·60	...	...	46·76	
ultanpur .	198	5·1	...	...	...	116·2	...	...	30·3	10·1	35·4	30·3	35·4	...	...	...	5·1	161·6	...	661·6	25·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·05	...	5·05	5·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·20	
ai Bareli .	398	...	...	...	...	37·7	...	...	...	5·0	32·7	30·2	10·1	...	...	...	2·5	52·8	...	376·9	22·6
		...	...	...	...	2·51	...	...	2·51	...	5·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	

TABLE XXV—*continued.*

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
Partabgarh	220	...	...	...	...	40·9	...	...	4·5	4·5	22·7	22·7	9·1	...	...	...	13·6	68·2	...	318·2	13·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·55	
Jaunpur	198	...	5·1	...	...	116·2	...	...	...	...	...	40·4	20·2	...	...	...	5·1	96·0	...	363·6	25·3
		...	5·05	...	...	5·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·10	
Benares, Central.	1,494	...	...	...	·7	61·6	...	...	3·3	...	4·7	18·7	12·7	...	·7	...	...	35·5	...	255·7	26·8
		...	...	...	·67	·67	...	...	2·01	...	2·01	2·01	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·38	
Benares, District.	353	...	...	...	...	82·2	...	...	5·7	8·5	19·8	11·3	14·2	...	...	...	...	56·7	...	342·8	22·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·83	2·83	5·67	...	2·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·66	
Mirzapur	191	...	...	...	...	57·6	...	...	10·5	5·2	5·2	52·4	31·4	...	...	...	5·2	115·2	...	397·9	20·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·47	
Allahabad, Central.	1,604	...	...	...	...	17·5	...	15·6	10·6	9·4	15·6	15·6	17·5	...	...	...	1·9	109·1	...	297·4	26·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·61	...	1·25	1·87	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·34	
Allahabad, District.	555	...	...	...	...	46·8	...	...	3·6	23·4	34·2	30·6	10·8	...	...	...	9·0	75·7	...	410·8	25·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·81	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·22	
Karwi	28	...	...	...	...	142·9	...	...	...	35·7	...	...	178·6	...	...	...	...	35·7	...	500·0	35·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banda	217	...	...	..	...	290·3	...	...	...	13·8	87·6	...	69·1	...	...	...	...	212·0	...	1,101·4	46·1
		...	...	...	...	4·61	...	...	...	...	9·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·04	
Fatehpur	221	...	...	...	...	122·2	...	9·0	4·5	13·6	58·8	63·3	45·2	...	...	...	...	162·9	...	760·2	27·1
		...	...	...	...	4·52	...	...	...	...	...	4·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·57	
Hamirpur	82	12·2	...	...	...	231·7	...	...	...	48·8	109·8	48·8	24·4	...	...	...	...	61·0	...	682·9	24·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	
Orai	109	...	...	...	...	165·1	...	...	9·2	36·7	9·2	45·9	...	...	...	...	...	82·6	...	522·9	27·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·52	
Cawnpore	393	...	...	...	2·5	221·4	...	...	15·3	2·5	15·3	50·9	56·0	...	...	...	10·2	89·1	...	666·7	20·4
		...	...	...	2·54	2·54	...	...	2·54	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·81	
Unao	309	22·7	...	...	...	19·4	...	3·2	6·5	3·2	6·5	9·7	3·2	...	...	...	3·2	103·6	...	336·6	19·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·71	
Lucknow, Central.	1,432	...	...	...	...	26·5	...	...	4·9	·7	11·2	25·1	14·0	...	...	...	...	25·8	...	173·2	9·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	...	...	3·49	2·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·66	
Lucknow, District.	574	...	...	...	...	50·5	...	...	7·0	5·2	10·5	27·9	7·0	...	...	...	...	95·8	...	358·9	15·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	...	...	3·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	
Barabanki	333	...	...	...	...	165·2	...	...	...	...	21·0	96·1	51·1	...	...	...	24·0	93·1	...	597·6	30·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·02	
Gonda	321	...	6·2	...	...	90·3	...	...	6·2	3·1	15·6	71·7	6·2	...	...	...	3·1	6·2	...	386·3	21·8
		...	3·12	...	...	9·35	...	...	...	...	3·12	6·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·92	
Bahraich	279	...	...	...	...	157·7	...	...	...	21·5	46·6	71·7	35·8	...	...	3·6	3·6	125·4	...	853·0	50·
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·58	...	...	3·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·75	
Kheri	302	...	...	...	...	76·2	...	...	...	...	6·6	3·3	19·9	...	...	...	6·6	59·6	...	387·4	13·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sitapur	559	...	...	...	...	44·7	...	...	...	16·1	16·1	41·1	10·7	...	...	...	...	254·0	...	695·9	28·0
		...	...	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	1·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·37	
Hardoi	332	...	...	...	...	39·2	...	...	...	12·0	72·3	...	30·1	...	3·0	...	9·0	126·5	...	545·2	27·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·02	
Etawah	284	...	...	3·5	...	56·3	...	...	3·5	10·6	21·1	81·0	7·0	...	...	...	...	77·5	...	489·4	17·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·52	...	...	3·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·56	
Mainpuri	297	3·4	...	...	13·5	212·1	...	134·7	...	47·1	16·8	87·5	23·6	...	...	...	3·4	208·8	...	932·7	30·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·10	...	3·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·47	
Etah	313	...	...	3·2	...	31·9	...	...	16·0	12·8	28·8	3·2	3·2	...	...	...	16·0	121·4	...	377·0	19·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·39	3·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·97	
Fatehgarh, Central.	1,651	6·1	...	...	...	96·3	...	...	27·3	8·5	24·2	28·5	23·6	...	...	...	12·7	10·3	...	299·2	34·5
		...	...	...	...	·61	...	...	5·45	1·82	...	1·21	4·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·35	
Fatehgarh, District.	317	...	...	...	9·5	138·8	...	...	18·9	15·8	22·1	85·2	34·7	...	...	...	...	41·0	...	517·3	15·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·31	
GROUP V.—GANGETIC PLAIN AND CHUTIA NAGPUR.	21,203	1·3	·3	·1	·8	113·5	...	4·4	7·3	7·8	23·9	49·4	44·0	·0	·3	·2	8·6	69·8	·0	498·6	26·2
		...	·24	...	·24	1·37	...	·05	2·26	1·27	·94	2·55	1·46	...	·05	...	·47	...	·05	16·60	
A																					
Shahjahanpur	317	...	...	...	...	100·9	...	...	12·6	6·3	22·1	41·0	28·4	...	...	...	12·6	63·1	...	485·8	31·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·46	3·15	...	3·15	3·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·85	
Pilibhit	44	...	...	...	...	90·9	...	...	...	45·5	...	159·0	...	...	...	...	...	45·5	...	545·5	22·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·73	
Bareilly, Central.	1,974	...	...	...	...	267·0	...	...	6·6	6·6	3·5	11·7	16·7	...	...	...	2·5	111·5	...	544·6	30·9
		...	...	...	...	1·01	...	...	4·05	1·52	...	1·01	·51	...	...	...	1·01	...	...	11·65	

Jails and Groups.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.	2. Death rate per 1,000 of strength.																		Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	All Causes.	
reilly, District	641	3·1	...	...	...	103·0	...	...	9·4	46·8	26·5	25·0	3·1	...	14·0	...	1·6	46·8	...	361·9	18·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	7·80	...	3.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·60	
reilly, Juvenile	238	...	...	...	...	176·5	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	33·6	...	...	...	...	218·5	...	642·9	25·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
daun	354	...	...	...	...	50·8	...	...	8·5	19·8	14·1	59·3	...	...	...	...	2·8	59·3	...	404·0	22·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	5·65	...	5·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·77	
igarh	330	...	...	...	6·1	39·4	...	...	...	6·1	9·1	21·2	6·1	...	...	...	6·1	18·2	...	245·5	15·2
		...	...	...	3·03	3·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·06	
landshahr	229	...	4·4	...	...	78·6	...	113·5	...	21·8	144·1	61·1	78·6	...	...	...	4·4	165·9	...	1,069·9	26·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
oradabad	360	...	...	...	...	63·9	...	...	13·9	19·4	50·0	19·4	5·6	...	...	...	2·8	125·0	...	475·0	19·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·56	11·11	...	2·78	...	...	...	...	2·78	...	...	22·22	
jnor	234	...	...	...	...	128·2	...	...	...	25·6	17·1	47·0	4·3	...	...	...	4·3	98·3	...	632·5	17·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·37	
ehra Dun	82	...	...	...	...	170·7	...	...	...	...	73·2	73·2	61·0	...	...	...	48·8	85·4	...	695·1	24·4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·20	
aharanpur	306	...	...	...	...	16·3	...	...	3·3	13·1	6·5	22·9	19·6	...	...	...	...	45·8	...	313·7	26·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·54	
uzaffarnagar	195	30·8	...	...	...	123·1	...	...	10·3	51·3	66·7	41·0	10·3	...	...	...	5·1	266·7	...	1,107·7	35·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·26	
eerut	536	9·3	...	...	...	24·3	...	...	3·7	24·3	5·6	24·3	11·2	...	...	...	1·9	82·1	1·9	358·2	14·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·33	
elhi	555	...	...	1·8	...	470·3	...	...	52·3	70·3	9·0	79·3	178·4	...	...	...	14·4	104·5	...	1,045·0	52·3
		...	...	...	...	3·60	...	...	9·01	16·22	...	5·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·44	
ohtak	94	...	...	...	...	117·0	...	...	...	...	10·6	21·3	127·7	...	...	...	...	180·9	...	946·8	21·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
issar	181	...	...	...	...	33·1	...	...	5·5	27·6	60·8	33·1	49·7	...	...	...	16·6	154·7	...	574·6	33·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·52	...	...	...	...	5·52	...	...	16·57	
mbala	658	...	...	...	...	36·5	...	...	12·2	10·6	21·3	33·4	9·1	...	...	...	13·7	24·3	...	246·2	15·2
B		...	...	...	...	3·04	...	...	9·1	4·56	4·56	4·56	1·52	...	...	...	6·08	1·52	...	47·11	
udhiana	201	...	...	...	...	99·5	...	...	...	10·0	...	19·9	49·8	...	...	...	10·0	99·5	...	487·6	19·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·98	
llundur	238	...	...	...	...	168·1	...	4·2	12·6	4·2	33·6	42·0	84·0	4·2	4·2	...	21·0	205·9	...	781·5	25·2
		...	...	...	...	4·20	...	4·20	...	4·20	4·20	...	4·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·01	
erozepore	372	...	...	...	...	43·0	...	86·0	8·1	10·8	8·1	8·1	21·5	...	...	2·7	24·2	145·2	...	583·3	16·1
		...	...	...	...	2·69	...	...	...	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·06	
ahore, Central	1,516	...	...	...	...	58·0	...	12·5	19·8	25·1	37·6	2·0	35·0	...	2·0	...	57·4	124·0	...	633·9	52·1
		...	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	10·55	5·94	...	·66	4·62	...	...	...	2·64	1·32	...	43·56	
,, District	1,117	...	...	·9	...	43·0	...	8·1	21·5	20·6	113·7	17·0	62·7	...	9·0	...	11·6	158·5	...	754·7	31·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	8·95	1·79	·90	...	...	·90	...	...	...	...	28·65	
,, Female	186	...	...	...	5·4	21·5	...	...	26·9	5·4	16·1	5·4	...	...	16·1	...	26·9	91·4	...	440·9	21·5
		...	...	...	5·38	...	...	...	21·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·26	
urdaspur	164	...	...	...	...	79·3	...	...	6·1	6·1	18·3	30·5	30·5	...	...	...	6·1	61·0	...	335·4	12·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·10	6·10	...	...	6·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·29	
ujranwala	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	21·0	14·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	9·0	...	179·1	6·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·96	
ialkot	308	...	...	...	...	129·9	...	...	6·5	...	32·5	51·9	61·7	...	...	...	6·5	16·2	...	649·4	16·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	
helum	166	...	...	6·0	...	180·7	...	...	...	18·1	48·2	84·3	114·5	...	...	...	...	54·2	...	734·9	12·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
awalpindi	662	...	...	...	...	119·3	...	...	12·1	16·6	37·8	37·8	13·6	...	...	3·0	6·0	60·4	1·5	429·0	16·6
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	6·04	3·02	3·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·15	
ampbellpore	152	...	...	...	...	78·9	...	...	...	19·7	32·9	39·5	19·7	...	...	...	...	59·2	...	355·3	6·6
		...	...	...	...	6·58	...	...	...	6·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·16	
GROUP VI.—UPPER SUB-HIMALAYA.	12,745	1·0	·1	·2	·2	119·3	...	6·8	11·8	18·9	31·8	27·0	34·5	·1	2·0	·2	13·3	100·0	·2	555·8	27·4
		...	...	...	·16	·94	...	·08	4·47	4·63	·63	1·65	1·10	...	·08	...	·94	·24	...	21·42	

TABLE XXV—*continued.*

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE.							2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.												Average number constantly sick per
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	
A																					
Peshawar	628	..	...	1·6	...	302·5	...	...	1·6	15·9	11·1	30·3	14·3	1·6	...	...	6·4	189·5	...	758·0	23
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·59	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	6·37	
Kohat	136	...	...	...	...	51·5	...	14·7	...	29·4	...	14·7	...	...	...	...	7·4	51·5	...	242·6	14
		...	...	...	...	...	...	7·35	...	7·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·41	
Bannu	272	...	...	...	...	106·6	...	102·9	...	14·7	47·8	29·4	22·1	...	...	3·7	3·7	73·5	..	691·2	22
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·71	
Shahpur	184	...	...	...	10·9	108·7	...	38·0	...	21·7	27·2	32·6	21·7	...	...	...	...	81·5	...	500·0	16
		...	...	...	5·43	...	...	...	...	5·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·30	
Mianwali	201	...	...	...	...	10·0	...	14·9	5·0	10·0	34·8	19·9	14·9	...	...	...	10·0	84·6	...	388·1	14
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·98	
Lyallpur	279	14·3	...	...	...	14·3	...	43·0	3·6	25·1	32·3	14·3	...	...	...	...	3·6	107·6	...	584·2	32
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·58	
Jhang	164	...	...	...	...	170·7	...	...	...	18·3	54·9	67·1	103·7	...	...	12·2	...	140·2	...	768·3	18
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·10	
Montgomery, Central.	2,259	...	...	...	...	118·1	...	...	60·8	15·0	57·7	89·0	33·9	...	...	...	29·1	86·8	...	740·4	52
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70	3·97	·44	3·09	·44	...	...	...	1·32	·44	...	29·53	
Multan, Central.	1,140	...	...	...	...	73·7	...	...	34·2	24·6	137·7	21·9	23·7	...	2·6	...	73·7	149·1	·9	723·7	32
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·54	5·26	·88	2·63	1·75	...	...	...	...	·88	·88	35·96	
Multan, District.	630	...	...	...	..	60·3	...	...	6·3	33·3	77·8	41·3	33·3	1·6	...	...	14·3	95·2	...	536·5	22
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·76	...	...	3·17	1·59	1·59	...	...	..	...	...	15·87	
Dera Ismail Khan.	432	...	...	...	...	206·0	...	...	6·9	13·9	39·4	44·0	25·5	...	2·3	...	4·6	180·6	...	775·5	20·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·57	
Dera Ghazi Khan.	138	...	...	...	...	246·4	...	...	...	14·5	9·7	58·0	43·5	...	...	...	7·2	43·5	...	840·6	29·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·74	
B																					
Sibi	78	...	...	12·8	...	269·2	...	...	...	38·5	25·6	141·0	25·6	...	...	12·8	51·3	51·3	...	987·2	38·5
		...	...	12·82	...	12·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·82	...	...	...	38·46	
C																					
Shikarpur	138	...	...	7·2	...	239·1	...	...	...	7·2	14·5	...	29·0	...	...	...	14·5	43·5	...	702·9	36·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sukkur	450	...	...	2·2	...	44·4	...	...	8·9	60·0	31·1	8·9	4·4	...	...	13·3	4·4	2·2	...	211·1	17·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·56	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	...	...	48·89	
Sind Gang	653	...	...	6·1	...	76·6	..	...	1·5	36·8	49·0	24·5	13·8	...	...	23·0	1·5	24·5	...	382·8	18·4
		...	...	...	...	1·53	...	...	...	16·85	4·59	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·28	
Hyderabad, Central.	930	...	...	...	1·1	57·0	...	...	...	6·5	50·5	18·3	4·3	1·1	...	11·8	12·9	15·1	...	311·8	15·1
		...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	...	1·08	...	1·08	...	...	...	...	1·08	...	...	12·90	
Karachi	379	...	...	...	...	60·7	...	...	2·6	5·3	36·9	18·5	29·0	...	7·9	5·3	10·6	29·0	...	345·6	21·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·64	2·64	...	2·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·83	
GROUP VII.—N.-W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA.	9,101	·4	...	·9	·3	109·1	...	5·7	21·2	20·7	57·8	42·7	23·4	·3	·8	4·2	21·5	87·2	·1	592·2	30·1
		...	...	·11	·11	·33	...	·11	5·16	5·38	·88	1·65	·55	·22	...	·11	·55	·22	·11	23·29	
A																					
Rajkot	84	...	...	...	...	107·1	...	11·9	...	...	23·8	95·2	35·7	...	...	...	...	35·7	...	511·9	23·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad, Central.	1,047	...	...	4·8	...	45·8	...	...	4·8	8·6	10·5	7·6	14·3	...	...	...	22·0	66·9	...	317·1	16·2
		...	...	...	...	·96	...	...	1·91	1·91	...	·96	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·42	
B																					
Ajmer	319	53·3	...	3·1	...	178·7	...	...	6·3	15·7	18·8	9·4	43·9	...	...	...	3·1	103·4	...	711·6	28·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·13	3·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·27	
Muttra	245	...	...	...	...	146·9	...	...	12·2	24·5	28·6	8·2	61·2	...	4·1	...	4·1	89·8	...	702·0	24·5
		...	...	...	...	4·08	...	...	8·16	4·08	4·08	4·08	...	...	4·08	...	...	...	...	36·73	
Agra, Central	1,812	...	...	...	...	96·0	...	...	9·4	13·8	35·9	14·9	20·4	...	...	...	9·9	77·3	...	439·8	26·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·97	1·10	...	1·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·93	
,, District	451	...	...	...	...	37·7	...	...	4·4	8·9	24·4	20·0	4·4	...	...	...	...	141·9	...	485·6	24·4
		...	...	...	...	2·22	...	...	2·22	4·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·09	
Jhansi	191	...	..	...	...	52·4	...	...	5·2	5·2	36·6	15·7	...	...	...	...	10·5	62·8	...	335·1	15·7
		...	...	...	...	5·24	...	...	5·24	5·24	...	5·24	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·18	
Lalitpur	48	...	...	.	...	20·8	...	...	...	20·8	...	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	...	166·7	6·6*
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·67	
GROUP VIII.—S. E. RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, AND GUJARAT.	4,197	4·1	...	1·4	...	83·9	...	·2	7·1	12·2	26·0	14·5	20·5	...	·2	...	10·7	82·4	...	443·7	22·9
		...	...	...	...	·95	...	...	3·81	2·38	·24	1·43	·48	...	·24	...	...	...	...	12·87	

* Worked on the aggregates.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.																		ALL CAUSES.	Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough and Gangrene.		
A																					
moh	47	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	106·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	42·6 21·28	42·6 ...	42·6 42·55	191·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	234·0 ...	... ...	702·1 63·83	21·3
ugor	73	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	274·0 13·70	... ...	13·7 ...	... ...	... ...	54·8 13·70	27·4 13·70	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	41·1 ...	219·2 ...	... ...	1,191·8 41·10	41·1
bulpore, Central	843	.. ...	... ...	2·4 ...	.. ...	10·7 ...	... ...	... ...	1·2 2·37	8·3 1·19	3·6 1·19	14·2 ...	2·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·4 1·19	2·4 ...	... ...	90·2 11·86	4·7
rsinghpur	69	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·5 14·49	... ...	72·5 14·49	43·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	144·9 28·99	14·5
ndla	60	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	66·7 33·33	50·0 16·67	33·3 ...	66·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	50·0 ...	... ...	516·7 50·00	16·7
aspur	70	157·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	 ...	... ...	... ...	100·0 ...	... ...	... ...	42·9 ...	57·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	42·9 ...	200·0 ...	... ...	1,257·1 18 57	71·4
mbalpur	163	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	190·2 ...	... ...	... ...	6·1 6·13	18·4 12·27	30·7 ...	147·2 ...	36·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	55·2 ...	... ...	662·6 18·40	24·5
ipur, Central	451	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	161·9 4·43	... ...	... ...	31·0 24·39	8·9 6·65	22·2 2·22	558·8 73·17	35·5 ...	... ...	... ...	2·2 ...	24·4 ...	102·0 ...	... ...	1,802·7 128·60	75·4
laghat	32	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	62·5 31·25	2·3*
ni	40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50·0 ...	25·0 ...	25·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50·0 25·00	50·0 ...	... ...	450·0 25·00	25·0
hindwara	45	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	111·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	44·4 ...	... ...	... ...	22·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	22·2 ...	66·7 ...	... ...	444·4 22·22	22·2
shangabad	73	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	137·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·7 ...	27·4 ...	301·4 13·70	13·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54·8 ...	... ...	835·6 13·70	41·1
nar	76	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13·2 ...	13·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	26·3 ...	144·7 ...	... ...	513·2 ...	13·2
tul	42	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	119·0 ...	... ...	... ...	23·8 23·81	... ...	23·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	95·2 ...	... ...	309·5 23·81	23·8
gpur, Central	988	4·0 ...	... ...	2·0 ...	... ...	83·0 ...	... ...	8·1 ...	18·2 4·05	3·0 2·02	14·2 ...	14·2 ...	20·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16·2 ...	51·6 ...	... ...	350·2 13·16	12·1
andara	64	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	78·1 ...	... ...	... ...	31·2 31·25	... ...	... ...	46·9 15·62	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15·6 ...	... ...	187·5 46·88	6·3*
rdha	50	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40·0 ...	... ...	160·0 ...	... ...	... ...	80·0 ...	80·0 ...	20·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	100·0 ...	... ...	660·0 ...	20·0
nda	46	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21·7 ...	... ...	... ...	108·7 ...	4·6*
B																					
cunderabad	87	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	126·4 ...	... ...	92·0 ...	... ...	... ...	23·0 ...	80·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34·5 ...	160·9 ...	... ...	1,126·4 ...	34·5
tmal	69	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	43·5 ...	... ...	... ...	14·5 ...	... ...	... ...	43·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·5 14·49	14·5 ...	... ...	231·9 14·49	14·5
raoti	204	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19·6 ...	... ...	78·4 ...	9·3 4·90	14·7 ...	4·9 ...	14·7 ...	19·6 4·90	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39·2 ...	... ...	544·1 14·71	24·5
ola	166	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12·0 6·02	... ...	... ...	36·1 12·05	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	150·6 36·14	6·0
ldana	68	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	88·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14· ...	14·7 ...	102·9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·7 ...	44·1 ...	... ...	514·7 ...	14·7
ulia	363	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	195·6 2·75	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33·1 ...	49·6 ...	22·0 2·75	... ...	... ...	... ...	5·5 2·75	49·6 ...	... ...	581·3 11·02	19·3
rrowda, Central	1,491	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	98·6 ·67	... ...	... ...	2·7 2·68	2·0 1·34	65·1 2·01	16·1 ...	52·3 ·67	... ...	1·3 ...	... ...	8·7 ·67	28·2 ...	... ...	498·3 18·78	33·5
apur	311	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	270·1 ...	... ...	... ...	6·4 ...	3·2 ...	51·4 ...	19·3 ...	64·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9·6 ...	32·2 ...	... ...	768·5 ...	19·3
ccan Gang	898	... ...	... ...	... ...	4·5 1·11	88·0 ...	... ...	50·1 ...	1·1 ...	12·2 1·11	29·0 2·23	71·3 3·34	33·4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11·1 1·11	42·3 ...	... ...	556·8 1 2·25	21·2
arwar	347	... ...	... ...	... ...	2·9 ...	149·9 2·88	... ...	... ...	14·4 2·88	8·6 ...	25·9 ...	60·5 ...	23·1 2·88	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	43·2 ...	... ...	521·6 11·53	20·2
oup IX.— eccan.	7,236	2·1 ...	... ...	·6 ...	·7 ·14	98·1 ·83	... ...	11·9 ...	8·4 3·87	6·8 2·07	29·7 1·24	70·1 6·08	29·9 ·55	... ...	·3 ...	·1 ...	10·2 ·83	45·7 ...	... ...	546·4 22·39	23·9

* Worked on the aggregates.

TABLE XXV—*continued.*

RATIOS of JAILS, GROUPS, and ADMINISTRATIONS.

JAILS AND GROUPS.	Average annual strength.	1. ADMISSION RATE. 2. DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.																			
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	ALL CAUSES.	Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
Thana	593	...	...	...	1·7	42·2	...	1·7	5·1	6·7	30·4	40·5	129·8	...	...	...	3·4	42·2	...	418·2	27·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	3·37	1·69	6·75	3·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·30	
Bombay, Common.	412	...	...	2·4	...	106·8	...	...	7·3	21·8	43·7	89·8	48·5	2·4	...	...	...	48·5	...	541·3	19·4
		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	7·28	4·85	2·43	2·43	4·85	2·43	...	...	...	...	...	29·13	
Bombay, House of Correction.	236	...	...	..	4·2	29·7	...	...	8·5	...	25·4	29·7	12·7	...	...	...	12·7	8·5	...	203·4	16·9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·19	
Ratnagiri	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·1	...	144·4	33·3	11·1	...	...	...	...	44·4	...	522·2	22·2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	
Karwar	118	...	...	...	...	8·5	...	...	...	...	8·5	16·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	118·6	8·5
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·47	16·95	
Cannanore, Central.	880	...	...	2·3	4·5	44·3	...	9·1	37·5	6·8	6·8	9·1	14·8	...	...	...	11·4	64·8	...	443·2	21·6
		...	...	1·14	1·14	...	...	...	4·55	2·27	...	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·64	
GROUP X.—WESTERN COAST.	2,329	...	...	1·3	2·6	49·8	...	4·3	18·0	8·2	26·6	34·8	48·9	·4	...	...	6·4	46·4	·4	416·5	21·5
		...	...	·43	·43	...	...	...	5·58	2.58	·86	2·58	1·72	·43	...	...	...	...	.43	20·61	
A																					
Bellary, Central	726	...	...	...	...	247·9	...	6·9	16·5	4·1	24·8	1·4	...	...	...	1·4	2·8	56·5	1·4	710·7	31·7
		...	...	...	...	2·75	...	...	1·38	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·40	
Salem, Central	737	...	...	...	4·1	76·0	...	25·8	5·4	4·1	35·3	57·0	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	...	355·5	16·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·71	1.36	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·21	
Coimbatore, Central.	1,086	...	...	...	·9	51·6	...	·9	6·4	4·6	5·5	23·0	4·6	...	...	...	4·6	13·8	...	211·8	12·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	...	·92	1·84	1·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·21	
B																					
Palamcottah	394	...	...	2·5	2·5	20·3	...	27·9	10·2	2·5	12·7	55·8	5·1	...	...	...	2·5	73·6	...	566·0	22·8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	...	2·54	...	...	...	...	2·54	...	...	12·69	
Madura	484	...	6·2	...	...	22·7	...	4·1	6·2	4·1	6·2	53·7	2·1	...	...	...	10·3	20·7	...	254·1	12·4
		...	4·13	...	...	...	...	...	6·20	2·07	2·07	2·07	2·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·26	
Trichinopoly, Central.	1,101	...	·9	...	·9	91·7	...	...	38·1	...	25·4	50·0	...	...	...	...	2·7	69·0	...	556·8	35·4
		...	..	...	·91	·91	...	...	9·08	...	·91	7·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·43	
Tanjore	311	...	...	...	3·2	3·2	...	51·4	6·4	...	70·7	19·3	57·9	...	...	...	12·9	125·4	...	900·3	32·2
		...	...	...	3·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·22	
Cuddalore	348	...	...	...	...	37·4	...	20·1	5·7	...	20·1	106·3	17·2	...	...	...	...	8·6	...	402·3	23·0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·62	
Vellore, Central.	1,128	...	...	...	...	63·8	...	4·4	2·7	6·2	24·8	36·3	23·9	...	...	...	15·1	52·3	...	449·5	15·1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	.89	...	...	8·87	
Madras, Civil	30	...	...	33·3	...	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	2·6*
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras Penitentiary, Central.	937	...	...	...	1·1	10·7	...	56·6	11·7	7·5	29·9	6·4	34·2	...	...	...	3·2	19·2	1·1	336·2	11·7
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	...	2·13	1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·87	
C																					
Rajahmundry, Central	1,041	...	...	...	...	27·9	...	17·3	5·8	1·9	42·3	26·9	...	...	...	...	3·8	2·9	...	209·4	17·3
		...	...	...	...	1·92	...	...	2·88	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·65	
Vizagapatam Central.	635	...	...	...	...	86·6	...	...	1·6	9·4	63·0	50·4	...	...	...	...	6·3	18·9	...	458·3	28·3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·87	
Berhampur	212	...	...	...	...	61·3	...	...	9·4	9·4	9·4	37·7	28·3	...	...	...	23·6	...	...	311·3	23·6
		...	...	...	...	4·72	...	...	...	4.72	4·72	...	...	...	...	...	4·72	...	...	28·30	
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA.	9,170	...	·4	·2	·9	66·1	...	14·9	10·8	4·1	28·0	35·9	10·6	...	...	·1	5·8	34·1	·2	413·0	20·6
		...	·22	...	·22	·65	...	..	3·05	·55	·65	1·74	·33	...	...	...	·33	...	...	13·85	

* Worked on the aggregates.

Jails, Groups, and Administrations.	Average annual strength.	1. Admission rate.							2. Death rate per 1,000 of strength.												Average number constantly sick per 1,000 of strength.
		Influenza.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Malaria.	Sandfly Fever.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Tubercle of the lungs.	Pneumonia.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Abscess.	Spleen Diseases.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Abscess, Ulcer, and Boil.	Phagedæna, Slough, and Gangrene.	All Causes.	
Aijal	11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	363·6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	363·6 ...	90·9 ...	454·5 ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	181·8 ...	... ...	1,545·5	24·9*
Kohima	29	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	34·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34·5 ...	.. ...	· ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34·5 ...	... ...	413·8 ...	17·2
Shillong	50	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	220·0 20·00	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60·0 ...	240·0 ...	60·0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40·0 ...	220·0 ...	... ...	1,320·0 20·00	40·0
Darjeeling	95	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	157·9 ...	... ...	10·5 ...	84·2 21·05	31·6 10·53	31·6 ...	31·6 ...	210·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21·1 ...	52·6 ...	... ...	1,389·5 31·58	52·6
Almora	69	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14·5 ...	29·0 ...	14·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	43·5 ...	... ...	144·9 ...	14·5
Pauri	12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	166·7 ...	... ...	166·7 ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	83·3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	750·0 ...	23·3*
Naini Tal	32	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	375·0 31·25	... ...	... ...	... ...	31·2 ...	31·2 ...	250·0 ...	93·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31·2 ...	125·0 ...	... ...	1,531·2 62·50	31·2
Abbottabad	126	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23·8 7·94	31·7 ...	23·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15·9 ...	31·7 ...	... ...	235·7 7·94	7·9
Quetta	48	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	937·5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	145·8 ...	208·3 ...	20·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	187·5 ...	... ...	2,562·5 ...	41·7
Mercara	68	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	58·8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	29·4 ...	... ...	29·4 ...	14·7 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	29·4 ...	73·5 ...	... ...	264·7 ...	14·7
Group XII.—Hills.	540	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	172·2 3·70	... ...	7·4 ...	14·8 3·70	18·5 3·70	44·4 ...	77·8 ...	61·1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16·7 ...	81·5 ...	... ...	874·1 12·96	24·1
Extra India—Aden	58	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ..	... ...	17·2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17·2 ...	·7*
INDIA (*a*)	97,215	·9 ·01	·2 ·10	·4 ·03	·9 ·22	113·8 ·96	... ...	11·0 ·05	10·5 3·65	10·2 2·37	28·3 ·76	56·6 2·91	38·6 ·78	·1 ·05	·5 ·03	1·2 ·01	10·8 ·53	61·6 ·05	·1 ·03	537·7 18·44	25·7
Burma	16,282	·4 ...	·1 ·06	·7 ·06	2·4 ·37	44·0 ·37	·1 ...	33·6 ·06	6·9 3·56	3·3 ·68	9·1 ·25	15·0 1·41	8·6 ·12	·1 ·12	·2 ...	·3 ...	4·1 ·06	31·8 ...	·2 ...	307·3 12·28	14·7
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	7,399	·9 ·13	·4 ...	·1 ...	·4 ·13	198·3 2·97	... ...	1·1 ·13	12·2 5·00	14·2 4·19	32·3 1·49	223·7 9·06	68·7 ·95	... ...	... ...	8·1 ...	18·8 1·49	48·8 ...	... ...	905·0 33·65	41·5
Bengal	13,274	·2 ...	·4 ·30	·2 ...	·8 ·38	254·6 1·28	... ...	2·0 ...	9·0 2·64	8·1 1·73	34·4 ·60	100·4 3·62	122·8 ·75	·1 ...	·3 ·08	·5 ...	15·6 ·98	56·0 ...	·1 ·08	836·6 17·85	34·3
United Provinces	23,932	1·6 ...	·2 ·13	·1 ...	·5 ·13	94·0 ·96	... ...	4·7 ·04	7·4 2·80	11·4 2·05	22·2 ·75	32·1 2·13	19·4 1·17	... ...	·5 ·04	·0 ...	5·1 ·17	83·9 ...	·0 ...	442·6 14·62	24·3
Punjab	11,910	·3 ...	... ...	·3 ...	·3 ·17	98·2 ·76	... ...	7·0 ·08	24·9 7·22	20·2 4·62	55·8 ·84	39·5 2·02	42·1 1·26	·2 ·08	1·7 ·08	·4 ...	26·1 1·01	102·3 ·42	·2 ·08	631·0 27·04	33·2
N.-W. Frontier Province.	1,594	... ...	... ...	·6 ...	... ...	197·6 ...	... ...	18·8 ·63	2·5 ...	16·9 3·14	25·7 ...	32·0 ...	16·3 ·63	·6 ·63	·6 ...	·6 ...	6·3 ...	143·0 ...	... ...	670·0 11·29	20·7
Central Provinces	3,576	4·2 ...	... ...	1·1 ...	... ...	65·7 ·84	... ...	9·2 ...	13·4 6·15	7·8 2·80	13·4 1·12	95·9 11·47	18·5 ·28	... ...	... ...	·3 ...	12·0 ·84	51·7 ...	... ...	524·0 31·32	21·5
Bombay	8,598	... ...	... ...	1·4 ...	·9 ·12	86·8 ·70	... ...	5·6 ...	3·7 1·98	11·6 4·42	39·3 1·51	31·1 1·40	34·1 1·05	·2 ·12	·6 ...	4·0 ...	9·0 ·58	34·3 ..	·2 ·12	429·5 18·73	21·6
Madras	10,050	... ...	·4 ·20	·4 ·10	1·2 ·30	64·2 ·60	... ...	14·4 ...	13·1 3·18	4·4 ·70	26·2 ·60	33·5 1·69	10·9 ·30	... ...	... ...	·1 ...	6·3 ·30	38·8 ...	·2 ...	415·6 13·83	20·7
Andamans	11,884	... ...	... ...	... ...	·2 ·17	680·4 2·02	... ...	·1 ...	5·8 5·22	15·0 4·71	67·8 ·59	93·8 3·70	50·5 ·84	... ...	1·5 ·08	1·9 ·08	·2 ...	32·6 ...	1·5 ·34	1,249·8 24·40	62·0
INDIA (*b*)	109,099	·8 ·01	·2 ·09	·4 ·03	·8 ·21	175·5 1·07	·0 ...	9·5 ·05	9·9 3·82	10·7 2·62	32·6 ·74	60·7 3·00	39·9 ·79	·1 ·05	·6 ·04	1·3 ·02	9·6 ·48	58·5 ·05	·3 ·06	615·2 19·09	29·7

* Worked on the aggregates.
(*a*) Excluding Andamans.
(*b*) Including Andamans.

TABLE XXVI.

ABSTRACT of the SANITARY SHEETS of the most UNHEALTHY JAILS, SANITARY DEFECTS, IMPROVEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, etc.

BENGAL.

Alipore, New Central.—There is an unuusally large number of old and weakly prisoners. Several cases of multiple neuritis occurred during the year. The symptoms approach those of lathyrism. No specific cause could be assigned, though it is thought that the disease may have been caused by toxins of *dal*, but there is nothing definite on which to base the opinion.

The Inspector General remarks.—"Results good, when opened as a temporary jail in 1909, a large number of old and feeble prisoners were concentrated here."

Hooghly.—The mortality has been less than usual, but the number of admissions for malarial fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, have increased partly as these diseases have been rather more prevalent in the district generally this year, and partly because of mild cases which formerly were discharged after remaining a day or two under observation, were this year admitted to hospital.

The Inspector General remarks.—"The continued good health of the prisoners in this jail, in a noteworthy unhealthy district, is remarkable and satisfactory."

Midnapore, Central.—The under-trial ward is not large enough to accommodate prisoners of that class ; in consequence, such prisoners had to be accommodated in ward No. 2. Pneumonia caused eight deaths out of the 20. For the past three years the incidence of this disease has much increased, no special class or gangs were affected. Several of the deaths from dysentery occurred among old or feeble prisoners.

Hazaribagh, Central.—A large number of admissions were due to a very mild type of malaria. The Inspector General remarks—"Slow improvement in incidence of bowel complaints and a curious increase in deaths from intestinal tuberculosis. Jail water-supply bad, polluted by drains of neighbouring Reformatory School. A big scheme for good water-supply to jail and to Reformatory is ready and is very neccessary. I do not expect any real improvement here till the water-supply is above suspicion."

Gaya.—The hospital compound is too confined. Dust and flies during the hot weather are serious causitive factors. The local conditions are in no way peculiar, as compared with other dry parts of Bihar.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Tezpur.—The accommodation in both the A and B class barracks is defective. The solitary confinement cells and worksheds are damp. The drainage is also more or less defective, especially the drains around the hospital and the A class barrack, and that, at the back of the B class barrack. The latrines are of an obsolete type, and very difficult to keep clean. A proposal for the adoption of the Alipore pattern latrine is under contemplation. The water-supply, obtained from wells, is defective owing to the absence of a boiler. A proposal has been made to provide a Larymore boiler. There is an insanitary ditch extending from the north to the west of the jail which is more or less filled with stagnant water.

A complete scheme to improve the sanitation of the jail awaits the provision of funds.

Gauhati.—The surface drainage is defective owing to an insufficient fall and drains have in consequence to be emptied artificially. The Inspector-General, however, remarks that this is being improved. The surroundings of the jail are most insanitary owing to its proximity to the *bazaar*. The high mortality was partly due to the unusually large number of aged and sickly prisoners who died during the unhealthy months.

Sylhet.—There was overcrowding in the jail during May to August and three days in September. The hospital is dark and defective in ventilation. Proposals were made for a new hospital with separate tubercle and dysentery wards. The drainage is defective owing to the low level of the jail site.

Mymensing.—The jail was badly overcrowded during the year and the question of enlarging the accommodation was under consideration. The dormitory and factory accommodation is insufficient and in need of repairs. A new work-yard with suitable and adequate workshop has been taken in hand. The drains inside the jail are good, but those outside the jail wall are most unsatisfactory and need improvement. The water-supply is insufficient. A proposal has been made for an overhead reservoir for storing drinking water. The high sickness and mortality rate is due in part to the poor state of health of many of the prisoners on admission into the jail.

Dacca, Central.—There was overcrowding till near quite the end of the year which affected the health of the prisoners. The water supply was deficient. The Inspector-General remarks that the jail is situated among very unhealthy surroundings and was badly overcrowded. Some of the wards were used for work during the day and for sleeping at night and had very little opportunity of being purified.

Bakarganj.—There was slight overcrowding for a month in November—December. The single storey wards used as dormitories are very damp ; the cells are deficient in sun-light. The jail is surrounded on all sides by insanitary *bazzars*. The *khal* which skirts the jail almost on three sides is most insanitary all the year round. The Inspector-General remarks. "The jail is situated among very insanitary surroundings and has a very small yard area compared to its population and hence it is always an unhealthy jail. The only way to improve its health is to reduce its population."

Faridpur.—There was overcrowding during the greater part of the year. Many of the convicts, were, on admission, in indifferent health and among the admissions there were a large number of old men. The water-supply was defective as both the pumping arrangements and boiler were out of order. The levels of the drains require adjusting.

Dinajpur.—The *Hajat* ward was often overcrowded. Prisoners in many cases were on admission in a bad state of health. A segregation ward for infectious cases, and a shed for feeding of convicts are needed.

Rangpur.—There was overcrowing for several months of the year. A proposal is in hand to improve the drainage of the jail. Most of the sickness and deaths were among prisoners who were admitted in indifferent or bad health. Proposals were under consideration for improving the accommodation and reduce the size of the jail.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Banda.—The state of health in this jail reflects that of the district in which it is situated. A large proportion of the prisoners shown as being in bad health, were admitted in that condition, suffering in most cases from chronic malaria. The Inspector General remarks that the jail is now in a good sanitary condition.

Bahraich.—Of three men who died one was old and in bad health on admission. The Inspector-General remarks :— "The barracks of this jail have practically all been reroofed, and to a good extent rebuilt of late years, and though built on an obsolete plan, it is now in a good sanitary state."

Muzaffarnagar.—Tents and factory buildings were used to relieve the overcrowding which existed in the jail for 290 days of the year.

TABLE XXVI—*concluded.*

ABSTRACT of the SANITARY SHEETS of the most UNHEALTHY JAILS, SANITARY DEFECTS, IMPROVEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, etc.—concluded.

PUNJAB.

Delhi—The number of under-trial prisoners were generally in excess of the accommodation available, and had to be accommodated in other barracks. Tents were also used to relieve overcrowding. A large depression which lies behind the jail is being levelled up. There was an epidemic of pneumonia of a severe type in the spring. The cases were treated as infectious, and every step taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The number of prisoners in the barracks were reduced by placing short term prisoners in tents pitched in the jail. Clothing was also disinfected by steam.

The increase in the admissions for tubercle is partly due to increased thoroughness in the examination of prisoners on admission. The disease appears to be increasing in prevalence, and the only remedy seems to lie in the transfer of tubercle patients to some other jail where special sanitary accommodation is provided.

The Inspector-General remarks that a proposal to remove tubercle patients from the jail is under consideration.

Lahore, Central,—Workshops were used for night accommodation to relieve the overcrowding which existed throughout the whole year. Extra accommodation is being provided.

Montgomery, Central,—There was overcrowding up to October when it was relieved by incamping 500 prisoners outside the jail. Storm water collects outside the jail where there is no drainage,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Raipur, Central,—There was overcrowding among the under-trial prisoners to some extent during certain parts of the year, This was relieved by accommodating them in other available barracks. One of the chief causes of lowered vitality is a tank lying to the south-west of the jail, which is practically a marsh.

MADRAS.

Trichinopoly, Central.—The water-supply is bad. At present water is brought in from the river by pipes and stored in a well from which it is drawn as required by buckets. A proposal to construct a proper reservoir for storage purposes is under consideration. Of the total mortality of 28 during the year, 15 deaths occurred among convicts admitted from the invalid gang, the ages of seven at the time of death being between 55 and 67 years.

TABLE XXVII.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails* and Groups.	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Moulmein	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon, Central Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, (Indians)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Maubin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myaungmya, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	.	2	...	1	1	8
Insein ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	9
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	1	1	...	2	...	6	6	2	2	..	3	3	26
Paungde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay ,,	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	7
Monywa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	6
Mogok	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kindat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	1	.	1	13
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...
GROUP III.—ASSAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bakarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency, Central (Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Presidency, Central (Indians)	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, new Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	1
,, Juvenile	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	.	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	2
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Purneah	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naya Dumka	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore, Central	..	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	5

TABLE XXVIII.

MALARIA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails* and Groups.	Admissions from Malaria in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mergui	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Moulmein	2	4	3	4	12	7	26	6	4	1	1	...	70
Shwegyin	...	1	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	..	1	...	8
Rangoon, Central Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
,, ,, (Indians)	18	8	28	22	27	45	32	34	15	35	41	27	332
Maubin	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	1	..	4	...	8
Myaungmya, Central	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	6
Bassein ,,	...	4	5	1	3	5	9	6	9	4	7	4	57
Insein ,,	6	2	3	3	...	2	9	3	3	2	6	...	39
Henzada	1	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myanaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sandoway	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	6
Kyaukpyu	8	7	2	3	...	2	4	2	1	...	6	13	48
Akyab	2	2	3	3	7	3	5	6	10	1	3	5	50
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	39	30	44	37	50	72	91	60	45	45	70	50	633
Paungde	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	2	...	5
Prome	2	2	...	...	2	4	3	3	2	...	...	3	21
Thayetmyo, Central	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	1	4	5	5	5	23
Magwe		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Pagan	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Myingyan, Central	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mandalay ,,	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Monywa	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	2
Shwebo	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	2	1	...	...	3
Mogok	1	...	1	..	..	2	9	...	...	1	1	...	15
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Katha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
Kindat	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	5	4	3	2	3	9	15	7	9	8	8	10	83
Cachar	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	1	17
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Dibrugarh	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	5	7	10	6	6	47
Tezpur	8	9	13	8	4	8	6	6	16	9	16	8	111
Nowgong	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gauhati	4	1	...	1	...	3	7	12	4	4	3	5	44
Dhubri	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sylhet	10	3	2	8	8	17	17	17	11	8	6	4	111
GROUP III.—ASSAM	24	14	19	20	13	35	34	42	38	36	35	24	334
Mymensingh	16	12	20	15	26	15	17	8	14	9	11	4	167
Dacca, Central	7	7	7	10	3	6	5	5	6	8	26	19	109
Tippera	1	...	4	3	11	8	8	8	13	18	12	4	90
Chittagong	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5
Noakhali	2	1	4	1	4	9	1	9	2	3	3	...	39
Bakarganj	4	2	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	5	9	11	49
Khulna	2	3	2	1	5	6	9	6	5	8	9	13	69
Jessore	4	8	9	7	2	4	6	1	1	...	1	3	46
Baraset	5	2	2	3	5	7	4	12	14	24	9	9	96
Presidency, Central (Europeans)	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	10
Presidency, Central (Indians)	10	18	14	7	20	15	15	26	41	55	45	21	287
Alipore, Central	35	23	16	23	22	29	34	59	89	54	34	23	441
,, new Central	19	25	13	15	18	7	13	14	30	16	25	10	205
,, Juvenile	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	3	4	4	1	30
Howrah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	4	12
Hooghly	7	1	5	1	4	3	6	15	8	11	19	8	88
Burdwan	5	2	3	5	3	4	6	11	3	2	5	5	54
Krishnagar	8	5	3	7	1	4	4	5	20	39	46	14	156
Faridpur	5	1	5	2	5	3	7	3	2	4	3	3	43
Pabna	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
Murshidabad	11	9	8	4	4	..	2	...	4	1	5	9	57
Rajshahi, Central	4	5	1	5	9	18	15	26	13	9	6	8	119
Bogra	2	2	2	3	1	8	4	5	4	11	7	4	53
Malda	10	9	11	6	1	1	14	57	60	53	47	32	301
Dinajpur	...	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	6	6	13	2	46
Rangpur	9	6	1	7	3	7	6	4	5	8	6	2	64
Jalpaiguri	1	2	6	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	26
Purneah	8	4	4	1	4	6	7	5	5	...	3	5	52
Naya Dumka	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	...	1	11
Suri	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	4	3	15
Bankura	5	1	2	2	2	6	4	4	2	3	2	2	35
Midnapore, Central	39	31	24	14	8	17	24	16	17	37	14	10	251
Balasore	4	9	7	...	5	6	12	6	8	13	13	7	90
Cuttack	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	9	9	5	6	45
Puri	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	6	4	2	4	2	26
Angul	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	2	1	6	19
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA.	227	202	184	154	178	205	250	334	398	428	397	256	3,213

TABLE XXIX.

PYREXIA of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails* and Groups.	Admissions from Pyrexia of uncertain origin in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	11
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	..	...	1	16	3	1	...	2	...	...	23
Rangoon, Central Europeans	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
,, ,, (Indians)	22	21	6	2	11	20	18	29	20	33	20	18	220
Maubin	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
Myaungmya, Central	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ,,	1	3	..	1	...	3	5	7	1	2	1	..	24
Insein ,,	15	13	16	5	4	13	9	24	18	27	7	4	155
Henzada	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanaung	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS	39	38	22	11	17	57	35	63	39	65	29	22	437
Paungde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Prome	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	..	6
Thayetmyo, Central	...	...	...	1	1	1	14	4	...	...	...	..	21
Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan, Central	1	10	5	4	8	6	7	3	1	1	1	1	48
Mandalay ,,	...	...	1	...	.	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	10
Monywa	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Shwebo	3	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	. .	1	15
Mogok	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katha	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	4
Kindat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	4	12	10	5	10	13	29	12	2	5	3	5	110
Cachar	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...		...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP III.—ASSAM	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca, Central	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency, Central (Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency, Central (Indians)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, new Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Juvenile	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	14
Rajshahi, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	8	...	1	19

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* Jails where neither Enteric Fever, Mlaria nor Pyrexia of uncertain origin occurred are not shown in these Tables
For the annual ratios see able XXVII.

Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.													Admissions from Malaria in each month.													Admissions from Pyrexia of uncertain origin in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A																																							
Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	5	1	4	2	3	6	5	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	2	...	3	1	3	2	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	9	4	1	2	2	5	6	...	3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hazaribagh, Central	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	14	3	7	9	10	36	22	21	8	8	5	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B																																							
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	5	17	8	19	23	8	14	102	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bhagalpur, Central	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	7	13	23	23	26	48	42	35	38	29	21	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	5	7	4	6	7	10	7	7	7	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	8	4	7	6	6	4	4	2	6	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Champarun	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	5	7	3	7	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	3	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	13	4	2	2	4	4	6	5	2	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	3		3	3	2	3	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Buxar, Central	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	22	35	39	26	49	21	16	27	11	9	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	4	1	3	1	3	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	7	4	4	2	2	1	6	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	10	4	6	9	12	5	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	1	...		...	1	...	2	...	...	2	6	4	16
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	3	..	4	1	1	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	7	8	6	6	7	5	10	12	10	8	5	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	6	5	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	1	3	6	1	1	2	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	4	15	5	25
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.	1	5	1	2	...	2	2	2	7	...	26		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	11	3	4	7	6	8	9	8	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	...	1	3	4	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	3	3	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	7	8	10	6	17	5	1	8	9	9	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lucknow, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	3	3	7	4	6	1	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	7	3	5	8	6	8	5	4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	3	...	3	1	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	6	3	3	3	...	...	2	6	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	..	5	1	5	...	2	3	23	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1		5	...	...	...	2	2	...	16	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	1	2	9	7	..	2	1	...	12	18	11	63	1	...	1	6	3	1	5	2	1	13	6	1	40
Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	14	3	11	6	17	13	28	22	14	159	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	4		5	2	4	5	5	4	11	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V.—Gangetic plain and Chutia Nagpur.	...	..	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	3	4	1	16	105	144	150	230	2 21	171	277	226	227	274	227	163	2,406	3	1	3	6	5	2	7	6	1	22	28	10	94
A																																							
Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	6	2	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	35	39	43	38	19	39	56	52	48	75	57	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	9	8	3	4	1	4	10	3	4	4	9	7	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
,, Juvenile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	7	8	2	4	1	1	10	...	1	3	2	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	4	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	.	2	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	18	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	4	6	3	2	1	26
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	3	7	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	5	...	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	6	4	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	24		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	4	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	19	11	9	12	22	20	20	30	48	22	261	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
Hissar	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	12	4	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
B																																							
Ludhiana	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	1	...	3	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	8	2	3	3	3	1	4	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ferozepore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	16	2	...	9	7	4	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	32
Lahore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	5	3	11	19	1	...	1	6	6	2	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	3	19
,, District	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	6	1	5	4	...	7	11	3	48	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
,, Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	...	3	5	3	4	3	7	5	...	2	40	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	2	...	2	. .	1	...	3	7	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	..	3	1	4	5	12	2	3	4	13	13	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	155	121	92	112	115	9	128	115	115	143	199	132	1,521	2	...	12	10	9	7	7	6	9	8	13	4	87

PRISONERS, 1911.

TABLE XXVII.

ENTERIC FEVER by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Enteric Fever in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mianwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C													
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad, Central	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
A													
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VIII.—S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A													
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerrowda, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan Gang	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group IX.—Deccan.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Thana	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, House of Correction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Group X.—Western Coast	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	6

TABLE XXVIII.

MALARIA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Malaria in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Peshawar	11	12	14	7	13	12	9	17	17	27	26	25	190
Kohat	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	7
Bannu	...	...	1	4	3	6	3	1	...	5	6	...	29
Shahpur	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	2	10	1	1	...	20
Mianwali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Lyallpur	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Jhang	5	6	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	28
Montgomery, Central	12	10	5	10	13	18	18	42	38	59	20	23	268
Multan, Central	7	11	4	6	6	9	13	10	6	5	6	1	84
,, District	14	...	2	...	2	3	5	2	...	4	...	6	38
Dera Ismail Khan	14	7	1	2	14	19	19	2	3	3	2	3	89
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	3	2	3	3	3	...	3	2	6	7	1	34
B													
Sibi	2	3	5	...	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	21
C													
Shikarpur	1	...	...	8	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	33
Sukkur	4	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	20
Sind Gang	4	5	7	2	2	5	6	6	1	4	1	7	50
Hyderabad, Central	4	4	15	3	6	1	2	1	4	2	6	5	53
Karachi	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	5	4	3	23
Group VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	87	64	67	51	75	85	79	96	90	130	86	83	993
A													
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	9
Ahmedabad, Central	...	5	2	3	...	6	4	4	5	8	6	3	48
B													
Ajmer	14	5	...	2	3	7	6	8	6	3	2	1	57
Muttra	6	...	7	3	8	4	1	1	1	3	2	...	36
Agra, Central	10	16	25	28	21	9	12	10	12	8	18	5	174
,, District	1	6	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	17
Jhansi	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	10
Lalitpur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group VIII.—S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	36	33	34	39	36	26	27	25	28	28	30	10	352
A													
Damoh	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Saugor	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	8	3	2	...	...	20
Jubbulpore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	2	9
Sambalpur	4	3	2	2	4	...	2	4	5	2	2	1	31
Raipur, Central	3	10	7	11	5	1	10	6	5	8	4	3	73
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	5
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	10
Nimar	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Betul	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5
Nagpur, Central	5	4	6	11	18	12	1	13	1	7	3	1	82
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Wardha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B													
Secunderabad	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	11
Yeotmal	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6
Dhulia	3	5	3	12	1	1	4	8	7	6	15	6	71
Yerrowda, Central	6	7	3	10	4	11	27	10	20	10	24	15	147
Bijapur	7	6	9	14	10	7	2	7	6	4	9	3	84
Deccan Gang	5	8	6	5	4	10	5	15	5	1	8	7	79
Dharwar	2	1	5	4	5	6	2	8	3	6	7	3	52
Group IX.—Deccan.	39	48	44	72	56	49	65	87	66	50	86	48	710
Thana	...	5	1	1	...	1	1	4	2	1	4	5	25
Bombay, Common	1	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	13	14	44
,, House of Correction	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	7
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cannanore, Central	4	3	...	5	2	9	6	4	1	...	4	1	39
Group X.—Western Coast	5	8	1	9	7	11	8	11	4	10	22	20	116

TABLE XXIX.

PYREXIA of UNCERTAIN ORIGIN by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Pyrexia of Unartain Origin in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A													
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	1	...	...	...	28
Shahpur	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
Mianwali	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	1	2	[illegible]	5	1	...	...	...	12
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C													
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VII.—N.-W. Frontier, Indus Valley, and N.-W. Rajputana.	3	...	1	2	2	3	12	25	3	1	...	...	52
A													
Rajkot	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ahmedabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VIII.—S.-E. Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A													
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jubbulpore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur, Central	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	8
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B													
Secunderabad	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	8
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	2	2	1	2	1	16
Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerrowda, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan Gang	1	4	1	1	2	2	8	6	13	6	1	...	45
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IX.—Deccan.	1	11	7	5	10	4	10	10	16	7	3	2	86
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bombay, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, House of Correction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Group X.—Western Coast	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	10

AILS, GROUPS, AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	ADMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM MALARIA IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM PYREXIA OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A																																							
ellary, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	24	18	11	10	17	23	7	11	15	18	180	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
alem „	...	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	9	14	1	4	1	1	4	...	...	4	1	56	4	3	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	..	19
oimbatore, Central	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	4	1	13	8	3	4	6	6	3	56	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	1
B																																							
alamcottah	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	1	11
adura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	2
richinopoly, Central	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	8	5	6	4	2	9	5	11	9	12	20	10	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
anjore	...	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	5	3	...	...	...	16
uddalore	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	3	:	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
ellore, Central	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	7	4	9	7	2	4	3	2	8	2	72	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
adras, Civil	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ladras Penitentiary, Central	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	10	...	2	6	1	...	3	4	5	11	8	5	8	53
C																																							
ajahmundry, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	7	10	4	...	29	...	2	3	2	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	18
izagapatam, Central	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	12	5	..	2	1	1	3	6	3	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erhampur	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	4	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
GROUP XI.—SOUTHERN INDIA	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	70	53	67	42	35	52	42	51	36	52	66	40	606	6	9	15	9	10	14	14	14	16	10	10	10	137
ijal	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ohima	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
hillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
auri	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
aini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	3	4	9	3	4	4	7	3	4	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ercara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP XII.—HILLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	9	15	6	7	7	10	7	14	4	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
INDIA*	2	6	8	6	3	12	12	5	8	8	10	6	86	797	726	709	777	795	815	1,023	1,061	1,066	1,211	1,240	840	11,060	60	74	71	48	66	103	115	141	94	127	87	54	1,040
URMA	1	3	2	3	1	9	6	3	3	1	3	4	39	44	34	47	39	53	81	106	67	54	53	78	60	716	43	50	32	16	27	70	64	75	41	70	32	27	547
ASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	87	67	84	76	82	122	126	177	171	176	183	116	1,467	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	8
ENGAL	...	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	10	222	222	197	220	222	203	345	331	405	427	342	243	3,379	1	1	2	.	2	...	1	1	6	11	1	...	26
NITED PROVINCES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	11	132	165	160	219	198	144	182	185	185	236	271	172	2,249	2	...	1	8	7	4	10	11	7	22	29	11	112
UNJAB	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	3	137	86	58	64	86	87	93	101	97	143	131	87	1,170	5	...	13	10	8	8	8	7	4	6	11	3	83
.-W. F. PROVINCE	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	27	20	16	13	30	38	31	21	22	35	34	28	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	2	...	...	...	30
ENTRAL PROVINCES	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	15	25	27	14	20	34	19	20	21	12	235	...	5	5	2	8	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	33
OMBAY	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	8	43	48	56	68	43	54	58	73	62	62	104	75	746	1	4	2	1	2	2	8	7	14	6	1	...	48
ADRAS	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	.	...	2	...	...	12	74	56	67	47	37	61	48	55	37	52	70	41	645	8	12	15	9	10	16	14	14	16	10	11	10	145
NDAMANS	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	2	657	611	561	473	665	1208	1090	781	512	444	474	610	8,086	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
NDIA†	2	6	8	6	3	13	12	5	8	9	10	6	88	1,454	1,337	1,270	1,250	1,460	2,023	2,113	1,842	1,578	1,655	1,714	1,450	19,146	60	75	71	48	66	103	115	141	94	127	87	54	1,041

* Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad and Mercara and excluding Andamans.

† Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.

TABLE XXX. TABLE XXXI. TABLE XXXII.

CHOLERA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

DYSENTERY by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

DIARRHŒA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.

*Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.													Admissions from Dysentery in each month.													Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Jaunary.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rangoon, Central (Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rangoon, Central (Indians)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	3	...	3	5	5	6	8	38	3	8	7	8	3	10	9	5	7	10	8	7	85
Maubin	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		1	...	...	2
Myaungmya, Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	4	2	5	6	4	3	2	3	9	48	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	3		...	1	13
Insein, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	—	1
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	6	9	4	11	3	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP I.—BURMA COAST AND BAY ISLANDS.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	7	6	6	8	14	14	23	16	20	15	30	167	5	10	9	8	5	18	14	10	12	13	8	9	121
Paungde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yamethin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	10	2	4	...	1	30	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	10
Mandalay „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monywa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mogok	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Katha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kindat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROUP II.—BURMA INLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	4	3	3	14	8	22	5	8	2	2	78	...	...	2	3	3	4	3	.	2	...	2	...	19
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	19	...	...	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	26
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	3	9	2	25	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	13
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	4	7	10	6	9	1	45	2	1	9	4	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	31
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	14	8	5	8	16	21	12	8	7	105	2	3	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	11	19	21	21	9	23	34	19	11	13	189	2	2	2	5	15	3	10	10	1	6	7	2	65
GROUP III.—ASSAM	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	11	16	37	33	32	24	49	70	44	40	29	398	6	6	25	17	29	10	17	12	4	11	11	3	151
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	76	41	37	27	22	25	14	14	17	12	318	3	7	45	15	6	5	7	10	7	7	8	5	125
Dacca, Central	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	24	17	21	22	12	15	11	15	19	17	47	26	246	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	9
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	7	3	6	4	3	2	5	13	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	2	20
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	4	...	10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	6	4	2	2	1	6	...	...	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	9
Bakarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	11	5	6	6	14	20	21	11	11	26	156	1	...	2	3	8	1	3	4	1	1	1	5	29
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	7	3	5	2	1	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	...	...	11
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	9	6	5	3	4	4	6	4	3	51	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	1	8	10	4	6	5	5	48	4	...	2	1	3	...	3	5	4	3	7	4	36
Presidency, Central (Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	8	1	3	1	...	...		1	3	...	2	2	...	14
Presidency, Central (Indians)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	6	5	5	20	9	9	25	16	109	21	15	9	8	19	10	28	34	22	20	28	19	233
Alipore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	13	14	23	26	20	21	24	9	12	165	6	9	26	6	13	9	6	11	9	8	24	7	134
„ new Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	4	8	5	8	12	4	12	3	10	72	11	21	20	18	10	9	6	7	20	12	12	9	155
„ Juvenile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	...	25	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	3
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	...	2	1	2	2	25	1	3	7	7	4	3	6	5	7	1	4	2	50
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	17	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1		1	...	...	5
Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	3	...	3	16	10	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	5	7	41
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	6	6	14	13	...	...	4	...	4	2	66	1	3	4	5	6	1	1	2	3	...	2	1	29
Pabna	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	13	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	10
Rajshahi, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	10	7	12	16	27	14	9	11	11	124	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	..	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	...	6	3	5	...	30	3	5	9	8	3	8	7	2	6	2	9	2	64
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	1	3	1	33	...	1	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	14
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	14	6	4	1	...	...	...	4	15	...	65	1	2	4	14	2	1	3		...	...	...	1	28
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	1	3	7	5	21	11	3	59	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	7	3	2	6	8	9	4	8	8	72	8	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	18
Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	2	...	...	1	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	11	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	3	1	2	5	7	3	1	3	1	...	26
Midnapore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	5	3	15	17	15	11	8	3	88	10	10	14	11	11	26	25	23	11	8	11	4	164
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	...	12	...	...	1	.	...	1	7	4	5	3	...	...	21
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	4	...	1	.	3	1	17	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	12
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	5	...	2	2	27
Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
GROUP IV.—BENGAL AND ORISSA	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	117	101	197	158	155	153	194	216	200	171	217	179	2,058	86	92	164	112	100	98	132	136	121	89	134	71	1,335

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* Jails where neither Cholera, Dysentery nor Diarrhœa occurred are not shown in these tables.
For the annual ratios see Table XXVII.

Jails and Groups.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.													Admissions from Dysentery in each month.													Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A																																							
Chaibassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	3	3	4	...	...	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	7
Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	1	2	2	1	15	1	1	6	11	4	4	3	11	5	2	6	1	55
Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	11
Palamau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	11	1	2	6	16	4	3	5	2	56	4	2	2	8	2	2	3	5	2	...	...	...	30
Hazaribagh, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	12	18	19	24	42	23	6	1	4	2	160	10	4	12	14	15	8	33	20	19	13	16	9	173
B																																							
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	3	5	7	3	1	3	2	31	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	12
Bhagalpur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	14	1	3	18	8	7	12	26	36	18	7	13	9	158
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	2	5	6	1	2	3	3	33	6	4	5	5	3	6	3	4	3	...	1	1	41
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	9	3	1	3	5	1	1	5	10	7	5	7	4	52
Champarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	7	5	4	1	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	6	2	6	6	7	5	3	5	...	1	48	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	9
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	8
Buxar, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	2	5	3	...	6	9	10	44	5	5	6	4	...	3	10	5	5	1	7	4	55
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	8	8	3	2	...	30	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	8
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	9
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	5	11	8	12	4	8	3	67	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	8
Basti	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	7
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	11
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
Rai Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Benares, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	8	3	4	28	...	2	1	8	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	19
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
Allahabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	2	4	2	4	3	1	1	25	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	7	6	28
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	8	2	17	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6
Karwi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	...	1	15
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	2	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	2	10
Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Orai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	3	3	1	4	...	20	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	22
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	10	11	4	2	36	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	20
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	3	...	...	3	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	3	3	4	4	9	2	32	2	...	...	1	...	5	4	2	2	1	...	...	17
Gonda	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	6	3	5	2	1	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	10
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	23	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	10
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	4	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	3	2	3	6	6	26	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatehgarh, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	8	2	1	1	5	16	9	1	47	...	1	...	3	4	3	...	...	3	9	10	6	39
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6	3	6	5	2	...	27	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	11
Group V.—Gangetic Plain and Chutia Nagpur	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	41	42	67	79	78	68	142	135	118	117	105	56	1,048	49	35	67	101	55	71	116	129	98	71	87	53	932
A																																							
Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	13	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	9
Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	1	3	...	4	4	1	23	3	1	2	1	4	...	3	9	3	1	4	2	33
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, Juvenile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	7	1	2	...	18
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dehra Dun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	13	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	5	9	3	3	6	8	44	3	3	5	10	5	23	17	16	6	5	3	3	99
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	...	12
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	6	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	9
Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	7	2	4	...	22	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
B																																							
Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	10
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	1	20
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Lahore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	9	35	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	53
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	3	19	4	1	11	7	4	5	4	1	16	7	10	...	70
,, Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	16	...	1	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	...	...	2	19
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	14	2	...	...	...	2	5	2	2	2	3	1	...	19
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	...	25	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	9
Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Group VI.—Upper Sub-Himalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	13	26	24	32	15	26	35	43	38	45	31	344	24	16	37	69	40	52	41	45	42	26	35	13	440

TABLE XXX—*contd.* TABLE XXXI—*contd.* TABLE XXXII—*contd.*

CHOLERA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations. *DYSENTERY by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.* *DIARRHŒA by months, Jails, Groups, and Administrations.*

JAILS AND GROUPS.	ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM DYSENTERY IN EACH MONTH.													ADMISSIONS FROM DIARRHŒA IN EACH MONTH.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
A																																							
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	19	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	9
Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	6
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Mianwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	3	1	...	17
Montgomery, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	35	38	35	18	8	1	3	7	10	2	202	4	4	14	9	12	9	11	7	...	3	4	...	77
Multan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	3	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	...	25	5	1	2	2	2	8	2	...	3	1	1	...	27
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	6	2	1	26	2	2	4	1	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	21
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	4	1	1	1	...	3	19	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	11
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...		...	3	...	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	6
B																																							
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
C																																							
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Sind Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	3	1	1	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	9
Hyderabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	2	2	1	17	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	11
GROUP VII.— N.-W. FRONTIER, INDUS VALLEY, AND N.-W. RAJPUTANA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	37	51	51	48	26	25	15	21	24	31	12	389	14	11	29	17	16	23	22	25	21	19	10	6	213
A																																							
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Ahmedabad, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	1	15
B																																							
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	14
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
Agra, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	...	9	6	...	1	27	7	4	2	1	2	2	2	6	3	6	2	...	37
,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
GROUP VIII.— S.-E. RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA AND GUJARAT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	3	6	4	5	8	13	11	1	2	61	13	10	6	4	9	4	6	11	7	10	4	2	86
A																																							
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	9
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	...	2	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	5	4	2	4	1	24	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Raipur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	26	5	13	3	44	54	22	49	4	...	252	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	16
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	10	1	1	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	2	4	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	20
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B																																							
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	18	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...		8
Yerrowda, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	9	5	2	1	1	1	24	1	1	4	6	1	5	6	17	11	11	6	9	78
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	20
Deccan Gang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	9	21	10	6	4	6	64	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	8	2	9	5	1	30
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	3	5	...	2	2	1	1	...	21	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	8
GROUP IX.— DECCAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	43	10	20	17	97	119	48	63	26	14	507	6	8	10	18	10	14	25	39	23	35	15	13	216
Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	10	3	...	3	...	...	24	4	...	2	3	...	10	26	12	10	6	2	2	77
Bombay, Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	3	...	7	4	3	5	5	4	37	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	3	4	4	2	20
,, House of Correction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	13
GROUP X.— WESTERN COAST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	4	5	3	19	10	8	10	5	7	81	12	2	5	3	1	11	28	12	13	11	9	7	114

Jails, Groups, and Administrations.	Admissions from Cholera in each month.													Admissions from Dysentery in each month.													Admissions from Diarrhœa in each month.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
A																																							
Bellary, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	4	2	1	2	2	...	1	3	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	6	25	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
B																																							
Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	7	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	...	3	1	1	2	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Trichinopoly, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	4	5	1	3	2	8	3	5	7	4	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	...	...	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	...	18
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	4	2	4	7	...	3	4	5	37	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	6
Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	1	3	6	3	6	2	1	8	41	6	1	3	...	2	2	5	1	1	1	4	1	27
Madras Penitentiary, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	8	...	12	32
C																																							
Rajahmundry, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	7	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	2	1	8	4	5	1	1	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6
Group XI.—Southern India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	30	29	25	9	20	14	34	35	30	24	34	45	329	7	6	3	1	4	6	14	11	9	13	6	17	97
Aijal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	5
Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	3	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	4	4	2	...	...	20
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pauri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mercara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group XII.—Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	3	6	3	4	4	5	6	...	42	...	...	1	2	2	4	10	4	5	4	...	1	33
Extra India.—Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA*	...	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	3	4	19	306	280	445	387	411	366	591	672	576	535	527	407	5,503	222	196	358	355	274	315	428	434	357	302	321	195	3,757
Burma	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	13	10	9	11	28	22	45	21	28	17	32	245	5	10	11	11	8	22	17	10	14	13	10	9	140
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	102	86	188	141	128	123	110	157	174	135	182	125	1,655	15	25	94	66	57	33	50	41	29	34	47	17	508
Bengal	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	49	49	78	96	100	111	195	194	121	120	113	107	1,333	109	94	151	126	113	120	202	210	165	99	152	89	1,630
United Provinces	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	27	28	48	45	56	34	72	75	121	115	95	52	768	38	27	19	54	30	36	36	50	53	51	45	26	465
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	37	55	60	57	28	26	24	35	32	48	18	471	26	19	54	72	47	71	48	49	39	33	32	11	501
N.-W. F. Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	5	6	5	6	2	4	3	3	6	51	2	...	4	1	...	1	3	4	5	1	2	3	26
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	32	7	15	7	68	83	25	52	13	4	343	2	3	5	8	7	5	9	6	5	11	3	2	65
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	9	13	13	50	56	30	24	18	16	267	10	11	15	14	4	19	49	53	35	45	20	18	293
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	32	30	26	9	20	14	35	35	32	24	34	46	337	15	6	4	1	4	6	14	11	9	13	8	19	110
Andamans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	65	85	104	147	117	96	85	85	79	80	94	1,115	40	33	49	68	96	32	34	22	17	65	77	67	600
India†	...	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	3	4	19	383	346	530	491	558	483	687	757	661	614	607	501	6,618	262	229	407	423	370	347	462	456	374	367	398	262	4,357

* Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad, and Mercara and excluding Andamans.
† Including Ajmer, Sibi, Quetta, Secunderabad, Mercara and Andamans.

TABLE XXXIII.

DETAIL of DISEASES.

Diseases.	European Army of India.											Indian Army.*						Jail Population of India 1,09,099	
	British Officers attached to European Troops 2,345.			Men 72,371.				Women 4,248.		Children 7,056.		British Officers attached to Indian Troops 2,014.			Men Present 130,441 Enrolled 156,434				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.†	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Infective diseases :—																			
Blackwater fever	...	...	...	2	·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	3	·46	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	44	1
Cerebrospinal fever	...	...	...	1	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	17	13
Chicken-pox	1	...	...	5	·22	...	...	2	...	99	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	524	...
Cholera	1	1	...	38	1·79	21	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	16	14	...	19	10
Cow-pox	...	...	...	3	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	7	...
Dengue	5	...	...	69	1·58	...	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	2	·07	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...
Dysentery	27	...	1	560	36·59	19	9	30	1	40	8	39	...	...	2,780	15	2	6,618	327
Endocarditis, infective	...	...	...	2	·09	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1
Enteric fever	11	1	...	170	33·27	22	3	23	3	28	1	16	2	...	296	55	...	88	23
Enteritis, infective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	24	1·63	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	8	2	...	98	11
Gangrene, acute infective	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
German measles	1	...	...	4	·14	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	1	...	1	2,293	314·94	...	4	..	...	2	...	1	...	...	832	...	10	392	1
Influenza	36	...	...	279	8·22	...	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	...	399	...	...	90	1
Kala-Azar	...	...	...	3	·51	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	10	4
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	12	97	13
Madura disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Malaria	109	1	3	6,527	214·46	6	7	111	1	139	2	109	...	...	13,604	55	20	19,146	117
Mediterranean fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	24	3	...	2	...
Measles	11	...	...	25	1·59	...	...	6	...	470	6	5	...	...	355	2	...	64	...
Mumps	2	...	...	27	1·52	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	1,313	...	...	896	...
Osteo-myelitis and Periostitis, acute infective	...	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid A	3	...	...	103	16·09	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
„ B	1	...	...	1	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	9	·48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	35	...	32	19
Pneumonia	4	2	...	153	11·77	19	...	3	1	9	...	8	1	...	976	127	2	1,166	286
Pyæmia	...	...	...	4	·86	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	9	8
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	87	...	...	1,914	80·67	...	...	34	...	69	2	62	...	...	3,936	11	1	1,041	5
Rabies	...	...	...	1	·01	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	2	·58	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	1	...
Rheumatic fever	6	...	...	310	28·47	...	7	18	...	6	1	5	...	...	633	1	14	655	5
Sandfly fever	60	...	...	1,393	27·77	...	...	4	...	1	...	16	...	...	114	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever	5	...	...	6	·50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia	2	1	...	5	·10	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	5	...	16	13
„ puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Small-pox	3	...	...	1	·03	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	36	...	...	43	3
Syphilis	1	...	...	860	130·46	2	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	568	4	25	1,174	14
„ inherited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	2	·03	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	1

* Details of the Indian Army include troops out of India and exclude on Field service.
† Information not available

Diseases.	European Army of India.											Indian Army.						Jail population of India.	
	British Officers attached to European Troops.			Men.				Women.		Children.		British Officers attached to Indian Troops.			Men.				
	Admissions	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Infective Diseases—*contd.*																			
Tubercle of the lungs	...	...	...	68	28·48	5	55	12	2	3	3	1	...	...	275	27	177	1,085	417
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	1	24	4·68	5	7	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	53	7	5	117	37
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...
Intoxications :—																			
Alcoholism	4	..	...	29	1·01	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Delirium tremens	...	...	..	3	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lathyrism	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Morphinism	...	...	...	1	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	2
Plumbism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco poisoning	...	...	...	1	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Diseases not classified as above :—																			
Anæmia	...	...	...	33	1·88	...	1	30	...	14	...	1	...	...	835	6	22	465	30
„ chronic splenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	1
„ pernicious	...	...	...	3	·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	20	3
Chlorosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	17	..	3	940	31·05	...	5	740	...	211	8	2	...	...	533	2	20	586	22
Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	4	·54	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	16	2
Exophthalmic goitre	...	...	...	1	·18	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Gout	5	...	...	5	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	1	1	...
Hæmophilia	...	...	...	1	·01	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	1	·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lymphadenoma	...	...	...	1	·16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.	...
Myxœdema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Obesity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Osteo-arthritis	2	...	1	13	1·25	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	1	25	...
Purpura	...	...	...	3	·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Scurvy	...	..	...	1	·01	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	109	1	2	138	2
Morbid conditions incident to various parts :—																			
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	24	1·37	...	. .	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
New Growths Malignant (n. d.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1
„ „ Carcinoma	...	...	...	3	·56	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	15	16
„ „ Epithelioma	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
„ „ Sarcoma	...	...	...	6	·86	2	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	7	1
Cysts	...	...	...	64	2·37	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	55	...	1	12	3

TABLE XXXIII—*continued.*

DETAIL of DISEASES.

Diseases.	European Army of India.											Indian Army.						Jail Population of India.	
	British Officers attached to European Troops.			Men.				Women.		Children.		British Officers attached to Indian Troops.			Men.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Morbid conditions incident to various parts—*concld.*																			
New growth, non-malignant	1	...	...	169	10·50	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	80	...	2	69	1
Parasites:—Ankylostomum duodenale Dubini	...	...	...	1	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	275	7
„ Ascaris lumbricoides, Linnæus	...	...	...	2	·13	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	56	...	1	78	...
„ Aspergillus niger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ Bilharzia hæmatobia	...	...	...	2	·24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bothriocephalus latus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	...
„ Cysticercus acanthotrias Weinland	...	...	...	1	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Effects of parasites (n. d.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...
„ Favus	...	...	...	1	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	26	...
„ Filaria sanguinis hominis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
„ Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	1	431	1
„ Lucilia macellaria	...	...	...	1	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ Microsporon minutissimum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ Œstrus hominis, Say	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ Oxyuris vermicularis, Bremser	...	...	...	4	·08	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...
„ Pudiculus capitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ „ vestimenti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ Phthirius inguinalis	...	...	...	28	·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
„ Pulex irritans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
„ Ringworm	...	...	...	522	17·95	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	448	...	...	119	...
„ Scabies	...	...	...	297	11·21	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2,105	...	...	780	...
„ Tænia saginata Gœze	...	...	...	5	·10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...
„ „ solium Linnæus	...	...	...	169	3·66	...	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	60	...
„ Tinea versicolor	...	...	...	6	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Nervous System:—																			
Nervous	27	1	3	520	34·24	18	54	51	3	52	34	11	...	...	709	10	32	483	54
Mental	1	...	1	38	7·62	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	17	74	...
Eye Diseases	10	...	1	456	26·34	...	25	24	...	82	...	6	...	...	2,244	...	37	1,541	...
Ear Diseases	4	...	...	684	36·28	3	62	10	...	17	...	6	...	...	444	...	4	277	...
Nose Diseases	4	...	...	92	3·84	...	1	3		17	...	5	...	...	381	...	...	113	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—																			
Aneurysm (including all varieties)	...	...	...	6	·88	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	4
Disordered action of the heart	3	...	...	215	19·46	...	23	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	3	8	1
Valvular disease of the heart	...	...	...	86	12·59	4	34	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	2	5	97	29
Varix	4	...	...	139	10·45	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	6	...

Diseases.	European Army of India.											Indian Army.						Jail Population of India.	
	British Officers Attached to European Troops.			Men.				Women.		Children.		British Officers attached to Indian Troops.			Men.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Diseases of the Circulatory System—*concld.*																			
Other Circulatory diseases	8	...	2	58	4·50	10	8	3	...	2	2	7	..	...	61	13	6	97	38
Diseases of the Respiratory System ;—	42	...		880	42·81	8	15	40	1	225	26	26	...	...	3,787	44	36	3,553	81
Diseases of the Digestive System—																			
Abscess of the liver	1	...	3	71	9·98	33	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	8	5
Appendicitis	23	2	...	173	15·48	17	4	8	...	1	1	13	1	...	81	4	2	44	7
Biliary colic	2	...	...	2	·06	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...
Cirrhosis of the liver	...	...	...	1	·05	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	74	34
Colitis	24	...	...	298	16·60	1	2	18	1	9	4	5	...	...	136	...	...	332	9
Diarrhœa	48	...	...	788	22·26	1	1	67	...	236	24	26	...	...	951	3	...	4,357	86
Enteritis	15	...	...	53	1·93	2	...	3	...	100	32	15	...	...	198	...	...	421	41
Gastritis	24	...	2	236	8·31	1	...	24	...	22	2	12	...	...	79	...	1	139	3
Hepatitis	24	...	2	304	22·19	1	3	3	...	1	...	9	...	...	84	2	...	86	7
Hernia	2	...	...	115	10·76	...	3	3	...	14	...	2	...	...	55	...	5	81	2
Jaundice	21	...	...	150	7·41	...	...	2	...	7	5	9	...	...	338	1	...	183	4
Peritonitis	...	...	...	3	1·03	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	17	12
Sprue	...	...	...	4	·61	...	4	4	..	1	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	3	2
Other diseases of the Digestive System	140	1	...	3,638	119·52	13	9	188	...	197	7	72	1	...	2,311	16	7	2,757	49
Diseases of the Lymphatic System—																			
Elephantiasis	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	..
Inflammation of lymphatic glands	7	...	...	398	33·53	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...	...	343	...	1	225	...
„ „ vessels	6	...	...	4	·14	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the lymphatic system	...	...	...	37	3·88	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	85	..	3	226	5
Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—																			
Inflammation of the thyroid gland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
Goitre	...	...	...	15	·88	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	4	...
Diseases of the Urinary System																			
Bright's disease	...	1	...	45	8·03	6	9	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	17	6	1	165	45
Calculus (including all varieties)	1	...	...	8	·47	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	6	2
Chyluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hœmaturia	1	...	...	19	·80	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	19	...
Other diseases of the Urinary System	1	...	2	78	6·58	...	2	11	...	4	...	2	...	...	96	1	4	73	8
Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation—																			
Soft chancre of the penis	...	..	...	689	68·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	2	94	...
Other diseases of the Male Organs of generation	7	...	...	619	33·09	2	1	...	...	18	...	4	...	...	482	2	2	627	5

TABLE XXXIII—*continued.*

DETAIL of DISEASES.

DISEASES.	EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.											INDIAN ARMY.						JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.			MEN.				WOMEN.		CHILDERN.		BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACHED TO INDIAN TROOPS.			MEN.				
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Constantly sick.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Admissions.	Deaths.
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION—																			
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Other diseases of the Female Organs of generation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	6	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—																			
Lumbago	2	...	...	43	·90	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	169	...	...	...	...
Myalgia	17	...	...	328	11·73	...	1	10	...	2	...	4	...	...	410	...	4	272	...
Other diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	57	...	2	946	54·40	1	22	5	...	11	...	30	...	...	852	3	24	273	
Diseases of the Connective Tissue and Male Breast	86	...	...	1,601	67·32	...	1	37	...	36	1	18	...	...	1,961	2	2	4,488	1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN—																			
Boil	40	...	...	759	23·03	...	...	14	...	30	...	15	...	...	3,085	...	...	1,148	...
Carbuncle	3	...	1	15	·77	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	160	
Delhi boil	4	·	1	22	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	194	...	1	7	...
Ulcer	1	...	...	111	6·85	...	...	7	..	3	...	6	...	...	547	...	...	1,636	...
Whitlow	...	...	...	108	4·15	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	369	...	1	394	...
Other diseases of the skin	12	...	...	1,069	51·80	..	[illegible]	15	...	59	1	7	...	...	879	...	...	701	...
INJURIES (General and Local)—																			
Sun stroke and Heat stroke	8	...	1	254	11·25	24	3	6	2	13	...	5	...	...	33	11	...	127	3
Other general	...	3	...	20	1·13	16	1	2	1	6	6	...	...	...	54	12	...	44	
Local	265	3	5	4,257	212·01	24	40	30	1	86	3	164	2	...	13,349	26	56	4,553	3
Suicides	...	1	...	2	·03	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	1
Poisons	2	...	...	24	·62	10	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	66	7	...	98	
Effects of antityphoid vaccine	...		...	2	·03	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anti-rabic treatment	7	·	...	50	2·08	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Deaths while on leave, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	...
No appreciable disease	...	..	·	199	9·41	...	...	104	...	16	...	...	..	...	8	...	...	40	1
Not yet diagnosed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	...
Cause unknown	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	·	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All causes	1,365	19	37	37,970	2,085·34	354	515	2,106	31	2,615	214	801	9	...	67,006	888	581	67,121	2,08

TABLE XXXIII—*concluded.*

TROOPS ON FIELD SERVICE.

DETAIL of DISEASES.

Diseases.	INDIAN TROOPS.		INDIAN TROOPS.	
	Abor Expedition.		Mekran Field Force.	
	Average annual strength—660.		Average annual strength—112.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.				
Infective Diseases—				
Dysentery	186	1	5	...
Gonorrhœa	3	...	...	...
Malaria	170	...	4	...
Minor septic diseases	8	...	...	...
Mumps	13	...	...	...
Other Diseases	7	...	...	...
Pneumonia	6	1	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	72	...	58	...
Rheumatic fever	2	...	...	...
Syphilis	4	...	...	...
Tubercle of the lungs	1	...	...	...
General Diseases not classed as above—				
Debility	15	...	...	...
Morbid conditions incident to various parts—				
Parasites—Scabies	1	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES.				
Nervous diseases	1	...	...	...
Mental diseases	1	...	1	...
Eye-diseases	2	...	1	.
Other organs of special sense	1	...	..	..
Diseases of the Circulatory System—				
Disordered action of heart	1	...	...	...
Respiratory diseases	10	...	3	...
Diseases of the Digestive System—				
Hepatitis	4	...	...	...
Hernia	...	...	2	...
Indigestion	1	...	...	...
Sore throat	1	...	...	...
Other digestive diseases	5	...	7	...
Diseases of the urinary system	2	...	..	...
Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation—				
Generative diseases	1	...	..	...
Soft-chancre	1	..	1	..
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion—				
Myalgia	3	...	1	...
Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	1	...	2	...
Diseases of the connective tissue	6	...	2	...
Diseases of the skin	1	...	...	...
Injuries (in action)	...	...	3	...
Injuries (Local)	40	...	10	...
Not yet diagnosed	3	...	...	...
Total	573	2	100	...

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FOR

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